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Carroll D. Wright,

Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,

WITH AN

APPENDIX

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE BUREAU, AND OF LABOR
LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

APRIL, 1876.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
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1876.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, }
33 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, April, 1876. }

Hon. GEORGE B. LORING, *President of the Senate of Massachusetts.*

SIR:—I have the honor to present to the legislature the Seventh Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics on the subject of Labor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, *Chief.*

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INTRODUCTION.

BASIS OF THIS REPORT.

The work of the Decennial Census and Industrial Statistics of the Commonwealth for the decade ending May 1, 1875, was committed to this bureau by Act of the legislature of 1874.

This course enabled us to gain very extended knowledge of the varied interests of the State, and advantage was taken of the occasion with reference to the condition of the wage laborers. Among the inquiries established by law, was a series instituted for the purpose of securing such extensive returns as to set at rest some of the questions which had for the past few years furnished topics for investigation and discussion. These inquiries constituted by themselves one of the schedule forms used in taking the census, and the facts returned by the enumerators on this form furnish the material for the seventh annual report of the bureau. On the schedule referred to, denominated the "Individual Schedule," were twenty questions; and that they may be fully understood as to their object, results and importance, they are here enumerated *seriatim*, and as the phraseology adopted on the schedule itself was a condensed one, each interrogatory is also explained:

First. "Sex and Age" was, as will be inferred naturally, for the purpose of ascertaining to which sex the figures returned related. Of the schedules used, all were filled in this particular, a result which effectually precluded the possibility of having used sets of figures pertaining to one sex in illustrating the general condition of the other.

Second. "What is the occupation upon which you chiefly depend for a livelihood?" By answers to this, we have been able to determine the hours of labor, average wages, etc., pertaining to leading occupations.

Third. "Were you at work May 1, 1875?" This had reference to whether they were permanently engaged at that time. The question has not been tabulated, as the entire number answering were of the employed class.

Fourth. "Number depending upon you for support." Two objects were in view in the preparation of this question; first, to ascertain the number supported by males and females; and second, to arrive at the average size of workingmen's families without reference to any general average of families obtained from the people at large through the census proper.

Fifth. "Number of hours per day employed in your occupation." Through answers to this question, we learn, as was designed, the average number of hours per day that males and females are employed, throughout the State; showing in which occupations they exceed the legal limit, or in what locality such excess exists.

Sixth. "Number of days employed during the year ending May 1, 1875?" Answers to this establish the average time lost from various causes.

Seventh. "Average daily wages for working days derived from occupation during the year ending May 1, 1875."

Eighth. "Amount of wages derived from occupation for the year ending May 1, 1875."

Ninth. "Amount of your other earnings for the year ending May 1, 1875." It was regarded as particularly desirable to ascertain what proportion of the working people were enabled to procure employment during the time they might be unemployed in their regular occupations, and to learn the amount of wages received from such extra or outside work. Reference to the tables will show the importance of this question.

Tenth. "Amount of wife's earnings for the year ending May 1, 1875." The subject of receipts of the head of a family through his wife's employment has received much attention, and caused considerable vague discussion; inasmuch as no definite information upon this point, based upon any considerable number of returns, has been presented to the public, we were led to introduce this question, and the results of the investigation, as tabulated, more than justify us for sending out an inquiry which many have been pleased to term imperti-

ment. The principal object of the interrogatory was to ascertain whether the head of a family, when the wife worked for wages, could sustain his family on his own earnings.

Eleventh. “Amount of minor children’s earnings for the year ending May 1, 1875.” This question was suggested by the frequent legislation on the employment of children in manufacturing and mechanical establishments. Another consideration was the desire to know the truth or falsity of the following statement from a former report of this bureau, for, if true, the public should make a sentiment too positive in its character to allow a continuance of such a state of affairs as alleged; if false, the seeming disgrace should be righted. We quote from the sixth annual report of this bureau:—

“There are others also who make unjustifiable use of the plea of poverty. In one of the cities where a half-time school exists, in which the children are nearly all of one nationality, it was the testimony of the mill agent that the fathers, as soon as they had children whose united earnings would support the family, were wont to give over all personal effort, and spend their time in idly smoking their pipes in the sun, in summer, and about the kitchen or saloon stove, in winter. This was claimed to be true of the majority of fathers of children of this nationality in this mill. Among them a rapidly growing family is not reckoned as a burden, but is looked upon as the happy harbinger of days of restful ease and fumous comfort.”

Twelfth. “Number of persons in your family, over eighteen years of age, prevented by continuous sickness, or physical disability, from attending to any occupation.” The question explains itself, the object being to learn to how great an extent the families of working people were deprived of the average income of adult members incapacitated for work.

Thirteenth. “Do you own the house you live in?” One is quite likely to judge of the general prosperity of a working community by the answers to such a question as this.

Fourteenth. “If you own it, what is the amount of mortgage on it?”

Fifteenth. “Rate of interest paid on such mortgage?”

These two questions are really subdivisions of one general inquiry. It was our desire, through the answers, to secure

information not only regarding the amounts of mortgages and rates of interest, but to learn to what extent the homes of laborers were encumbered, and also to learn the variations in these particulars in different sections of the State. The great importance of reliable data upon these points can not be denied, for it is evident that when the members of a manufacturing community, to any considerable degree, become burdened with encumbrances upon their homes, then begins the decline of the community itself, and its financial prosperity has a duration governed only by the extent of conditions named. If we could, by any proper means, know the number of small estates which, during the past twenty years, have fallen into the hands of mortgagees, by inability on the part of the mechanic to keep his interest account square, the State would find a prolific cause for earnest and emphatic legislation. The question usually comes directly to the owner of the equity, whether he will deprive his family of ordinary support, or lose the little place he has worked so hard to secure. And yet, when this inquiry reached the people it was sought to benefit, the bureau was held up by the people, and largely, too, by the press, as an inquisitorial institution, which, if allowed to continue in existence, would seek to expose the private affairs of the citizens of the State, forgetting all the while that all matters of mortgage and foreclosure are subjects of public record.

Sixteenth. "If you hire, what is the number of rooms?"

Seventeenth. "Amount paid for a year's rent?"

The two preceding questions are very plain, and require no elaboration. Very important tabulations from answers made are contained in this report.

Eighteenth. "Value of garden crops raised by you, and used in your family, less all money expenditures on account of same." By answers to this question could be determined what proportion of families were able, by a private garden, to piece out the family income.

Nineteenth. "Cost of supporting your family (or yourself) for the year ending May 1, 1875." The division of the returns, under this question, into per capita and family presentations, gives the reader power to ascertain at once the average cost of living in different parts of the State, as well as in the State at large.

Twentieth. "Number of volumes in your private library, if the number is one hundred or over."

A question was inserted as to amounts in savings banks, but not used in the tabulations, owing to an admitted ambiguity in the form of the same.

The questions referred to, as has been stated, constituted the "Individual Schedule" of the census system. The schedule was distributed and collected as all others were, and forwarded to this office by the enumerators. It will be seen readily, that the results to be obtained from a tabulation of the answers would be a series of averages on the various points, and to give the reader an idea of the value of these averages, the extent to which the schedule was filled and returned becomes important.

The whole number received was 110,246. After a careful examination of each one, there were rejected as decidedly imperfect, 19,523, and subsequently 9,830 more were rejected; this latter number comprised all where any doubts whatever existed as to their genuineness or value, and where minors had filled a return when it was evident they had been accounted for by the head of the family. The total number rejected, then, was 29,353, leaving a total balance used of 80,893. Of this large number, 63,263 were returns from males, and 17,630 from females; also of the total number used 71,339 were from the "wage" class, and 9,554 from the "salary" class; of the 80,893 answering, 45,929 males and 1,935 females returned 142,385 people dependent upon them for support,—138,966 on the males answering, and 3,419 on the females. The average number dependent upon the males was $3\frac{2}{100}$, and on the females $1\frac{76}{100}$ —while the average for both males and females was $2\frac{97}{100}$. From this statement it will be seen that there were,—

Males having dependents,	45,929
Number dependent,	138,966
Females having dependents,	1,935
Number dependent,	3,419
Males having no dependents,	17,350
Females having no dependents,	15,687
 Making a total of	 223,286

people represented by the "Individual Schedules," on which this Report is based.

European reports on earnings, cost of living, etc., of the wage laborers, have never been based upon a number exceeding fifty. The United States government has based its returns upon a number no larger. This bureau has used returns in different years from a number varying from six to three hundred and ninety-seven,—the number of returns used as a basis in the sixth annual report. We now, this year, base all averages upon a number of returns so extensive that their value cannot be gainsaid, and especially when it is considered that the general averages of wages and cost of living established by previous reports of this bureau, and by the National Bureau of Statistics at Washington, all based upon the most meagre returns, except, perhaps, those of last year by this bureau, are in all essential features thoroughly substantiated by the averages deduced this year from the vast number of returns at the disposal of this office. And furthermore, by comparison of the average wages derived from the returns by the wage laborers themselves, male and female, with the returns made by manufacturers, in the Industrial Statistics for 1875, so little difference is found that the absolute reliability of the averages given in this Report is thoroughly assured. Nothing could be more convincing than the following table, showing average wages as returned by employed and by employer—each made distinct from the other, both covering the same period,—the year ending May 1, 1875.

STATEMENT RESPECTING YEARLY WAGES OF WAGE RECEIVERS.

COUNTIES.	From returns made by employers, for 254,963 employees.	From returns made by 71,329 persons employed.	COUNTIES.	From returns made by employers, for 254,963 employees.	From returns made by 71,329 persons employed.
Barnstable, . . .	\$128 35	\$362 10	Middlesex, . . .	\$103 11	\$115 34
Berkshire, . . .	309 74	380 91	Nantucket, . . .	406 65	203 00
Bristol, . . .	447 81	387 63	Norfolk, . . .	451 48	405 98
Dukes, . . .	344 78	350 24	Plymouth, . . .	480 40	376 49
Essex, . . .	447 86	407 16	Suffolk, . . .	642 28	452 69
Franklin, . . .	456 45	390 94	Worcester, . . .	450 01	436 81
Hampden, . . .	447 66	480 49	For the State, . .	413 37	418 39
Hampshire, . . .	318 10	359 12			

From the United States census of 1870, the average wages per year for the whole State, including both sexes, as returned by the manufacturers for 279,380 employés, were \$422.10.

With this brief statement relative to the materials from which the following tabulations are drawn, and upon which this Report is based, the reader is referred to the tables themselves and the notes accompanying them. The tables in Part I. relate only to wage laborers, while those in Part II. relate to those people who receive yearly salaries.

Of course no one will for a moment understand that the returns given in this volume relate to the whole people of the State, but only to those making the returns. Yet, it is perfectly evident from the comparative statements given, from the wage laborers, the manufacturers, and from the United States census of 1870, that no material difference would be apparent if every working man and woman in the State had made similar returns.

The Appendix will be found to contain a carefully digested history of the bureau and of labor legislation in this State, prepared at the request of a committee of the governor's council for the Centennial as well as for a part of this Report. The history serves two purposes,—as a contribution to the Exposition, and to supply the place in some degree of the previous volumes of reports emanating from this office, now out of print and impossible to be obtained.

The size of this Report is no indication whatever of the amount of severe labor necessary to crystallize all the facts received into tabular form. It is easy, and requires but a line, to say that the population of a State is so many millions, but the tons of paper, the condensed labor of years and the concentration of various forces requisite before such a statement can be made, unite to make a work to approach which seems like entering upon a life-time.

WORK OF THE BUREAU FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The bureau during the past year has had various and extensive duties to perform. Besides its annual report, it has taken the Census and Industrial Statistics for the year 1875. The results will be comprised in four volumes uniform with this, which is the first of the series. Volume II. will contain

the tabular presentation of returns relative to the people, libraries and schools. Volume III. will consist of abstracts relating to the manufactures of the State; and Volume IV. will contain the agricultural returns. These volumes are all nearly completed, and will be issued in a few weeks. For a fuller account of the operations of the bureau relative to the census, the reader is referred to the closing pages of the Appendix. In addition to the four volumes spoken of, we have supervised the preparation of a series of maps, illustrating various conditions of the people and the manufactures of the State, for the Exposition at Philadelphia; and a volume which contains all the instructions, blanks, circulars and schedules constituting the census system of Massachusetts for 1875.

The work of the bureau has been systematized, so far as possible, and has required three distinct clerical forces to carry it on. All the clerical force of the bureau proper has been under the charge of Maj. Geo. H. Long, Deputy-Chief of the Bureau, who also had charge of the vast correspondence incident to the census; he has also conducted the preparation of this Report, in which work he was ably assisted by Mr. Oren W. Weaver, who also supervised the make-up of the book, and took charge of the proof-reading. Mr. Weaver also edited the volume containing the census system.

The tabulation of the Census and Industrial Statistics, as well as the work of the enumerators, has been under the direct oversight of the chief, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, who has looked after the details of tabulations, inventing ingenious methods for rapid work, and saving much time and expense by the novel systems for counting which he has produced. Mr. Pidgin also prepared the matter for the Appendix to this volume.

The clerical force for the census tabulations, consisting of ladies, has been under the charge of Miss Lizzie M. Davis, Mrs. Lucy T. Barton, Mrs. Lucy S. Pidgin and Miss L. J. Sanderson, at 31 and 34 Pemberton Square; while the force consisting of gentlemen, engaged on the tabulation of returns of manufactures and agriculture, libraries, etc., has been under the direction first of Capt. Chas. W. Thompson, and then of Mr. T. Harrington, at 35 Pemberton Square. The

total clerical force, distributed in rooms which an inspector of factories ought to condemn, has been sixty-eight.

The field-work of the census was facilitated by the supervision of Messrs. Frank T. Richardson, John Carruthers, George C. Clapp, James Thomas, John Morissey and Henry O. Reed. These gentlemen aided the office very much in securing accurate returns through the assistance they were able to give the enumerators, and in various ways expediting the work with their presence.

To all the parties mentioned above, too much credit can not be given; their faithfulness, industry and zeal, with the conscientious discharge of duty by the force of enumerators and by the clerical force, have been to the officers of the bureau wonderful compensation for the manifold obstacles which have met them at every stage of their labors; this, in connection with the perfect success of the system, in all respects completely shuts out of view the thorny road they have travelled for many months.

The report for 1876 is unavoidably late on account of the special work which has been contemporaneous with it.

CENSUS RESULTS.

It is deemed appropriate, in this part of the Report, to state a few results, of value to those most interested in the work of the bureau, derived from the census of 1875.

The population of Massachusetts is: males, 794,383; females, 857,529 (an excess of 63,146); total, 1,651,912; and they are employed as follows:—

Occupations of Massachusetts.

CLASSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Government and professional, .	19,142	10,669	29,811
II. Domestic and personal office, .	11,292	412,993	424,285
III. Commercial and transportation,	101,386	3,549	104,935
IV. Agricultural products, stock raisers and fisheries, . . .	81,119	37	81,156
V. Art and mechanic productions,	233,252	83,207	316,459
VI. Indefinite, non-productive and propertied,	62,169	3,261	65,430
VII. Unemployed (not including scholars and students), . . .	143,242	203,810	347,052
VIII. Scholars and students, . . .	142,781	140,003	282,784
	794,383	857,529	1,651,912

The census shows a population to the square mile of 211.78 persons. In 1865, there were 162.43 persons; and in 1870, 186.84 persons to that area.

The average size of family is established as being 4.6 persons. In 1865, it was 4.69; in 1870, 4.77.

The occupied dwelling-houses in the State contain, on an average, 6.46 persons. If all the houses in the State were occupied, the average number of persons to each would be 6.18. In 1865, the average for each dwelling-house was 6.07; in 1870, 6.16.

Of the male population of the State, 44+ per cent are legal voters, and 56+ per cent ratable polls. The naturalized voters compose 19.7 per cent of the whole number. The aliens, meaning persons over 21 years of age, of foreign birth, who have not become citizens, number 79,126.

The total number of illiterates in the State, is, in round numbers, 103,000, about 8½ per cent of this number being natives.

The number of establishments engaged in manufacturing, or in occupations allied to manufactures, is 22,371. The United States census for 1870 reported the number as 13,212. The State census of 1865 returned 13,055 such establishments.

THE FUTURE OF THE BUREAU.

We are already engaged upon work for the report of 1877. Much of the next report will be made up from important facts contained in the various schedules of the census series now in our possession. These points hardly have a place in the volumes devoted to the census abstracts; but are of great importance so far as social science is concerned. With these points, and the results of our investigations relative to arbitration, etc., the report of 1877 must be of great value.

We can not refrain from urging upon the legislature the necessity of bringing under one organization the gathering and preparation of all statistics relating in any way to the condition of the people. What now costs the State, annually, some seventy thousand dollars, could be done for less than twenty thousand.

As to more power for this bureau—the people have given it. When the introduction to the report for 1875 was written, the circumstances were entirely different from those existing to-day; then the manufacturers of the State were, to a considerable extent, afraid of the bureau, and, in some sense, inimical to it; to-day, they are, as a rule, its friends. The people have learned, through the liberal advertising of those who deem the existence of this office not essential, the good it can do, and of its efforts to labor for the best interests of the Commonwealth; so that now, through the success of the past year, all question of the future usefulness of the bureau should be settled, and we prophecy for it, under any candid management, the support of the people. The work of the bureau is educational in its character, and therefore silent. It needed the test of the work of the past year to demonstrate its power for action; and that power having been developed, should be used in the highest sense for the improvement of the masses.

PERSONAL.

This introduction should not be closed without particular recognition of the services of Major Geo. H. Long, who, till the 31st of March, 1876, had been, since June, 1873, the deputy-chief of the bureau. A co-laborer with the chief in all the duties of the office, and an earnest worker in all the

various plans of the bureau, he has won the regard and warm esteem of all connected with it. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Insurance for Massachusetts, Major Long has taken the position of Deputy Insurance Commissioner, and while this office loses a valuable officer, the State still retains his services and will profit by his experience.

PART I.

WAGE RECEIVERS.

CHAP. I.—OCCUPATIONS AND PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

CHAP. II.—PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

CHAP. III.—FAMILY PRESENTATION.

CHAP. IV.—PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL CITIES AND TOWNS, AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

CHAP. V.—PRESENTATION OF TWENTY IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS, AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

PART I.

WAGE RECEIVERS.

CHAPTER I.

OCCUPATIONS AND PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

One of the first difficulties that presented itself to us was the separation of what are known as salary receivers from the larger class known as wage receivers.

In the few particular instances that any one can call to mind of the class of hired workers among his personal acquaintances, it is usually an easy matter to determine in each case whether the person is one who would be generally recognized as a salary receiver or a wage receiver. For it somehow happens that one's acquaintances do not seem to adopt exceptional employments as a means of obtaining a livelihood. They are usually clerks, carpenters, tailors, officers of corporations, common laborers, etc. But when nearly a hundred thousand persons throughout a great Commonwealth like ours, representing such various employments that they become an epitome of the civilization of the world's nineteenth century, are to be considered, it becomes a difficult matter to determine to which class certain employments belong. Moreover, there are a great many occupations which represent both wage and salary receivers. The salesman who is hired at a round salary of three thousand a year, and is allowed his month's vacation at midsummer, and an occasional day at other times, without a pro rata deduction from his pay, which he draws in twelve equal portions during the year, and his brother who works for eight dollars a

week, and receives but seven dollars and thirty-three cents Saturday night, if he has been absent one-half of one of the six preceding days, represent the same occupation.

So that it seemed to become necessary, in the assortment and tabulation of such a vast number of schedules, representing the multifarious industries of the State, that a more or less arbitrary line should be drawn in the consideration of this or that particular schedule, and it should be said: this shall be held to represent a salary receiver; that, a wage receiver.

The plan that was adopted was, in the case of the ordinary trades, or handicrafts, to consider all as wage receivers unless the rate of pay was so exceptionally high as to indicate exceptional skill, and make it probable that such exceptional favors to the worker might follow, in the way of vacations, etc., as to elevate it substantially to a salaried occupation for him.

Among handicrafts, and the avocations involving manual labor, when the pay received has amounted to more than ten or eleven hundred dollars per year, they have generally been classed and tabulated as salaried; otherwise, as wage. Yet, here and there, where there was evidence that justified it, persons receiving twelve and even fifteen hundred dollars a year, have been included among wage receivers. Such cases have been rare, however, and not sufficiently numerous to affect the results materially.

On the other hand, many persons who receive comparatively low rates of pay for their services have been included among salary receivers. Such is the case in those avocations which are not supposed to involve much manual labor, and in those in which the use of the craftsman's tools is not needed; as salesmen, clerks and teachers of all grades.

It will be seen, then, from what we have said, that persons pursuing the same occupation, in some cases have been tabulated as wage receivers; in others, as salary receivers.

To recapitulate: occupations involving chiefly mental and literary qualifications are considered as salaried; those involving manual labor and skill in the use of tools, as wage; there being some exceptions in each case, those in the latter being where the rate of pay is exceptionally high.

Following will be found a list of the occupations represented by all the persons in the State, working for wages, who answered even one question of the seventeen asked on the Individual Schedules. About 950 different occupations are enumerated, representing the employments of the 71,339 persons working for wages from whom we received schedules.

Some of the occupations mentioned are followed by but very few persons, while others are pursued by vast numbers.

One important point must be borne in mind in the examination of the tables which follow; that is, that in some of these avocations board is given in addition to wages. Such is the case in respect to domestic servants, cooks, housekeepers, waiters, nurses, mariners, and stewards. It is often the case with laundresses, seamstresses, and dressmakers; with the latter it is especially apt to be the case in rural districts. Coachmen, also, usually get board, and oftentimes lodging. With these few preliminary words, we present the following list of occupations, and the showing by schedule questions for all counties and for the State.

OCCUPATIONS OF WAGE WORKERS FROM WHOM SCHEDULES WERE RECEIVED.

Agricultural implement maker.	Belt maker.
Anchor smith.	Billiard ball maker.
Annealer of iron.	Billiard cushion maker.
Armorer.	Billiard table maker.
Artificial limb maker.	Bill collector.
Artificial stone worker.	Bill poster.
Atomizer maker.	Bird-cage maker.
Awl grinder.	Bit and gimlet maker:
Awl maker.	Filer.
Axe grinder.	Forger.
Axe helve maker.	Grinder.
Baker.	Twister.
Barber.	Blacking maker.
Bartender.	Blacksmith.
Basket maker.	Bleachery factory operative:
Base ball maker.	Bleacher.
Batting maker.	Drier.
Bedstead maker.	Finisher.
Beer maker.	Presser.
Bell-hanger.	Starcher.
Belt lacing maker.	Block cutter.

Block maker.	Card clothing maker :
Boat builder.	Cutter.
Boatman.	Inspector.
Bobbin maker.	Machine operator.
Boiler maker.	Setter.
Bolt cutter.	Wood maker.
Bolt header.	Cardigan jacket maker.
Bolt maker.	Carpenter (house).
Book agent.	Carpenter (ship).
Bookbinder.	Carpet cleaner.
Book cutter.	Carpet factory operative :
Book folder.	Cutter.
Book gilder.	Finisher.
Book sewer.	Pattern changer.
Boot tree maker.	Rug weaver.
Bottler.	Setter.
Box fitter.	Sewer.
Box maker.	Weaver.
Box nailer.	Winder.
Braid factory operative :	
Overseer.	Carpet upholsterer.
Brass and copper tube maker.	Carriage blacksmith.
Brass finisher.	Carriage maker.
Brass moulder.	Carriage trimmer.
Brass turner.	Carriage stitcher.
Brass worker.	Cartridge maker.
Brewer.	Carver.
Brick maker.	Casket maker.
Brick mason.	Cement maker.
Bridge builder.	Cement pipe maker.
Bridge tender.	Chain maker.
Britannia ware maker :	Chair factory operative :
Spinner.	Back finisher.
Bronzer.	Cane seater.
Broom maker.	Finisher.
Brush maker.	Ornamenter.
Busheller.	Turner.
Buteher.	Sawyer.
Butler.	Charcoal burner.
Butter maker.	Chalk maker.
Button maker.	Cheese maker.
Cab maker.	Children's carriage maker :
Cabinet-maker.	Body maker.
Cable wire maker.	Wheel bender.
Calker.	Wheel maker.
Candy packer.	Cigar maker.
Cap maker.	Cigar packer.
Car builder.	Civil engineer.
	Cloak maker.

Clock maker.	Cotton factory operative— <i>Con.</i>
Cloth clipper.	Lapper tender.
Clothing trimmer.	Loom fixer.
Coachman.	Mule spinner.
Coal heaver.	Packer.
Coal oil maker.	Picker tender.
Coffee roaster.	Quiller.
Coffin maker.	Section hand.
Collar maker.	Slasher tender.
Collier.	Speeder tender.
Comb maker :	Spinner.
Bender.	Spooler.
Engraver.	Trimmer.
Finisher.	Twister.
Packer.	Warper.
Shaver.	Weaver.
Common laborer.	Web drawer.
Companion.	Winder.
Compass maker.	Cotton sampler.
Concrete roofer.	Cotton waste cleaner.
Concrete walk maker.	Crutch maker.
Confectioner.	Currier :
Cook.	Beamster.
Cooper.	Dresser.
Coppersmith.	Finisher.
Copper stamp maker.	Measurer.
Copyist.	Scourer.
Copy reader.	Splitter.
Cork cutter.	Stuffer.
Cornice maker.	Tableman.
Corset maker :	Curtain fixture maker.
Cutter.	Cutler :
Finisher.	Blade cutter.
Lacing braider.	Blade oiler.
Presser.	Bolster dropper.
Stitcher.	Cleaner.
Cotton factory operative :	Finisher.
Beamer.	Forger.
Braider.	Grinder.
Carder.	Hafter.
Card grinder.	Hammersman.
Card stripper.	Handle sawyer.
Cloth finisher.	Inspector.
Cloth inspector.	Packer.
Cloth marker.	Polisher.
Dresser.	Riveter.
Dyer.	Temperer.
Folder.	Trimmer.
Filling assorter.	Deck hand.

Decorator.	File maker— <i>Con.</i>
Designer on wood.	Grinder.
Diary case maker.	Layer.
Die cutter.	Fireman (Marine).
Die sinker.	Fireman (stationary).
Distiller.	Fireman (steam fire engine).
Domestic servant.	Fish drier.
Dressmaker.	Fisherman.
Drain pipe maker.	Fish packer.
Draughtsman.	Flour inspector.
Dredger.	Founderyman :
Driver (ice, grocery and other wagons).	Assorter.
Drum maker (military and toy).	Core maker.
Dye house operative.	Dresser.
Earthen ware maker.	Foreman.
Edge tool maker :	Furnace man.
Finisher.	Grinder.
Forger.	Heater.
Grinder.	Helper.
Temperer.	Hollow-ware dresser.
Elastic goods maker.	Iron polisher.
Electro-plater.	Melter.
Electrician.	Moulder.
Electrotyper.	Puddler.
Electrotype finisher.	Stove mounter.
Emery maker.	Frame maker.
Emery wheel maker.	Fur cutter.
Engineer (marine).	Fur dresser.
Engineer (stationary).	Fur sewer.
Engineer (steam fire).	Fur tanner.
Engraver (gold and silver).	Furnace builder.
Engraver (plate).	Furniture maker :
Engraver (steel).	Finisher.
Engraver (stone).	Repairer.
Engraver (wood).	Trimmer.
Envelope cutter.	Varnisher.
Envelope maker.	Gardener.
Expressman.	Gas meter maker.
Eyelet maker.	Gilder.
Fan maker.	Glass factory operative :
Fan polisher.	Blower.
Fancy trimmings maker.	Burnisher.
Farm laborer.	Cutter.
Faucet maker.	Designer.
Ferryman.	Engraver.
File maker :	Flattener.
Cutter.	Ornamenter.
Forger.	Packer.
	Polisher.

Glass factory operative—*Con.*

Presser.
Shearer.
Stoppleman.
Glazier.
Gold beater.
Gold chain maker.
Gold leaf cutter.
Governess.
Grinder of ochre.
Grist mill operative.
Gunny cloth weaver.
Gunpowder maker.
Gunsmith.
Hackman.
Hair picker.
Hair weaver.
Hair worker.
Hame maker.
Harness cleaner.
Harness maker.
Hatter:
 Binder.
 Bleacher.
 Hardener
 Finisher.
 Presser.
 Washer.
Hay rake maker.
Herb assorter.
Herb presser.
Hoe maker.
Hod-carrier.
Hoop maker.
Hoop-skirt maker.
Horn jewellery maker.
Horn worker.
Horse boot maker.
Horse clipper.
Horse clothing cutter.
Horse collar maker.
Horse nail maker.
Horse trainer.
Horse shoer.
Horse carriage driver.
Hose maker.
Hosiery mill operative:
 Cutter.
 Finisher.

Hosiery mill operative—*Con.*

Folder.
Knitter.
Mender.
Presser.
Roller.
Spinner.
Stitcher.
Trimmer.
Weaver.
Winder.
Hostler.
Housekeeper.
Ice tool maker.
Instrument maker.
Iron worker:
 Fireman.
 Forger.
 Hammersman.
 Rail cutter.
 Rivet maker.
 Roller.
 Scaler.
 Shingler.
 Steel cutter.
Ivory worker.
Janitor.
Japanner.
Jeweller.
Jewellery case maker.
Jeweller's basket maker.
Jewellery maker:
 Chaser.
 Foreman.
 Polisher.
Junk gatherer.
Junk assorter.
Label packer.
Lace maker.
Ladder maker.
Lamplighter.
Lamp maker.
Lantern maker.
Last maker.
Lather.
Laundress.
Laundryman.
Lead easter.
Leather assorter.

Leather board finisher.	Needle book maker.
Leather cutter.	Needle grinder.
Leather japanner.	Needle maker.
Lime burner.	Nurse.
Linseed oil maker.	Nurseryman.
Lithographer.	Oar maker.
Lithographer (chromo).	Oil factory laborer.
Locksmith.	Organ factory operative:
Lock polisher.	Action maker.
Longshoreman.	Bellows maker.
Loom harness maker.	Case maker.
Lumberman.	Finisher.
Lumber mill operative:	Key board maker.
Jointer.	Key maker.
Planer.	Key polisher.
Sawyer.	Pipe maker.
Machinist.	Reed board maker.
Machine knitter.	Reed maker.
Malt maker.	Shaft maker.
Marble worker:	Spring maker.
Finisher.	Stop maker.
Foreman.	Tuner.
Polisher.	Oysterman.
Mariner.	Oyster opener.
Marketman.	Packer (of merchandise).
Mason.	Painter (house).
Mast and spar maker.	Painter (ornamental).
Match maker.	Paint grinder.
Mathematical instrument maker	Paint maker.
Mat maker.	Palm leaf worker:
Mattress maker.	Hat maker.
Mechanie.	Hat finisher.
Messenger.	Hat packer.
Metal moulding maker.	Hat presser.
Milkman.	Hat stamper.
Miller.	Paper-mill operative:
Millwright.	Assorter.
Milliner.	Bleacher.
Miner.	Boiler tender.
Morocco dresser:	Calenderer.
Finisher.	Counter.
Shaver.	Cutter tender.
Moulding maker.	Dyer.
Musician.	Finisher.
Nail maker:	Folder.
Feeder.	Foreman.
Gauger.	Machine tender
Neck stock maker.	Packer.
Necktie maker.	Pulp maker.

Paper-mill operative— <i>Con.</i>	
Rag cutter.	Policeman.
Ruler.	Polisher.
Sealer.	Pop-corn maker.
Size maker.	Pork packer.
Paper bag maker.	Porter.
Paper box maker.	Potter.
Paper collar maker.	Poultry dresser.
Paper hanger.	Powder keg maker.
Paper stamper.	Printer :
Paper stainer.	Compositor.
Pattern maker.	Foreman.
Paver.	Press feeder.
Pedler (of various kinds).	Pressman.
Peg machine operator.	Print works operative :
Perfumery maker.	Calenderer.
Photographist.	Calico finisher.
Photograph printer.	Calico printer.
Piano maker :	Proof reader.
Action maker.	Pump maker.
Case maker.	Quarryman.
Finisher.	Railroad employés (steam) :
Key fitter.	Baggage master.
Plate driller.	Brakeman.
Polisher.	Car inspector.
Regulator.	Check man.
Sounding-board maker.	Engineer.
Stringer.	Engine wiper.
Top maker.	Flag man.
Trimmer.	Fireman.
Tuner.	Freight agent.
Varnisher.	Freight conductor.
Veneerer.	Freight master.
Piano mover.	Gate tender.
Picture frame gilder.	Laborer.
Picture frame maker.	Section master.
Picture frame varnisher.	Signal tender.
Pile driver.	Station agent.
Pin maker.	Switchman.
Pipe layer.	Trackman.
Pipe works operative :	Watchman.
Carriage runner.	Railroad employés (horse) :
Pipe cutter.	Conductor.
Pistol maker.	Driver.
Plane maker.	Rake maker.
Planing-mill operative.	Rattan worker :
Plaster block maker.	Basket weaver.
Plasterer.	Chair maker.
Plumber.	Shaver.
	Sizer.

Rattan worker—*Con.*

Spinner.
Splitter.
Washer.
Weaver.
Razor strop maker.
Reed maker.
Reed and heddle maker.
Reporter.
Rigger.
Road surveyor.
Roofer.
Rope maker.
Rope factory operative :
 Hemp dresser.
 Spinner.
Rubber factory operative.
Saddler.
Safe maker.
Sailmaker.
Sash, door and blind maker.
Sausage maker.
Saw maker.
Saw filer.
Saw setter.
Sawyer.
Scale maker.
Seamstress.
Seedsman.
Sewing-machine maker.
Sewing-machine needle maker.
Sewing-machine operator.
Sewing-machine repairer.
Sexton.
Ship fastener.
Ship keeper.
Shipper.
Shipsmith.
Shirt maker.
Shirt-front maker.
Shoddy maker.
Shoe-knife maker.
Shoe-string cutter.
Shoemaker :
 Beater out.
 Binder.
 Blacker.
 Blocker.
 Bottomer.

Shoemaker—*Con.*

Buffer.
Burnisher.
Button-hole maker.
Channeller.
Clamper.
Clicker.
Closer.
Corder.
Counter maker.
Crimper.
Cutter.
Dresser.
Edge maker.
Embosser.
Eyeleter.
Finisher.
Fitter.
Foreman.
Gluer.
Heeler.
Inner sole maker.
Inspector.
Lacer.
Laster.
Leather assorter.
Leveller.
Machine operator.
McKay machine operator.
Nailer.
Packer.
Paster.
Pegger.
Pegging-machine operator.
Riveter.
Roller.
Rosette maker.
Sand paperer.
Seam rubber.
Shank presser.
Shaver.
Sider.
Skiver.
Slipper liner.
Sole assorter.
Sole leather cutter.
Sole quilter.
Stamper.
Stiffener.

Shoemaker— <i>Con.</i>	
Stitcher.	Stair builder.
Stock fitter.	Stamp maker.
Stringer.	Starch maker.
Stripper.	Steam and gas fitter.
Tagger.	Steam fire engine driver.
Tip maker.	Steel letter cutter.
Treer.	Steel melter.
Trimmer.	Steel polisher.
Turner.	Stencil cutter.
Vamper.	Stereotype easter.
Welter.	Stereotype finisher.
Shoe-shank maker.	Stereoscope maker.
Shovel factory operative :	
Hammersman.	Stevedore.
Handler.	Steward.
Heater.	Stone cutter.
Polisher.	Stone grinder.
Setter.	Stone mason.
Welder.	Straw factory operative :
Show-ease maker.	Bleacher.
Shuttle maker.	Blocker.
Sieve maker.	Bonnet maker.
Silk mill operative :	Braid measurer.
Spooler.	Dyer.
Weaver.	Finisher.
Winder.	Frame maker.
Silver and nickel plater.	Machine operator
Silversmith.	Overseer.
Slater.	Packer.
Sleigh maker.	Presser.
Soap maker.	Sewer.
Soap stamper.	Shaper.
Soapstone worker.	Sizer.
Soda fountain maker.	Trimmer.
Soda maker.	Weaver.
Spectacle maker :	Wirer.
Filer.	Street waterer.
Finisher.	Stucco worker.
Jointer.	Sub-marine diver.
Polisher.	Sugar-house laborer :
Spindle grinder.	Boiler.
Spindle maker.	Refiner.
Spoke driver.	Surveyor.
Spoke maker.	Suspender maker.
Spoon maker.	Sword maker.
Spring bed maker.	Tack factory operative :
Spring maker.	Foreman.
Stage driver.	Header.
	Japanner.
	Machine tender.

Taek factory operative—*Con.*

Maker.
Marker.
Overseer.
Packer.
Plate slitter.
Shoe nail cutter.

Tailor :
Cutter.
Pressman.
Trimmer.

Tailoress.

Tanner.

Tape factory operative.

Tassel maker.

Teamster.

Telegraph operator.

Telegraph repairer.

Thread mill operative :

Dresser.
Dyer.
Twister.
Warper.
Winder.

Timekeeper.

Tinsmith.

Tobacco stripper.

Tollman.

Tool maker.

Tortoise-shell worker.

Toymaker.

Tripe dresser.

Truckman.

Trunk maker.

Trunk wood fitter.

Truss maker.

Twine maker.

Twine netter.

Twist drill maker.

Type caster.

Umbrella maker.

Undertaker.

Upholsterer.

Varnisher.

Varnish maker.

Vinegar maker.

Waiter.

Wallet maker.

Watch factory operative :

Case maker.
Engraver.
Finisher.
Gilder.
Hair spring maker.
Key maker.

Pallet maker.
Plater.
Polisher.
Screw maker.
Turner.
Wheel maker.

Watchman.

Water pipe layer.

Well digger.

Wharfinger.

Wheel maker.

Wheelwright.

Whip maker :

Buttoner.
Mounter.
Plaiter.

Whitener.

Whitewasher.

Window shade maker.

Wire factory operative :

Annealer.
Cleaner.
Cooler.
Drawer.
Finisher.
Plater.
Pointer.
Straightener.
Temperer.
Weaver.

Willow ware maker.

Wood chopper.

Wood dyer.

Wood polisher.

Wood worker.

Wooden box maker.

Wooden ware maker.

Woollen factory operative :

Assorter.
Burler.
Card cleaner.

Woollen factory operative—*Con.*

Carder.
Colorer.
Comber.
Drawer in.
Dresser.
Drum tender.
Dyer.
Felter.
Finisher.
Foreman.
Fuller.
Gigger.
Jack spinner.
Loom fixer.
Napper.
Oiler.
Overseer.
Picker tender.
Presser.
Reeler.

Woollen factory operative—*Con.*

Repairer.
Seourer.
Shawl fringer.
Shearer.
Specker.
Spinner.
Spooler.
Stitcher.
Teasel setter.
Twister.
Warper.
Weaver.
Woollen felt factory operative:
Carder.
Finisher.
Fuller.
Hardener.
Worsted worker.
Wreath maker.
Yeast maker.

PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

In the succeeding pages, a tabulated presentation is made, by counties, showing five points for each sex, with reference to each of the seventeen questions asked in the schedule. Firstly, the whole number of schedules returned from the county. Secondly, the whole number of persons answering. Thirdly, the percentage of the number answering to the whole number of schedules. Fourthly, the aggregate for all persons answering. Fifthly, the average for each person answering. Two facts are to be borne in mind by the reader in examining, not only the tables in this chapter, but those that follow in Part II.

No person could answer all the questions asked in the schedule; for some of them were of such a nature that an answer in one case would serve to render another question inapplicable. If a person replied that they owned the house they lived in, the inquiry as to the number of rooms hired would not be pertinent, or *vice versa*; and so of some other questions.

Very many persons did not answer all the questions which were applicable, and which they probably could have an-

swered, and would have answered, had a little more pressure been brought to bear upon them. Some persons answered but a single question; as, perhaps, the number of hours per day employed in their occupation, or the sum received as a daily wage, or the salary per year. Others gave replies to two, three, four, or more inquiries.

Throughout the tables in this Part, as well as in Part II., where the per cent is less than *one*, it is not computed. This course was adopted to avoid the necessity of introducing a third column, which would be a column of tenths of one per cent. The basis of computation is, however, always at hand, and any one desiring greater exactness can reckon it for himself. In the case of those computed, the per cent has been increased *one* when it was more than one-half.

In the column of averages the numbers are expressed in integers and decimals, the latter being carried out two places.

By page 16 it is seen that 1,231 schedules were received from *males* in Barnstable County, and that 788 answered *affirmatively* that they had *persons* (not specified whether minors or adults) dependent upon them for support, which is 64 per cent of the whole number who thus filled out schedules.

The aggregate of the persons dependent is 2,250, and the average for each male returning a schedule is 2.86. On the succeeding page, a similar exhibit is made respecting the question, as shown by the schedules received from *females*. This explanation seems all that is needed to make the following tables clear to every one.

It may be added, however, that the most suggestive words only of each inquiry are used as head lines to precede each table.

PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

[NOTE.—A full explanation of the abbreviated form of question used as the head line of each table, can be found in the introduction. For a presentation similar to this, respecting *salaried* persons, see Part II. The facts presented in these tables refer to *wage* laborers.]

Persons Dependent on Males.

C O U N T I E S .	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
				Aggregate for all Males answering.	
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	788	64	2,250	2.86
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	1,522	71	5,164	3.39
Bristol, . . .	3,147	2,189	69	6,868	3.13
Dukes, . . .	215	175	81	635	3.63
Essex, . . .	6,277	4,578	73	13,556	2.96
Franklin, . . .	1,329	964	72	2,886	2.99
Hampden, . . .	3,575	2,692	75	8,156	3.03
Hampshire, . . .	910	661	73	2,051	3.10
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	8,220	73	25,581	3.11
Nantucket, . . .	11	10	91	20	2.00
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	3,154	75	10,054	3.18
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	3,241	72	9,927	3.06
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	4,536	77	13,734	3.03
Worcester, . . .	10,864	7,950	73	24,213	3.04
For the State, .	55,515	40,680	73	125,095	3.08

By referring to the tables of dependence among *salaried* persons to be found in Part II., it will be seen that 68 per cent answered as to this question.

It will be seen above that 73 per cent of the *wage* receivers make reply, or five per cent more than of *salary* receivers. This of course indicates a larger number of people in a condition to answer. Or, in other words, as wives and children constitute the mass of dependents, that there are more *wage*

Persons Dependent on Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	24	18	41	1.71
Berkshire, . . .	510	74	14	168	2.27
Bristol, . . .	1,137	136	12	263	1.93
Dukes, . . .	9	2	22	3	1.50
Essex, . . .	1,771	200	11	389	1.95
Franklin, . . .	291	31	11	54	1.74
Hampden, . . .	1,156	114	10	195	1.71
Hampshire, . . .	269	16	6	25	1.56
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	484	11	777	1.60
Nantucket, . . .	12	3	25	3	1.00
Norfolk, . . .	665	90	14	163	1.81
Plymouth, . . .	615	65	10	136	2.09
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	348	13	629	1.81
Worcester, . . .	2,284	196	9	324	1.65
For the State, .	15,824	1,783	11	3,170	1.78

receivers, with wife or child, than of salary receivers. The numbers of each class considered are sufficiently large to make the percentages reliable, and indicative of exactly that condition. So that marriage is more general among the wage class than in the class next above them in the means of supporting families.

Turning now to the "average for each person answering," and it is found that among the wage receivers there are 3.08 persons dependent on each one answering, while (Part II.) there are 2.64 dependent on each salaried person answering. The number of dependents, then, on each, among wage receivers, is about 17 per cent more than among salary receivers. And as most of the dependents are children, fecundity must be

Hours Employed—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	738	60	7,955	10.78
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	2,059	96	21,298	10.35
Bristol, . . .	3,147	3,029	96	30,714	10.14
Dukes, . . .	215	177	82	1,817	10.26
Essex, . . .	6,277	6,061	97	61,990	10.23
Franklin, . . .	1,329	1,270	96	13,346	10.51
Hampden, . . .	3,575	3,541	99	35,251	9.95
Hampshire, . . .	910	894	98	8,720	9.75
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	10,971	98	112,894	10.29
Nantucket, . . .	11	11	100	107	9.73
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	3,964	95	40,194	10.14
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	4,349	96	43,329	9.96
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	5,601	95	57,960	10.35
Worcester, . . .	10,864	10,639	98	108,717	10.22
For the State, . .	55,515	53,304	96	544,292	10.21

considerably greater among the wage class. So far, we have considered the *males* who have returned schedules. A comparison of the returns of dependence among *females*—the wage with the salaried—exhibits the same facts. Among the wage class, 11 per cent answer that they have persons dependent upon them. Among the salaried class (Part II.), only 8 per cent reply affirmatively. Among the wage class, the average number dependent on each person answering is 1.78. Among the salaried class (Part II.), it is 1.63.

The tabulation of the returns to the question, "Number of hours per day employed," seems to verify the old adage, that "Man's work is from sun to sun, while woman's work is never done." Ninety-six per cent of the schedules returned by

Hours Employed—Females.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Percent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	114	85	1,194	10.47
Berkshire, . . .	510	455	89	4,777	10.49
Bristol, . . .	1,137	947	83	9,713	10.26
Dukes, . . .	9	9	100	82	9.11
Essex, . . .	1,771	1,569	89	16,079	10.25
Franklin, . . .	291	266	91	2,790	10.49
Hampden, . . .	1,156	1,090	94	11,872	10.89
Hampshire, . . .	269	246	91	2,561	10.41
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	3,787	90	39,534	10.44
Nantucket, . . .	12	12	100	120	10.00
Norfolk, . . .	665	562	85	5,893	10.49
Plymouth, . . .	615	492	80	4,841	9.84
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	1,922	70	21,266	11.06
Worcester, . . .	2,284	2,036	89	20,957	10.29
For the State, . .	15,824	13,507	85	141,679	10.49

males were filled out as to this inquiry; while only 85 per cent of those returned by females were filled out. Among the wage occupations of the latter sex, that of domestic service is the most common, and as it is a species of employment that is "never done," this question was quite commonly unanswered by females so employed. The average number of hours employed, for males, is shown to be 10.21; and for females, 10.49. The average for salaried persons (Part II.) is seen to be 10.41 for males, and 6.34 for females. The average per day, for males, is largest in Barnstable County, and smallest in Hampshire; for females, it is largest in Suffolk, and smallest in Plymouth. Among salaried males (Part II.), it is found to be largest in Barnstable, and smallest

Days Employed—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	931	76	208,693	224.16
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	1,842	86	456,684	247.93
Bristol, . . .	3,147	2,678	85	600,663	224.29
Dukes, . . .	215	182	85	34,239	188.13
Essex, . . .	6,277	5,378	86	1,275,689	237.20
Frauklin, . . .	1,329	1,144	86	283,107	247.47
Hampden, . . .	3,575	3,406	95	851,050	249.87
Hampshire, . . .	910	813	89	195,947	241.02
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	9,913	89	2,392,279	241.33
Nantucket, . . .	11	11	100	2,763	251.18
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	3,697	88	830,301	224.59
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	4,050	89	832,176	205.48
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	5,318	89	1,341,231	252.21
Worcester, . . .	10,864	8,418	77	2,241,234	266.24
For the State, .	55,515	47,781	86	11,546,056	241.65

in Franklin; among females, the largest in Suffolk, and smallest in Berkshire. Thus it is the largest, for males, for both wage and salaried workers in Barnstable; and the largest, for females, of both classes in Suffolk.

The inquiry as to the "Number of days employed in your occupation during the year," was a very important one, and the number of answers obtained make the averages deduced of the highest value. Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-one males, out of 55,515, replied to this question; and 13,997 females, out of 15,824, replied, or a total of 61,778 persons, out of 71,339.

The largest percentage of replies was from Hampden County, 95 per cent of the schedules containing answers to

Days Employed—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	122	91	24,997	204.89
Berkshire, . . .	510	463	91	123,339	266.39
Bristol, . . .	1,137	1,005	88	258,708	257.42
Dukes, . . .	9	8	89	1,480	185.00
Essex, . . .	1,771	1,511	85	389,211	257.58
Franklin, . . .	291	251	86	64,469	256.85
Hampden, . . .	1,156	1,088	94	187,981	172.78
Hampshire, . . .	269	237	88	61,821	260.85
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	3,778	89	1,022,194	270.56
Nantucket, . . .	12	12	100	3,050	254.17
Norfolk, . . .	665	566	85	134,405	237.46
Plymouth, . . .	615	508	83	119,429	235.09
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	2,398	87	715,356	298.31
Worcester, . . .	2,284	2,050	90	518,175	252.77
For the State, .	15,824	13,997	88	3,624,615	258.96

this question. Nantucket, of course, is excepted, as the number of schedules received was too small to be of any value in arriving at a percentage or an average. The average number of days worked by males throughout the State is shown to be 241.65; by females, 258.96. The average among salaried persons (Part II.) is shown to be for males, 290.29; for females, 192.37. The highest average is in Worcester County, 266.24; but Suffolk, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire are above the average.

The working year is seen to be the shortest in Dukes County, where the average is but 188.13 days. After Dukes comes Plymouth, 205.48; Barnstable, 224.16; Bristol, 224.29; and Norfolk, 224.59. The remaining counties vary

Daily Wages—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	853	69	\$1,619 19	\$1 89
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	1,786	83	3,166 72	1 77
Bristol, . . .	3,147	2,705	86	5,548 01	2 05
Dukes, . . .	215	174	81	360 07	2 07
Essex, . . .	6,277	5,215	83	10,238 08	1 96
Franklin, . . .	1,829	1,230	93	2,241 16	1 82
Hampden, . . .	3,575	2,873	80	5,271 26	1 83
Hampshire, . . .	910	816	90	1,460 36	1 79
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	10,076	90	20,730 05	2 06
Nantucket, . . .	11	8	73	11 75	1 47
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	3,789	91	7,072 90	1 87
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	4,033	89	8,107 87	2 01
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	5,304	89	12,137 99	2 29
Worcester, . . .	10,864	9,885	91	19,860 88	2 00
For the State, .	55,515	48,747	88	97,826 20	2 01

but slightly from the state average. As there are 308 legal working days in the year, it will be seen that there is an amount of time lost for each male workman equal to a fraction more than 66 days. This is an important fact to be considered in any speculations upon the wage and capital problem. By reference to the Census and Industrial Statistics, the number of days in which establishments were open for work, as returned by manufacturers, can be seen. A comparison of the two will be found of value.

Forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-seven males have made reply as to the wages per day received by them, or 88 per cent of the whole number returning schedules. The average daily wage is found to be \$2.01. Nearly or

Daily Wages—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	121	90	\$79 74	\$0 66
Berkshire, . . .	510	398	78	286 06	72
Bristol, . . .	1,137	947	83	887 36	94
Dukes, . . .	9	8	89	6 21	78
Essex, . . .	1,771	1,502	85	1,347 10	89
Franklin, . . .	291	257	88	185 58	72
Hampden, . . .	1,156	1,022	89	922 44	90
Hampshire, . . .	269	243	90	189 53	78
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	3,687	87	3,005 04	82
Nantucket, . . .	12	9	75	3 96	44
Norfolk, . . .	665	491	74	415 01	85
Plymouth, . . .	615	476	77	457 36	96
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	2,456	89	1,740 18	71
Worcester, . . .	2,284	1,976	87	1,676 72	85
For the State, .	15,824	13,593	86	11,202 29	82

quite 900 occupations must be represented by the above number of persons. Certainly, here are a sufficient number of persons whose wages are aggregated to make the average obtained of such value as to be above criticism. We think it can be safely said, that the daily wage of the male adult workman in this Commonwealth, this year, is \$2.01.

It may be held that there are included large numbers of persons in some occupations in which the wages are low, while but few in other employments which yield better renumeration are so included; or, the reverse of this may be supposed and maintained. But the probability is, that if one thousand schedules were sent in representing one occupation, and only one hundred representing another, it was

Yearly Wages—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	974	79	\$378,754 00	\$388 86
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	1,971	92	849,509 00	431 00
Bristol, . . .	3,147	2,769	88	1,262,809 00	456 05
Dukes, . . .	215	200	93	71,855 00	359 28
Essex, . . .	6,277	5,513	88	2,545,098 00	461 65
Franklin, . . .	1,329	1,203	91	527,145 00	438 19
Hampden, . . .	3,575	3,477	97	1,959,214 00	563 48
Hampshire, . . .	910	830	91	338,650 00	408 01
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	10,102	90	5,016,479 00	496 58
Nantucket, . . .	11	11	100	3,605 00	327 73
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	3,824	91	1,710,016 00	447 18
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	4,197	93	1,692,668 00	403 30
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	5,296	89	3,051,550 00	576 19
Worcester, . . .	10,864	9,695	89	4,758,109 00	490 78
For the State, .	55,515	50,062	90	24,165,461 00	482 72

because there were ten times as many persons in the State following the former as the latter. Taking the State together, it is likely that about the same per cent of schedules was received from the representatives of all occupations. The average daily wage of females is seen to be 82 cents.

The daily wages, then, of women appear to be about two-fifths as much as those of men. Among salaried persons (Part II.), it will be seen they are over three-fifths as much. This difference between the relative earnings of the sexes, in the two classes, may be, and undoubtedly is, owing to the large number of wage schedules received from domestic servants, whose wages per day appear comparatively small, since their board, which is included, is an item of no small moment.

Yearly Wages—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	114	85	\$15,212 00	\$133 44
Berkshire, . . .	510	490	96	87,908 00	179 40
Bristol, . . .	1,137	1,085	95	231,123 00	213 02
Dukes, . . .	9	9	100	1,346 00	149 56
Essex, . . .	1,771	1,541	87	327,029 00	212 22
Franklin, . . .	291	266	91	47,544 00	178 74
Hampden, . . .	1,156	1,106	96	242,870 00	219 59
Hampshire, . . .	269	243	90	46,688 00	192 13
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	3,906	93	801,662 00	205 24
Nantucket, . . .	12	12	100	1,064 00	88 67
Norfolk, . . .	665	612	92	90,909 00	148 54
Plymouth, . . .	615	579	94	105,457 00	182 14
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	2,567	93	507,944 00	197 87
Worcester, . . .	2,284	2,129	93	406,794 00	191 07
For the State, . .	15,824	14,659	93	2,913,550 00	198 76

Fifty thousand and sixty-two males, or 90 per cent, answer as to their yearly wages, and 14,659 females, or 93 per cent. The average yearly earnings of the former is found to be \$482.72, and of the latter \$198.76. The highest average of yearly earnings, for males, is found to be in Suffolk County, \$576.19. Hampden is nearly as high, while Middlesex and Worcester are both above the state average. The lowest average (excepting Nantucket) is found in Dukes, \$359.28. In Barnstable it was nearly as low, being but \$388.86. The rural counties show, generally, the lowest average, and those possessing urban centres of importance the highest. Females seem to be the best paid in Hampden, receiving an average

Other Earnings—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	323	26	\$25,731 00	\$79 66
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	152	7	17,133 00	112 72
Bristol, . . .	3,147	393	12	63,739 00	162 19
Dukes, . . .	215	77	36	6,989 00	90 77
Essex, . . .	6,277	683	11	79,776 00	116 80
Franklin, . . .	1,329	159	12	15,914 00	100 09
Hampden, . . .	3,575	324	9	46,563 00	143 71
Hampshire, . . .	910	100	11	8,789 00	87 89
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	1,123	10	149,528 00	133 15
Nantucket, . . .	11	4	36	165 00	41 25
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	597	14	65,493 00	109 70
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	838	19	78,443 00	93 60
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	369	6	63,905 00	173 18
Worcester, . . .	10,864	1,295	12	148,324 00	114 54
For the State, .	55,515	6,437	12	770,492 00	119 69

of \$219.59; in Bristol, \$213.02; in Essex, \$212.22; and in Middlesex, \$205.24.

In Bristol and Middlesex counties, the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods especially predominates; so also in Essex. This latter county is also the seat of the shoe manufacturing business.

The question, "Amount of other earnings," the replies to which are tabulated above, was expected to secure the sums earned in various ways before or after the regular day's labor at the regular employment had been done, or on days when no regular occupation was being pursued. The average, for males, in the State, is seen to be \$119.69, a sum of considerable importance as an auxiliary in the support of a family,

Other Earnings—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	17	13	\$440 00	\$25 88
Berkshire, . . .	510	9	2	725 00	80 56
Bristol,	1,137	22	2	2,158 00	98 09
Dukes,	9	2	22	25 00	12 50
Essex,	1,771	33	2	2,527 00	76 58
Franklin,	291	6	2	273 00	45 50
Hampden,	1,156	23	2	1,249 00	54 30
Hampshire,	269	5	2	497 00	99 40
Middlesex,	4,215	80	2	6,539 00	18 74
Nantucket,	12	1	8	100 00	100 00
Norfolk,	665	32	5	2,219 00	69 34
Plymouth,	615	37	6	2,687 00	72 62
Suffolk,	2,756	52	2	5,927 00	113 98
Worcester,	2,284	97	4	7,123 00	73 43
For the State, . .	15,824	416	3	32,489 00	78 09

being about one-fourth as much as the regular yearly earnings; 12 per cent of all the males returning schedules had such earnings. Throwing out Dukes and Nantucket, Barnstable County returns the largest per cent of males having such earnings, and Suffolk County the smallest, being 26 per cent for the former, and 6 per cent for the latter. But the latter shows the highest average for each,—\$173.18, and the former, the lowest,—\$79.66.

By reference to the returns from salaried persons in Part II., it will be seen that the same counties made a corresponding exhibit in that class.

Children's Earnings Returned by Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	157	13	\$15,676 00	\$99 85
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	200	9	53,575 00	267 88
Bristol, . . .	3,147	295	9	98,979 00	335 52
Dukes, . . .	215	15	7	730 00	48 67
Essex, . . .	6,277	583	9	114,306 00	196 07
Franklin, . . .	1,329	137	10	23,718 00	173 12
Hampden, . . .	3,575	334	9	172,962 00	517 85
Hampshire, . . .	910	74	8	13,611 00	183 93
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	951	8	197,647 00	207 83
Nantucket, . . .	11	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	448	11	89,237 00	199 19
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	410	9	68,032 00	165 93
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	300	5	67,214 00	224 05
Worcester, . . .	10,864	1,009	9	202,747 00	200 94
For the State, .	55,515	4,913	9	1,118,434 00	227 65

The average amount of minor children's earnings, for males, in the State, is \$227.65, a sum nearly one-half as large as the fathers themselves earn at their regular occupations. It is to be borne in mind that this sum is not the average earnings of *each child*, but is the amount which accrues to *each father or mother* from the labor of a child or children. "Males" and "females" in the head line of the tables, refers in this case, as heretofore, to the sex of the persons returning the schedules, and not to the sex of the children. Only 9 per cent answer this question, so that the advantage obtainable from this source accrues to only a small portion of the wage workers of the State. It is, however, a great question

Children's Earnings Returned by Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . .	134	4	3	\$187 00	\$46 75
Berkshire, . .	510	9	2	2,924 00	324 89
Bristol, . . .	1,137	5	—	1,223 00	244 60
Dukes, . . .	9	1	11	50 00	50 00
Essex, . . .	1,771	26	1	5,669 00	218 04
Franklin, . .	291	2	—	193 00	96 50
Hampden, . .	1,156	16	1	4,609 00	288 06
Hampshire, . .	269	1	—	150 00	150 00
Middlesex, . .	4,215	50	1	8,095 00	161 90
Nantucket, . .	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	665	18	3	3,499 00	194 39
Plymouth, . .	615	8	1	1,679 00	209 88
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	35	1	4,315 00	123 29
Worcester, . .	2,284	28	1	4,356 00	155 57
For the State, .	15,824	203	1	36,949 00	182 01

whether the money brought into the family in this way subserves its best interests.

The children thus put into the factory and the workshop, are usually deprived of the school education necessary to their highest success in after-life. So that the real interests of the individual and of the State are thus sacrificed to the immediate demand for subsistence. It is a fact, that the most of the children working in mills, who furnish the large proportion of the earnings tabulated above, are growing up in ignorance. That they are the nucleus of a class that is likely to expand gradually into an element unfit for self-government, and unmanageable by the purblind intelligence that in

Unable to Work—Returned by Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable,	1,231	25	2	26	1.04
Berkshire,	2,143	31	1	32	1.03
Bristol,	3,147	80	3	121	1.51
Dukes,	215	5	2	6	1.20
Essex,	6,277	123	2	139	1.13
Franklin,	1,329	29	2	33	1.14
Hampden,	3,575	76	2	84	1.11
Hampshire,	910	24	3	27	1.13
Middlesex,	11,188	219	2	253	1.16
Nantucket,	11	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	4,180	82	2	94	1.15
Plymouth,	4,524	115	3	130	1.13
Suffolk,	5,921	119	2	134	1.13
Worcester,	10,864	257	2	290	1.13
For the State, . . .	55,515	1,185	2	1,369	1.16

its haste to be rich has made use of their ignorance, there can be no doubt.

In connection with this subject, especial attention is called to Part IV., Chap IV. (page 354), of the last report of this Bureau, where will be found the results of an investigation, on a smaller scale, into the earnings of children. The exhibit there made is substantially corroborated by the more extensive examination of this year.

Only two per cent of males, and less than one per cent of females, made reply to the "Number of persons over eighteen years of age prevented by continuous sickness or physical disability from attending to any occupation." The males answering are seen to have an average of 1.16 persons

Unable to Work—Returned by Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	4	3	5	1.25
Berkshire, . . .	510	1	—	1	1.00
Bristol, . . .	1,137	2	—	2	1.00
Dukes, . . .	9	—	—	—	—
Essex, . . .	1,771	8	—	8	1.00
Franklin, . . .	291	—	—	—	—
Hampden, . . .	1,156	5	—	5	1.00
Hampshire, . . .	269	—	—	—	—
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	11	—	13	1.18
Nantucket, . . .	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	665	1	—	1	1.00
Plymouth, . . .	615	6	1	6	1.00
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	13	—	14	1.07
Worcester, . . .	2,284	6	—	6	1.00
For the State, . . .	15,824	57	—	61	1.07

dependent, by reason of mental or physical incapacity, on each; and the females an average of 1.07. Taking the schedules received from males and females together, it is found that for the whole 71,339 wage laborers there were 1,430 persons thus unable to work. This is an average of about one for every fifty individuals.

By referring to the returns from salaried workers in Part II., it will be seen that the average, in that class, varies but slightly from this.

Persons Owning Houses—Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	484	39	484	1.00
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	460	21	460	1.00
Bristol, . . .	3,147	546	17	546	1.00
Dukes, . . .	215	106	49	106	1.00
Essex, . . .	6,277	1,450	23	1,450	1.00
Franklin, . . .	1,329	372	28	372	1.00
Hampden, . . .	3,575	806	23	806	1.00
Hampshire, . . .	910	247	27	247	1.00
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	2,648	24	2,648	1.00
Nantucket, . . .	11	7	64	7	1.00
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	1,318	32	1,318	1.00
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	1,587	35	1,587	1.00
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	622	11	622	1.00
Worcester, . . .	10,864	2,393	22	2,393	1.00
For the State, . .	55,515	13,046	23	13,046	1.00

In an examination into the condition of the working population of a state, there is no more important fact to be discovered than the proportion of people who possess, in fee simple, the houses which shelter them. No statement as to the occupations, earnings, expenses, etc., is of much value that is not accompanied with the facts relating to this point. It is seen by the above table that 23 per cent of the male wage receivers own their houses. This may be taken as a fair index of the condition of the whole class in the State, as the number of cases considered is so large as to insure a very close approximation to the true per cent. The counties having a somewhat distinctly rural population have the largest proportion, while the counties of more urban

Persons Owning Houses—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	27	20	27	1.00
Berkshire, . . .	510	15	3	15	1.00
Bristol, . . .	1,137	8	—	8	1.00
Dukes, . . .	9	1	11	1	1.00
Essex, . . .	1,771	34	2	34	1.00
Franklin, . . .	291	2	—	2	1.00
Hampden, . . .	1,156	13	1	13	1.00
Hampshire, . . .	269	4	1	4	1.00
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	70	2	70	1.00
Nantucket, . . .	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	665	44	7	44	1.00
Plymouth, . . .	615	16	3	16	1.00
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	14	—	14	1.00
Worcester, . . .	2,284	39	2	39	1.00
For the State, . . .	15,824	287	2	287	1.00

characteristics have the smallest. Barnstable County has 39 per cent of house-owners, and Suffolk only 11. Berkshire County, for some reason not apparent, is below the average. By reference to Part II., it will be found that a similar exhibit is made among the salaried class, even to the peculiarity of showing Berkshire, an essentially rural county, considerably below other counties with a population pursuing like occupations.

The aggregation of those who own houses with those who hire, given a few pages further on, does not, of course, equal the whole number of persons returning schedules, as wage (or salaried) persons who board would not consider the question applicable to them, and therefore would not reply.

Amount of Mortgage—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	122	10	\$47,173 00	\$386 66
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	195	9	127,032 00	651 45
Bristol, . . .	3,147	158	5	156,120 00	988 10
Dukes, . . .	215	5	2	2,326 00	465 20
Essex, . . .	6,277	594	9	550,860 00	927 37
Franklin, . . .	1,329	169	13	117,637 00	696 08
Hampden, . . .	3,575	334	9	646,648 00	1,936 07
Hampshire, . . .	910	141	15	97,902 00	694 34
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	1,399	12	1,408,787 00	1,007 00
Nantucket, . . .	11	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	637	15	485,079 00	761 51
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	535	12	337,300 00	630 47
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	331	6	533,925 00	1,613 07
Worcester, . . .	10,864	1,203	11	1,182,027 00	982 57
For the State, .	55,515	5,823	10	5,692,816 00	977 57

Thirteen thousand and forty-six males, and 287 females, by the preceding pages, were seen to be owners of the dwellings in which they live. This is an aggregate of 13,333 persons. Above, it is seen that 5,823 males, and 116 females, have an encumbrance on their houses in the shape of a mortgage. This is an aggregate of 5,939 persons, or about 44½ per cent of those who own houses. In the same way, the proportion of mortgaged houses in Barnstable County is found to be 24 per cent; in Norfolk, 48; in Suffolk, 53; in Hampshire, 57. The aggregate of all mortgages for the males making return is \$5,692,816, and the average \$977.57. The averages by counties present an interesting exhibit of the probable comparative cost of houses

Amount of Mortgage—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedhles received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . .	134	1	—	\$250 00	\$250 00
Berkshire, . .	510	5	1	975 00	195 00
Bristol, . . .	1,137	—	—	—	—
Dukes, . . .	9	—	—	—	—
Essex, . . .	1,771	15	—	8,583 00	572 20
Franklin, . .	291	2	—	1,800 00	900 00
Hampden, . .	1,156	6	—	4,500 00	750 00
Hampshire, . .	269	2	—	800 00	400 00
Middlesex, . .	4,215	33	—	26,025 00	788 63
Nantucket, . .	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	665	21	3	11,437 00	544 62
Plymouth, . .	615	5	—	4,405 00	881 00
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	8	—	8,300 00	1,037 50
Worcester, . .	2,284	18	—	12,793 00	710 72
For the State, .	15,824	116	—	79,868 00	688 52

in different sections, as the amount of mortgage must be a pretty near index of the cost, in a comparative way. While, then, Suffolk County has the least proportion of males owning houses, and the least proportion of mortgages, it is exceeded by but one county in the average amount of each mortgage. Hampshire County has an average for each mortgage of \$1,936.07, while in Suffolk it is \$1,613.17. In Barnstable County, where was found the largest per cent of persons owning houses, the average of each mortgage is but \$386.66.

Rate of Interest—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	116	9	864.0	7.5
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	135	6	955.1	7.1
Bristol,	3,147	157	5	1,178.5	7.5
Dukes,	215	5	2	35.0	7.0
Essex,	6,277	587	9	4,403.9	7.5
Franklin,	1,329	173	13	1,203.6	6.9
Hampden,	3,575	422	12	3,009.1	7.1
Hampshire,	910	139	15	1,029.9	7.4
Middlesex,	11,188	1,380	12	10,457.9	7.6
Nantucket,	11	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	4,180	645	15	4,721.2	7.3
Plymouth,	4,524	531	12	3,875.0	7.3
Suffolk,	5,921	326	6	2,493.1	7.7
Worcester,	10,864	1,208	11	8,585.3	7.1
For the State, . . .	55,515	5,824	10	42,811.6	7.4

The average rate of interest paid on mortgages by male wage laborers is $7\frac{4}{10}$, the same as the average for male salaried laborers. The highest rate, $7\frac{7}{10}$, is in Suffolk; Middlesex comes next, $7\frac{6}{10}$. Barnstable, Bristol and Essex are each above the average.

Rate of Interest—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	1	—	7.0	7.0
Berkshire,	510	5	1	34.0	6.8
Bristol,	1,137	—	—	—	—
Dukes,	9	—	—	—	—
Essex,	1,771	15	—	112.3	7.5
Franklin,	291	1	—	7.0	7.0
Hampden,	1,156	7	—	47.0	6.7
Hampshire,	269	2	—	14.6	7.3
Middlesex,	4,215	29	—	218.8	7.6
Nantucket,	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	665	20	3	141.8	7.1
Plymouth,	615	5	—	35.0	7.0
Suffolk,	2,756	7	—	60.0	8.6
Worcester,	2,284	18	—	129.3	7.2
For the State, . . .	15,824	110	—	806.8	7.3

Number of Rooms hired by Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	228	18	1,071	4.80
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	900	42	4,701	5.22
Bristol,	3,147	1,389	44	7,241	5.21
Dukes,	215	38	18	210	5.53
Essex,	6,277	2,910	46	13,680	4.70
Franklin,	1,329	520	39	2,480	4.77
Hampden,	3,575	1,728	48	8,774	5.07
Hampshire,	910	350	38	1,950	5.57
Middlesex,	11,188	5,144	46	24,321	4.73
Nantucket,	11	3	27	18	4.33
Norfolk,	4,180	1,618	39	8,310	5.14
Plymouth,	4,524	1,526	34	7,789	5.10
Suffolk,	5,921	3,527	59	14,376	4.08
Worcester,	10,864	5,129	47	20,398	3.98
For the State, . .	55,515	25,005	45	115,314	4.61

The question in regard to "rooms hired" elicited two points. Firstly, the number of those who hire; and secondly, the number of rooms hired. The average in respect to the first point is shown to be 45 per cent for the State among males, and 7 per cent among females. In Suffolk County, 59 per cent, in Hampden, 48, in Worcester, 47, in Essex, 46, and in Middlesex, 46, are all above the average. The per cent of those who hire is the lowest in Barnstable, where it was found the largest number owned houses. The number of rooms hired is the highest in Hampshire, being 5.57 to each male. It is the lowest in Worcester, where it is 3.98 to each. Suffolk, with an average of 4.08, approaches very near to this.

Number of Rooms hired by Females.

C O U N T I E S .		No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	.	134	8	6	39	4.88
Berkshire,	.	510	50	10	210	4.20
Bristol,	.	1,137	74	7	345	4.66
Dukes,	.	9	—	—	—	—
Essex,	.	1,771	153	9	528	3.45
Franklin,	.	291	9	3	39	4.33
Hampden,	.	1,156	88	8	805	3.47
Hampshire,	.	269	19	7	60	3.16
Middlesex,	.	4,215	230	5	722	3.14
Nantucket,	.	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	.	665	46	7	192	4.17
Plymouth,	.	615	29	5	114	3.93
Suffolk,	.	2,756	260	9	649	2.50
Worcester,	.	2,284	129	6	491	3.81
For the State,	.	15,824	1,095	7	3,694	3.37

It has been seen that 23 per cent own houses; 45 per cent, or about double the number, answer that they hire. Thus, 68 per cent own or hire. It is probable that the most of the 32 per cent remaining are boarders.

The average number of rooms hired for females is 3.37. The lowest average is in Suffolk County, 2.50, and the highest in Barnstable, 4.88.

Rent Paid by Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	234	19	\$11,865 00	\$50 71
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	977	46	57,620 00	58 98
Bristol, . . .	3,147	1,433	46	154,670 00	107 93
Dukes, . . .	215	44	20	2,060 00	46 82
Essex, . . .	6,277	2,954	47	310,467 00	105 10
Franklin, . . .	1,329	540	41	41,302 00	76 48
Hampden, . . .	3,575	1,728	48	198,561 00	114 91
Hampshire, . . .	910	353	39	27,973 00	79 24
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	5,148	46	598,229 00	116 21
Nantucket, . . .	11	3	27	122 00	40 66
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	1,750	42	144,864 00	82 77
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	1,581	35	128,999 00	81 59
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	3,534	60	576,883 00	163 23
Worcester, . . .	10,864	5,126	47	517,840 00	100 92
For the State, . .	55,515	25,405	46	2,770,955 00	109 07

The percentages of those answering as to the amount paid for rent vary but slightly from the percentages of those who hire; 25,005 males, and 1,095 females, hire rooms; and 25,405 males, and 1,098 females, give the amounts paid for rent. The average for males throughout the State is \$109.07, and for females, \$93.62. Rent is an important item in the family expenses. The yearly wages of males was found to be \$482.72. The amount paid for rent is $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of this sum. A comparison of the same points among salaried workers shows that the amount paid for rent by males is 22 per cent of the yearly wages.

Rent Paid by Females.

C O U N T I E S .	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
				au-	sw-
Barnstable, . . .	134	9	7	\$360 00	\$40 00
Berkshire, . . .	510	50	10	2,502 00	50 04
Bristol, . . .	1,137	76	7	7,080 00	93 16
Dukes, . . .	9	—	—	—	—
Essex, . . .	1,771	138	8	11,647 00	84 40
Franklin, . . .	291	9	3	631 00	70 11
Hampden, . . .	1,156	87	8	5,961 00	68 52
Hampshire, . . .	269	19	7	978 00	51 47
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	284	5	18,442 00	78 81
Nantucket, . . .	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	665	47	7	2,628 00	55 91
Plymouth, . . .	615	33	5	2,472 00	74 90
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	272	10	41,524 00	152 66
Worcester, . . .	2,284	124	5	8,574 00	69 15
For the State, .	15,824	1,098	7	102,799 00	93 62

The highest rent paid is \$163.23, in Suffolk County; and the lowest (except in Nantucket) is \$46.82, in Dukes. In Barnstable it is \$50.71; in Berkshire, \$58.98; and in Hampden, \$114.91.

Value of Garden Crops—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	246	20	\$5,278 00	\$21 46
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	735	34	11,511 00	15 66
Bristol, . . .	3,147	395	13	7,569 00	19 16
Dukes, . . .	215	60	28	1,308 00	21 80
Essex, . . .	6,277	785	12	14,605 00	18 60
Franklin, . . .	1,329	358	27	6,332 00	17 68
Hampden, . . .	3,575	652	18	10,050 00	15 41
Hampshire, . . .	910	246	27	4,027 00	16 37
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	1,180	10	27,440 00	23 25
Nantucket, . . .	11	3	27	30 00	10 00
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	896	21	29,304 00	32 70
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	1,252	27	27,794 00	22 20
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	47	—	864 00	18 38
Worcester, . . .	10,864	2,289	21	45,837 00	20 0
For the State, . .	55,515	9,144	16	191,949 00	20 99

Above is shown the tabulation of the returns respecting "garden crops raised and used by the family, less all money expenditures on account of the same." This inquiry refers simply to what are ordinarily known as "kitchen gardens."

The largest per cent of answers was received from Berkshire County, and the smallest from Middlesex. In the former county, 34 per cent of the persons answering are shown to have gardens, and in the latter but 10 per cent. The average for the State, for males, is 16 per cent. The average value of the crops raised, for males, throughout the State, is \$20.99. Norfolk County has an average value of \$32.70 for garden crops, while Hampden has but \$15.41.

Value of Garden Crops—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	3	2	\$23 00	\$7 67
Berkshire, . . .	510	20	4	355 00	17 75
Bristol,	1,137	2	—	50 00	25 00
Dukes,	9	1	11	10 00	10 00
Essex,	1,771	3	—	25 00	8 33
Franklin,	291	—	—	—	—
Hampden,	1,156	10	—	75 00	7 50
Hampshire,	269	2	—	20 00	10 00
Middlesex,	4,215	16	—	319 00	19 94
Nantucket,	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	665	12	2	177 00	14 75
Plymouth,	615	5	—	89 00	17 80
Suffolk,	2,756	—	—	—	—
Worcester,	2,284	20	—	290 00	14 50
For the State, . .	15,824	94	—	1,433 00	15 24

This was the last question asked on the schedule which had reference to the workman's income. The four preceding ones were, "Amount of yearly wages," "Amount of other earnings," "Amount of wife's earnings," and "Amount of minor children's earnings." An examination of the tables presenting the results elicited by these five questions, in connection with the one which follows this, "Cost of living," will give the reader sufficient data for forming a correct conclusion as to the ability of the wage workman, in Massachusetts, to make his way.

It is probable that more persons have gardens than is shown by the above tables, as some would consider it an impossi-

Cost of Living of Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	879	71	\$340,956 00	\$387 89
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	1,682	78	723,905 00	430 38
Bristol, . . .	3,147	2,218	70	1,064,305 00	479 85
Dukes, . . .	215	195	91	77,656 00	398 24
Essex, . . .	6,277	4,144	66	2,016,171 00	486 53
Franklin, . . .	1,329	957	72	408,175 00	426 51
Hampden, . . .	3,575	2,643	74	1,505,440 00	569 59
Hampshire, . . .	910	619	68	256,126 00	413 77
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	8,116	72	4,087,981 00	503 69
Nantucket, . . .	11	2	18	1,065 00	532 50
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	3,186	76	1,526,955 00	479 27
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	3,110	69	1,318,168 00	423 85
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	3,829	65	2,143,727 00	559 87
Worcester, . . .	10,864	7,963	73	3,865,638 00	485 45
For the State, .	55,515	39,543	71	19,336,268 00	488 96

bility to state, in dollars, the value of the crop raised, and so have made no reply to this inquiry.

The "cost of supporting your family (or yourself) for the year ending May 1, 1875," was the form in which this question appeared in the schedule. In considering the result obtained, it must be borne in mind that many of the persons who filled out schedules were unmarried, and had no families dependent on them for support; so that the averages in these tables do not show the cost of supporting *families* in the various counties. An aggregation of the various means of income exhibited in the preceding tables, and a comparison of the results with the averages shown in the "cost of living"

Cost of Living of Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	90	67	\$11,736 00	\$130 40
Berkshire, . . .	510	249	49	45,024 00	180 82
Bristol, . . .	1,137	529	47	98,381 00	185 98
Dukes, . . .	9	2	22	273 00	136 50
Essex, . . .	1,771	778	44	158,009 00	203 10
Franklin, . . .	291	130	45	19,866 00	152 81
Hampden, . . .	1,156	631	55	121,679 00	192 84
Hampshire, . . .	269	120	45	20,353 00	169 61
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	2,360	56	422,017 00	178 82
Nantucket, . . .	12	4	33	325 00	81 25
Norfolk, . . .	665	293	44	55,846 00	190 60
Plymouth, . . .	615	238	39	44,123 00	185 39
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	1,178	43	217,399 00	184 55
Worcester, . . .	2,284	1,099	48	193,176 00	175 77
For the State, . .	15,824	7,701	49	1,408,207 00	182 86

tables, will indicate pretty clearly whether the people whose cases are here considered are living within or beyond their means. And, of course, the number considered being sufficiently large, and distributed throughout the State, it would furnish a decently accurate index of the condition of the entire wage class of the Commonwealth.

It will be seen by referring to page 40, that there was great variation in the expense for rent in different sections; but it will be noticed by the above tables that there is no great range of expenditure in the cost of living. Seventy-one per cent of males, and 49 per cent of females, who answered, of the wage laborers, have given their "cost of liv-

Number of Volumes in Library—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	1,231	12	1	1,352	112.67
Berkshire, . . .	2,143	22	1	4,998	227.18
Bristol, . . .	3,147	34	1	5,969	175.55
Dukes, . . .	215	4	2	1,025	256.25
Essex, . . .	6,277	124	2	19,360	156.13
Franklin, . . .	1,329	17	1	2,110	124.12
Hampden, . . .	3,575	67	2	11,870	177.16
Hampshire, . . .	910	8	—	1,175	146.88
Middlesex, . . .	11,188	190	2	28,472	149.85
Nantucket, . . .	11	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	51	1	8,867	173.86
Plymouth, . . .	4,524	58	1	10,856	187.17
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	52	—	8,464	162.77
Worcester, . . .	10,864	169	2	24,046	142.28
For the State, . .	55,515	808	1	128,564	159.11

ing." The average for the former is \$488.96, and for the latter, \$182.86. The largest average expenses of living among male wage laborers is in Hampden County, where it amounts to \$569.59; and the lowest in Barnstable, \$387.89. A similar exhibit appears among females. Barnstable County furnishes the lowest average, \$130.40, and Essex the highest, \$203.10; but Hampden comes up pretty near to the latter sum, being \$192.84.

Only one per cent of the male wage laborers have replied that they have libraries of one hundred volumes or over, and less than one per cent of the females. The number of volumes in each library, for the former, is 159.11; and for the

Number of Volumes in Library—Females.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	134	—	—	—	—
Berkshire, . . .	510	—	—	—	—
Bristol, . . .	1,137	1	—	166	166.00
Dukes, . . .	9	—	—	—	—
Essex, . . .	1,771	3	—	330	110.00
Franklin, . . .	291	—	—	—	—
Hampden, . . .	1,156	—	—	—	—
Hampshire, . . .	269	—	—	—	—
Middlesex, . . .	4,215	9	—	815	90.56
Nantucket, . . .	12	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	665	1	—	100	100.00
Plymouth, . . .	615	—	—	—	—
Suffolk, . . .	2,756	3	—	373	124.33
Worcester, . . .	2,284	5	—	844	168.80
For the State, . .	15,824	22	—	2,628	119.45

latter, 119.45. Among the male salaried laborers it is found (Part II.) that 18 per cent have libraries averaging 400.19 volumes to each. Three per cent of the females of the same class answered affirmatively, giving an average of 195.38 volumes to each. Among wage laborers, Berkshire had the largest number of books in each library, being 227.18; and Barnstable the smallest, 112.67. In Dukes, it is seen that the average was 256.25; but as only four males made returns, the number is too small to furnish an average of much value. These figures, of themselves, afford no basis by which to determine the reading proclivities of the people. There is hardly a church in any little hamlet that is not possessed of a

Wife's Earnings.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . .	1,231	150	12	\$8,066 00	\$53 77
Berkshire, . .	2,143	196	9	20,348 00	103 82
Bristol, . .	3,147	309	10	38,197 00	123 61
Dukes, . . .	215	29	13	1,743 00	60 10
Essex, . . .	6,277	566	9	63,541 00	112 26
Franklin, . .	1,329	130	10	9,990 00	76 85
Hampden, . .	3,575	301	8	36,891 00	122 56
Hampshire, . .	910	87	10	7,757 00	89 16
Middlesex, . .	11,188	1,019	9	116,170 00	114 00
Nantucket, . .	11	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, . . .	4,180	490	12	41,194 00	84 06
Plymouth, . .	4,524	489	11	39,115 00	79 99
Suffolk, . . .	5,921	305	5	40,313 00	132 17
Worcester, . .	10,864	1,226	11	113,381 00	92 48
For the State, .	55,515	5,297	10	536,706 00	101 32

library of some extent, the volumes of which circulate freely and constantly among its members. This is the case generally with the hundreds of charitable organizations in the State. Nearly all the smaller villages have social libraries supported by the contributions of members, and the more important towns and cities maintain free libraries, often of many thousand volumes, open to every inhabitant. The newspapers and magazines found in almost every house, furnish additional sources of supply of reading matter. The great proportion of wage laborers undoubtedly read a daily paper each day. The figures given in the tables may be considered

as representing those persons having a specially literary taste, who love books and desire to accumulate them.

In the preceding tables, only libraries of one hundred volumes or over, have been considered.

Ten per cent of the males are found to have wives at work, earning on an average \$101.32. The lowest per cent of answers is from Suffolk County, which furnishes the highest average sum to each male answering, being \$132.17. It will be noticed that the counties returning the smallest per cent of answers afford the highest averages of earnings to each, and that the counties returning the largest per cent of answers afford the lowest averages. Thus Barnstable County has 12 per cent answering the question, and an average sum earned of \$53.77.

CHAPTER II.

PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES, AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

In this chapter we make a presentation by counties in respect to each schedule question.

The whole number of schedules received is shown by males and females, the number answering, the per cent answering, and the average for each person answering.

A presentation for the State is also given, by which it is seen that schedules were received from 71,339 persons; 55,515 males, and 15,824 females.

It is to be noticed in the tables that follow, commencing on the succeeding page, that in the two columns of *averages* there is a different basis in respect to each question, this basis being in each case the unit indicated in the question. Moreover, these averages, in every instance, are carried out to two places of decimals. This, in some cases, as in the questions "Who own houses," and "Rate of interest," is mainly for uniformity.

PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES.

[NOTE.—For a similar presentation respecting *salaried* persons, see Part II. The facts presented in these tables refer to *wage* laborers.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 1,231; Females, 134.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	788	24	64	18	2.86	1.71
Hours employed, .	738	114	60	85	10.78	10.47
Days employed, .	931	122	76	91	224.16	204.89
Daily wages, . .	853	121	69	90	\$1.89	\$0.66
Yearly wages, .	974	114	79	85	\$388.86	\$133.44
Other earnings, .	323	17	26	13	\$79.66	\$25.88
Wife's earnings, .	150	-	12	-	\$53.77	-
Children's earnings,	157	4	13	3	\$99.85	\$46.75
Unable to work, .	25	4	2	3	1.04	1.25
Who own houses, .	484	27	39	20	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	122	1	10	-	\$388.66	\$250.00
Rate of interest, .	116	1	9	-	7.50	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	223	8	18	6	4.80	4.88
Rent paid, . . .	234	9	19	7	\$50.71	\$40.00
Value of garden crops, . . .	246	3	20	2	\$21.46	\$7.67
Cost of living, .	879	90	71	67	\$387.89	\$130.40
Number of volumes in library, . . .	12	-	1	-	112.67	-

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 2,143; Females, 510.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT. ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	1,522	74	71	14	3.39	2.27
Hours employed, .	2,059	455	96	89	10.35	10.49
Days employed, .	1,842	463	86	91	247.93	266.39
Daily wages, .	1,786	398	83	78	\$1.77	\$0.72
Yearly wages, .	1,971	490	92	96	\$431.00	\$179.40
Other earnings, .	152	9	7	2	\$112.72	\$80.56
Wife's earnings, .	196	—	9	—	\$103.82	—
Children's earnings,	200	9	9	2	\$267.88	\$324.89
Unable to work, .	31	1	1	—	1.03	1.00
Who own houses, .	460	15	21	3	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	195	5	9	1	\$651.45	\$195.00
Rate of interest, .	135	5	6	1	7.10	6.80
Number of rooms hired, . . .	900	50	42	10	5.22	4.20
Rent paid, . . .	977	50	46	10	\$58.98	\$50.04
Value of garden crops, . . .	735	20	34	4	\$15.66	\$17.75
Cost of living, .	1,682	249	78	49	\$430.38	\$180.82
Number of volumes in library, . .	22	—	1	—	227.18	—

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 3,147; Females, 1,137.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
			M.	F.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.				
Persons dependent,	2,189	136	69	12	3.13	1.93
Hours employed, .	3,029	947	96	83	10.14	10.26
Days employed, .	2,678	1,005	85	88	224.29	257.42
Daily wages, .	2,705	947	86	83	\$2.05	\$0.94
Yearly wages, .	2,769	1,085	88	95	\$456.05	\$213.02
Other earnings, .	393	22	12	2	\$162.19	\$98.09
Wife's earnings, .	309	-	10	-	\$123.61	-
Children's earnings,	295	5	9	-	\$335.52	\$244.60
Unable to work, .	80	2	3	-	1.51	1.00
Who own houses, .	546	8	17	-	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	158	-	5	-	\$988.10	-
Rate of interest, .	157	-	5	-	7.50	-
Number of rooms hired, . . .	1,389	74	44	7	5.21	4.66
Rent paid, . . .	1,433	76	46	7	\$107.93	\$93.16
Value of garden crops, . . .	395	2	13	-	\$19.16	\$25.00
Cost of living, .	2,218	529	70	47	\$479.85	\$185.98
Number of volumes in library, . . .	34	1	1	-	175.55	166.00

DUKES COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 215; Females, 9.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	175	2	81	22	3.63	1.50
Hours employed, .	177	9	82	100	10.26	9.11
Days employed, .	182	8	85	89	188.13	185.00
Daily wages, .	174	8	81	89	\$2.07	\$0.78
Yearly wages, .	200	9	93	100	\$359.28	\$149.56
Other earnings, .	77	2	36	22	\$90.77	\$12.50
Wife's earnings,	29	—	13	—	\$60.10	—
Children's earnings,	15	1	7	11	\$48.67	\$50.00
Unable to work, .	5	—	2	—	1.20	—
Who own houses, .	106	1	49	11	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	5	—	2	—	\$465.20	—
Rate of interest, .	5	—	2	—	7.00	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	38	—	18	—	5.53	—
Rent paid, . . .	44	—	20	—	\$46.82	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	60	1	28	11	\$21.80	\$10.00
Cost of living, .	195	2	91	22	\$398.24	\$136.50
Number of volumes in library, . . .	4	—	2	—	256.25	—

ESSEX COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 6,277; Females, 1,771.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	4,578	200	73	11	2.96	1.95
Hours employed, .	6,061	1,569	97	89	10.23	10.25
Days employed, .	5,378	1,511	86	85	237.20	257.58
Daily wages, . .	5,215	1,502	83	85	\$1.96	\$0.89
Yearly wages, .	5,513	1,541	88	87	\$461.65	\$212.22
Other earnings, .	683	33	11	2	\$116.80	\$76.58
Wife's earnings, .	566	-	9	-	\$112.26	-
Children's earnings,	583	26	9	1	\$196.07	\$218.04
Unable to work, .	123	8	2	-	1.13	1.00
Who own houses, .	1,450	34	23	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	594	15	9	-	\$927.37	\$572.20
Rate of interest, .	587	15	9	-	7.50	7.50
Number of rooms hired, . . .	2,910	153	46	9	4.70	3.45
Rent paid, . . .	2,954	138	47	8	\$105.10	\$84.40
Value of garden crops, . . .	785	3	12	-	\$18.60	\$8.33
Cost of living, .	4,144	778	66	44	\$486.53	\$203.10
Number of volumes in library, . .	124	3	2	-	156.13	110.00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 1,329; Females, 291.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	964	31	72	11	2.99	1.74
Hours employed, .	1,270	266	96	91	10.51	10.49
Days employed, .	1,144	251	86	86	247.47	256.85
Daily wages, .	1,230	257	93	88	\$1.82	\$0.72
Yearly wages, .	1,203	266	91	91	\$438.19	\$178.74
Other earnings, .	159	6	12	2	\$100.09	\$45.50
Wife's earnings, .	130	—	10	—	\$76.85	—
Children's earnings,	187	2	10	—	\$173.12	\$96.50
Unable to work, .	29	—	2	—	1.14	—
Who own houses, .	372	2	28	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	169	2	13	—	\$696.08	\$900.00
Rate of interest, .	173	1	13	—	6.90	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	520	9	39	3	4.77	4.33
Rent paid, . . .	540	9	41	3	\$76.48	\$70.11
Value of garden crops, . . .	358	—	27	—	\$17.68	—
Cost of living, .	957	130	72	45	\$426.51	\$152.81
Number of volumes in library, . . .	17	—	1	—	124.12	—

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 3,575; Females, 1,156.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2,692	114	75	10	3.03	1.71
Hours employed, .	3,541	1,090	99	94	9.95	10.89
Days employed, .	3,406	1,088	95	94	249.87	172.78
Daily wages, . .	2,873	1,022	80	89	\$1.83	\$0.90
Yearly wages, .	3,477	1,106	97	96	\$563.48	\$219.59
Other earnings, .	324	23	9	2	\$143.71	\$54.30
Wife's earnings, .	301	-	8	-	\$122.56	-
Children's earnings,	334	16	9	1	\$517.85	\$288.06
Unable to work, .	76	5	2	-	1.11	1.00
Who own houses, .	806	13	23	1	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	334	6	9	-	\$1,936.07	\$750.00
Rate of interest, .	422	7	12	-	7.10	6.70
Number of rooms hired, . . .	1,728	88	48	8	5.07	3.47
Rent paid, . . .	1,728	87	48	8	\$114.91	\$68.52
Value of garden crops, . . .	652	10	18	-	\$15.41	\$7.50
Cost of living, .	2,643	631	74	55	\$569.59	\$192.84
Number of volumes in library, . .	67	-	2	-	177.16	-

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 910; Females, 269.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	661	16	73	6	3.10	1.56
Hours employed, .	894	246	98	91	9.75	10.41
Days employed, .	813	237	89	88	241.02	260.85
Daily wages, .	816	243	90	90	\$1.79	\$0.78
Yearly wages, .	830	243	91	90	\$408.01	\$192.13
Other earnings, .	100	5	11	2	\$87.89	\$99.40
Wife's earnings, .	87	—	10	—	\$89.16	—
Children's earnings,	74	1	8	—	\$183.93	\$150.00
Unable to work, .	24	—	3	—	1.13	—
Who own houses, .	247	4	27	1	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	141	2	15	—	\$694.34	\$400.00
Rate of interest, .	139	2	15	—	7.40	7.30
Number of rooms hired, . . .	350	19	38	7	5.57	3.16
Rent paid, . . .	353	19	39	7	\$79.24	\$51.47
Value of garden crops, . . .	246	2	27	—	\$16.37	\$10.00
Cost of living, .	619	120	68	45	\$413.77	\$169.61
Number of volumes in library, . . .	8	—	—	—	146.88	—

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 11,188; Females, 4,215.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	8,220	484	73	11	3.11	1.60
Hours employed, .	10,971	3,787	98	90	10.29	10.44
Days employed, .	9,913	3,778	89	89	241.33	270.56
Daily wages, .	10,076	3,687	90	87	\$2.06	\$0.82
Yearly wages, .	10,102	3,906	90	93	\$496.58	\$205.24
Other earnings, .	1,123	80	10	2	\$183.15	\$18.74
Wife's earnings, .	1,019	-	9	-	\$114.00	-
Children's earnings,	951	50	8	1	\$207.83	\$161.90
Unable to work, .	219	11	2	-	1.16	1.18
Who own houses, .	2,648	70	24	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, . . .	1,399	33	12	-	\$1,007.00	\$788.63
Rate of interest, .	1,380	29	12	-	7.60	7.60
Number of rooms hired, . . .	5,144	230	46	5	4.73	3.14
Rent paid, . . .	5,148	234	46	5	\$116.21	\$78.81
Value of garden crops, . . .	1,180	16	10	-	\$23.25	\$19.94
Cost of living, .	8,116	2,360	72	56	\$503.69	\$178.82
Number of volumes in library, . . .	190	9	2	-	149.85	90.56

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 11; Females, 12.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	M.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	10	3	91	25	2.00	1.00
Hours employed, .	11	12	100	100	9.73	10.00
Days employed, .	11	12	100	100	251.18	254.17
Daily wages, .	8	9	73	75	\$1.47	\$0.44
Yearly wages, .	11	12	100	100	\$327.73	\$88.67
Other earnings, .	4	1	36	8	\$41.25	\$100.00
Wife's earnings, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children's earnings,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unable to work, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Who own houses, .	7	—	64	—	1.00	—
Amount of mortgage, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate of interest, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	3	—	27	—	4.33	—
Rent paid, . . .	3	—	27	—	\$40.66	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	3	—	27	—	\$10.00	—
Cost of living, .	2	4	18	33	\$532.50	\$81.25
Number of volumes in library, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 4,180; Females, 665.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	3,154	90	75	14	3.18	1.81
Hours employed, .	3,964	562	95	85	10.14	10.49
Days employed, .	3,697	566	88	85	224.59	237.46
Daily wages, .	3,789	491	91	74	\$1.87	\$0.85
Yearly wages, .	3,824	612	91	92	\$447.18	\$148.54
Other earnings, .	597	32	14	5	\$109.70	\$69.34
Wife's earnings, .	490	-	12	-	\$84.06	-
Children's earnings,	448	18	11	3	\$199.19	\$194.39
Unable to work, .	82	1	2	-	1.15	1.00
Who own houses, .	1,318	44	32	7	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	637	21	15	3	\$761.51	\$544.62
Rate of interest, .	645	20	15	3	7.30	7.10
Number of rooms hired, . . .	1,618	46	39	7	5.14	4.17
Rent paid, . .	1,750	47	42	7	\$82.77	\$55.91
Value of garden crops, . . .	896	12	21	2	\$32.70	\$14.75
Cost of living, .	3,186	293	76	44	\$479.27	\$190.60
Number of volumes in library, . .	51	1	1	-	173.86	100.00

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 4,524; Females, 615.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	3,241	65	72	10	3.06	2.09
Hours employed, .	4,349	492	96	80	9.96	9.84
Days employed, .	4,050	508	89	83	205.48	235.09
Daily wages, . .	4,033	476	89	77	\$2.01	\$0.96
Yearly wages, .	4,197	579	93	94	\$403.30	\$182.14
Other earnings, .	838	37	19	6	\$93.60	\$72.62
Wife's earnings, .	489	—	11	—	\$79.99	—
Children's earnings,	410	8	9	1	\$165.93	\$209.88
Unable to work, .	115	6	3	1	1.13	1.00
Who own houses, .	1,587	16	35	3	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	535	5	12	—	\$630.47	\$881.00
Rate of interest, .	531	5	12	—	7.30	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	1,526	29	34	5	5.10	3.93
Rent paid, . . .	1,581	33	35	5	\$81.59	\$74.90
Value of garden crops, . . .	1,252	5	27	—	\$22.20	\$17.80
Cost of living, .	3,110	238	69	39	\$423.85	\$185.39
Number of volumes in library, . . .	58	—	1	—	187.17	—

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 5,921; Females, 2,756.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	4,536	348	77	13	3.03	1.81
Hours employed, .	5,601	1,922	95	70	10.35	11.06
Days employed, .	5,318	2,398	89	87	252.21	298.31
Daily wages, . .	5,304	2,456	89	89	\$2.29	\$0.71
Yearly wages, .	5,296	2,567	89	93	\$576.19	\$197.87
Other earnings, .	369	52	6	2	\$173.18	\$113.98
Wife's earnings, .	305	—	5	—	\$132.17	—
Children's earnings,	300	35	5	1	\$224.05	\$123.29
Unable to work, .	119	13	2	—	1.13	1.07
Who own houses, .	622	14	11	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	331	8	6	—	\$1,613.07	\$1,037.50
Rate of interest, .	326	7	6	—	7.70	8.60
Number of rooms hired, . . .	3,527	260	59	9	4.08	2.50
Rent paid, . . .	3,534	272	60	10	\$163.23	\$152.66
Value of garden crops, . . .	47	—	—	—	\$18.38	—
Cost of living, . .	3,829	1,178	65	43	\$559.87	\$184.55
Number of volumes in library, . .	52	3	—	—	162.77	124.33

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 10,864; Females, 2,284.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	7,950	196	73	9	3.04	1.65
Hours employed, .	10,639	2,036	98	89	10.22	10.29
Days employed, .	8,418	2,050	77	90	266.24	252.77
Daily wages, . .	9,885	1,976	91	87	\$2.00	\$0.85
Yearly wages, .	9,695	2,129	89	93	\$190.78	\$191.07
Other earnings, .	1,295	97	12	4	\$114.54	\$73.43
Wife's earnings, .	1,226	-	11	-	\$92.48	-
Children's earnings,	1,009	28	9	1	\$200.94	\$155.57
Unable to work, .	257	6	2	-	1.13	1.00
Who own houses, .	2,393	39	22	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	1,203	18	11	-	\$982.57	\$710.72
Rate of interest, .	1,208	18	11	-	7.10	7.20
Number of rooms hired, . . .	5,129	129	47	6	3.98	3.81
Rent paid, . . .	5,126	124	47	5	\$100.92	\$69.15
Value of garden crops, . . .	2,289	20	21	-	\$20.03	\$14.50
Cost of living, .	7,963	1,099	73	48	\$185.45	\$175.77
Number of volumes in library, . . .	169	5	2	-	142.28	168.80

FOR THE STATE.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 55,515; Females, 15,824.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	40,680	1,783	73	11	3.08	1.78
Hours employed, .	53,304	13,507	96	85	10.21	10.49
Days employed, .	47,781	13,997	86	88	241.65	258.96
Daily wages, .	48,747	13,593	88	86	\$2.01	\$0.82
Yearly wages, .	50,062	14,659	90	93	\$482.72	\$198.76
Other earnings, .	6,437	416	12	3	\$119.69	\$78.09
Wife's earnings, .	5,297	—	10	—	\$101.32	—
Children's earnings,	4,913	203	9	1	\$227.65	\$182.01
Unable to work, .	1,185	57	2	—	1.16	1.07
Who own houses, .	13,046	287	23	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, . . .	5,823	116	10	—	\$977.57	\$688.52
Rate of interest, .	5,824	110	10	—	7.40	7.30
Number of rooms hired, . . .	25,005	1,095	45	7	4.61	3.37
Rent paid, . . .	25,405	1,098	46	7	\$109.07	\$93.62
Value of garden crops, . . .	9,144	94	16	—	\$20.99	\$15.24
Cost of living, . . .	39,543	7,701	71	49	\$488.96	\$182.86
Number of volumes in library, . . .	808	22	1	—	159.11	119.45

EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

The four pages of tables following present in a condensed form the results arrived at by the tabulation of all the schedules received, 71,339; 55,515 from males, and 15,824 from females. The averages thus obtained occupy but little space in a report like this, but the amount of preliminary work done in the production of this single table of four pages was very great. We think, however, its value is certainly commensurate with the labor.

It does not seem necessary that we should enter into any discussion of the many subjects for which these figures furnish the strongest basis. It would be a difficult matter to know where to stop, and whatever we could say would be of far less value than the simple tables themselves.

No explanation is necessary in order to their complete understanding, except perhaps to say, that wherever blanks occur, the question was inapplicable, as "Wife's earnings," to which there could be no answer by females, or in a few cases where no replies were received.

EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

[NOTE.—For a similar exhibit respecting *satirized* persons, see Part II. The averages presented in these tables refer to *wage laborers*.]

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	BARNSTABLE.		BERKSHIRE.		BRISTOL.		DUXES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2.86	1.71	3.39	2.27	3.13	1.93	3.63	1.50
Hours employed,	10.78	10.47	10.35	10.49	10.14	10.26	10.26	9.11
Days employed,	224.16	204.89	247.93	266.39	221.29	257.42	188.13	185.00
Daily wages,	\$1.59	\$0.56	\$1.77	\$0.72	\$2.05	\$0.94	\$2.07	\$0.78
Yearly wages,	\$388.86	\$133.44	\$431.90	\$179.40	\$456.05	\$213.92	\$339.28	\$149.56
Other earnings,	\$79.66	\$25.88	\$12.72	\$80.56	\$162.19	\$98.09	\$90.77	\$12.50
Wife's earnings,	\$53.77	—	\$103.82	—	\$123.61	—	\$60.10	—
Children's earnings,	\$99.85	\$46.75	\$67.88	\$324.89	\$325.52	\$244.60	\$18.67	\$50.00
Unable to work,	1.04	1.25	1.03	1.00	1.51	1.00	1.20	—
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	\$386.66	\$250.00	\$651.45	\$195.00	\$988.10	—	\$165.20	—
Rate of interest,	7.50	7.00	7.10	6.80	7.50	—	7.00	—
Number of rooms hired,	4.80	4.88	5.22	4.20	5.21	4.66	5.53	—
Rent paid,	\$50.71	\$40.00	\$58.98	\$50.04	\$107.93	\$93.16	\$46.82	—
Value of garden crops,	\$21.46	\$7.67	\$15.66	\$17.75	\$19.16	\$25.00	\$21.80	\$10.00
Cost of living,	\$387.89	\$130.40	\$130.38	\$180.82	\$179.85	\$185.98	\$308.24	\$136.50
Number of volumes in library,	1,126.17	—	227.18	—	175.55	166.00	256.25	—

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	ESSEX.		FRANKLIN.		DAMPER.		HAMPshire.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2.96	1.95	2.99	1.74	3.03	1.71	3.10	1.56
Hours employed,	10.23	10.25	10.51	10.49	9.95	10.89	9.75	10.41
Days employed,	237.20	257.58	247.47	256.85	249.87	172.78	241.02	260.85
Daily wages,	\$1.96	\$0.89	\$1.82	\$0.72	\$1.83	\$0.90	\$1.79	\$0.78
Yearly wages,	\$161.65	\$212.22	\$138.19	\$178.74	\$363.48	\$219.59	\$108.01	\$192.13
Other earnings,	\$116.80	\$76.58	\$100.09	\$45.50	\$143.71	\$54.30	\$87.89	\$99.40
Wife's earnings,	\$112.26	—	\$76.85	—	\$122.56	—	\$89.16	—
Children's earnings,	\$196.07	\$218.04	\$173.12	\$96.50	\$517.85	\$288.06	\$183.93	\$150.00
Unable to work,	1.13	1.00	1.14	—	1.11	1.00	1.13	—
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	\$927.37	\$572.20	\$696.08	\$900.00	\$1,936.07	\$750.00	\$694.34	\$400.00
Rate of interest,	7.50	7.50	6.90	7.90	7.10	6.70	7.40	7.30
Number of rooms hired,	4.70	3.45	4.77	4.33	5.07	3.47	5.57	3.16
Rent paid,	\$105.10	\$84.40	\$76.48	\$70.11	\$114.91	\$68.52	\$79.24	\$51.47
Value of garden crops,	\$18.60	\$8.23	\$17.68	—	\$15.41	\$7.50	\$16.37	\$10.00
Cost of living,	\$486.53	\$203.10	\$426.51	\$152.81	\$569.59	\$122.84	\$413.77	\$169.61
Number of volumes in library,	156.13	110.00	124.12	—	177.16	—	146.88	—

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	MIDDLESEX.		NASSAUET.		NORFOLK.		PLYMOUTH.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	3.11	1.60	2.00	1.00	3.18	1.81	3.06	2.09
Hours employed,	10.29	10.14	9.73	10.00	10.14	10.49	9.96	9.84
Days employed,	241.33	270.56	251.18	254.17	224.59	237.46	205.48	235.09
Daily wages,	\$2,06	\$0.82	\$1.47	\$0.44	\$1.87	\$0.85	\$2.01	\$0.96
Yearly wages,	\$496.58	\$205.24	\$327.73	\$88.67	\$447.18	\$148.54	\$403.30	\$182.14
Other earnings,	\$633.15	\$18.74	\$41.25	\$100.00	\$109.70	\$69.34	\$72.62	\$72.62
Wife's earnings,	\$114.00	—	—	—	\$84.06	—	\$79.99	—
Children's earnings,	\$207.83	\$161.96	—	—	\$199.19	\$194.39	\$165.93	\$209.88
Unable to work,	1.16	1.18	—	—	1.15	1.00	1.13	1.00
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	\$1,007.00	\$788.63	—	—	\$761.51	\$544.62	\$630.47	\$881.00
Rate of interest,	7.60	7.60	—	—	7.30	7.10	7.30	7.00
Number of rooms hired,	4.73	3.14	4.33	—	5.14	4.17	5.10	3.93
Rent paid,	\$116.21	\$78.81	\$40.66	—	\$82.77	\$57.91	\$81.59	\$74.90
Value of garden crops,	\$23.25	\$19.94	\$10.00	—	\$32.70	\$14.75	\$22.20	\$17.80
Cost of living,	\$503.69	\$178.82	\$532.50	\$81.25	\$479.27	\$190.60	\$422.85	\$185.30
Number of volumes in library,	119.85	90.56	—	—	173.86	100.00	187.17	187.17

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Concluded.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	SUFFOLK.		WORCESTER.		For the STATE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Persons dependent, .	3.03	1.81	3.04	1.65	3.08	1.78
Hours employed, .	10.35	11.06	10.22	10.29	10.21	10.49
Days employed, .	252.21	298.31	266.24	252.77	241.65	258.96
Daily wages, .	\$2.29	\$0.71	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$2.01	\$0.82
Yearly wages, .	\$576.19	\$197.87	\$490.78	\$191.07	\$482.72	\$198.76
Other earnings, .	\$173.18	\$113.98	\$114.54	\$73.43	\$119.69	\$78.09
Wife's earnings, .	\$132.17	—	\$82.48	—	\$101.32	—
Children's earnings, .	\$224.05	\$123.29	\$200.94	\$155.57	\$227.65	\$182.01
Unable to work, .	1.13	1.07	1.13	1.00	1.16	1.07
Who own houses, .	1.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, .	\$1,613.07	\$1,037.50	\$92.57	\$710.72	\$977.57	\$688.52
Rate of interest, .	7.70	8.60	7.10	7.20	7.40	7.30
Number of rooms hired, .	4.08	2.50	3.98	3.81	4.61	3.37
Rent paid, .	\$163.23	\$152.66	\$100.92	\$69.15	\$109.07	\$93.62
Value of garden crops, .	\$18.38	—	\$20.03	\$14.50	\$20.99	\$15.24
Cost of living, .	\$59.87	\$184.55	\$185.45	\$175.77	\$488.96	\$182.86
Number of volumes in library, .	162.77	124.33	142.28	168.80	159.11	119.45

CHAPTER III.

FAMILY PRESENTATION.

The three following tables make an exhibit of the condition of a large number of families, the male head of which is a wage laborer, in various parts of the State, with reference to nine questions. The first table is made up from the returns of all males who have wives at work; the second, from all who have minor children at work; and the third, from all who have both wives and children at work. In Chapters I. and II. is shown the condition of *all* the wage laborers of the State, with reference to the seventeen questions asked in the Individual Schedules. The showing thus made, of course, includes the returns from which the tables in this chapter are made up. The returns used in this chapter were separated from the mass for the sake of finding, by families, the unit of earnings, etc., of these three classes. In connection with this subject, the attention of the reader is called to Part IV., Chap. IV. (page 354), of our last Report, where will be found much relevant information. In looking at the tables, the question may arise in the minds of some, how it is, if each table is an aggregated exhibit of the condition of families, that the "number answering" should be different for each inquiry. The explanation lies simply in the fact that hardly a person would find *every* question applicable. By Table I., it is seen that 4,379 schedules are considered. On 4,008 of these, there were answers as to "persons dependent"; on 4,187, there were answers as to "yearly wages," etc. This has been explained in another place, but the explanation is reproduced here to prevent a possible misunderstanding.

One point of especial value is shown by these tables. In Chap. I. (page 24), the average yearly wages of male wage laborers is shown to be \$482.72.

It is seen, by Table I. of this chapter, that the yearly wages of male wage laborers having wives at work is \$467.34; by Table II., that the average for those having children at work is \$481.81; and by Table III., that for those having both wives and children at work it is \$425.64.

Thus, it is seen, that, in neither of the cases where the head of the family is assisted by his wife or children, does he earn as much as other laborers. Also, that in the case where he is assisted by both wife and children, he earns the least. As this is corroborative of investigations and inquiries made by this Bureau nearly two years ago, attention is called to Part I., and especially to page 47, of our last Report, where will be found the results of those investigations.

TABLE I.—PRESENTATION OF RETURNS FROM MALE WAGE LABORERS WHO HAVE WIVES AT WORK.

Whole Number of Schedules Received, 4,379.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	No. of Males answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Persons dependent,	4,008	10,675	2.66
Yearly wages,	4,187	\$1,910,048	\$467.34
Other earnings,	923	\$87,412	\$94.70
Wife's earnings,	4,379	\$471,927	\$107.77
Value of garden crops,	1,258	\$24,002	\$19.08
Cost of living,	3,743	\$1,648,022	\$440.29
Who own houses,	1,277	1,277	1.00
Number of rooms hired,	2,559	12,399	4.85
Rent paid,	2,471	\$235,749	\$95.41

The presentation immediately preceding relates to families, and the number of persons represented by the returns is about 16,000. Four thousand three hundred and seventy-nine male heads of families serve as the basis of the several

averages obtained by the manipulation. Those males who are assisted in earnings by "wife" (and no other member of the family) are included.

It will be observed that the number of returns embraced in the table is very large, larger, in fact, than any used as a basis of a presentation of similar character in this country; and, as far as our observation has extended, we have not learned of any efforts of the same magnitude in any other country.

The results, as tabulated, are entitled to earnest and close examination, it being claimed that they are unusually complete; and the utmost care has been taken in the preparation of the table. The figures express clearly the manner in which the aggregate income is secured, and the details, as to disbursements, are of interest to all. As the table referred to is exclusively devoted to male heads of families who are assisted by "wife's earnings," the number used as a basis necessarily differs from the number used in each of the two tables following.

Reference to the table shows that the average number of persons dependent for support upon each male answering, as established by returns from 4,008, is $2\frac{66}{100}$.

The average yearly earnings for each male, of 4,187 answering, is \$467.34.

Another source of income is from family gardens,—"value of garden crops,"—the amount stated as an average being in excess of all money outlay on account of the same. As stated in the table, the number answering this question was 1,258. All that is claimed at this point, is, that just that number, being 28+ per cent of the number making returns, are assisted to the extent of the average amount stated.

Relative to other earnings, an examination of the table reveals the fact that 923 males (21 per cent of the whole number making returns) receive an average amount each of \$94.70 from labor other than that performed at their usual occupations.

The number of cases in which the wife receives wages being 4,379, the average yearly earnings is seen to be \$107.77.

As a *résumé* of statements relating to income for the families referred to, we find the average income of the male head of a family, as established by 4,187 answers, is \$467.34. Average income from wife's earnings, as established by 4,379 answers, is \$107.77. Aggregating, from the two sources, an average income of \$575.11 to each of 4,187 families.

The "cost of living," as illustrated by an average of the families where the wife, in each, assists the husband in securing the income, predicated on answers from 3,743 male heads of families, is \$440.29. Reference to the table will show that the margin of income, of the male alone, is but slightly in excess of the cost of living, as proven by the averages. It is proper to suggest, at this point, that the reader should notice carefully that the average number dependent for support upon the males, accounted for in the table, is very small, comparatively speaking, being but $2\frac{66}{100}$ persons for each. Inasmuch as it will be found, by a familiarity with the tables to follow, in which the earnings of children will appear, that the average number dependent is much larger, special attention has been called to this fact.

Of the 4,379 males making returns, 1,277 (29+ per cent) owned the houses occupied. It will be seen, by reference to the figures, that payment for rent is a principal expenditure,—2,471 answers determining an average annual payment, for each, of \$95.41. From the answers made by 2,559 males, we ascertain that $4\frac{85}{100}$ rooms are occupied by each family. A perusal of Chapters I. and II., devoted to individual returns, will show the averages, as to number of rooms occupied, and rent paid, based upon very much larger numbers. It is, however, regarded as expedient to show such facts in connection with the subject in hand.

TABLE II.—PRESENTATION OF RETURNS FROM MALE WAGE LABORERS WHO HAVE MINOR CHILDREN AT WORK.

Whole Number of Schedules Received, 3,675.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	No. of Males answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Persons dependent,	3,509	16,974	4.84
Yearly wages,	3,509	\$1,690,664	\$481.81
Other earnings,	568	\$85,850	\$151.14
Minor children's earnings,	3,675	\$879,008	\$239.19
Value of garden crops,	1,156	\$23,775	\$20.57
Cost of living,	3,162	\$2,033,095	\$642.97
Who own houses,	1,456	1,456	1.00
Number of rooms hired,	1,979	10,581	5.35
Rent paid,	1,984	\$211,075	\$106.39

The results obtained from Table II. relate exclusively to returns from male heads of families who are assisted by earnings of minor children. The returns used in the exhibit are entirely disconnected from those used in Table I.

Answers are presented from 3,675 male heads of families, representing, approximately, 21,000 persons. The information is of prominent interest, inasmuch as it forcibly substantiates the claim heretofore frequently made, that the head of the family depends largely upon the earnings of his children to enable him to meet the expenses incident to the usual household demands.

While, in the first table, where the figures relate to males who were assisted by "wife's earnings," the average number of persons dependent for support, upon each, is $2\frac{66}{100}$, the figures in Table II., relating to males who were assisted by the earnings of "minor children," determine the average

number to be $4\frac{84}{100}$ persons dependent upon each male answering.

As to the responses in regard to "yearly wages," from the answers made by 3,509 males, it is ascertained that the average amount to each is \$481.81. This is an average of \$14.47 higher than the average determined by the figures in the first table. "Other earnings" are reported by 568 males, of the 3,675 making returns under this heading, and the average amount to each is \$151.14, being an average to each of the whole number referred to of \$23.36.

As previously stated, the number of males making answer that they are assisted by earnings of minor children is 3,675, and the average income to each male from such source is \$239.19. The income from private gardens being an amount above all money outlay on account of the same, averages, for the 1,156 answering, \$20.57. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-two males make statements as to "cost of living." The average, to each, based upon that number, is seen to be \$642.97.

Adding the income from the two sources, as in the case with the first table, it will be seen that it averages a total income to the family of \$721.07, being an excess of *family earnings* over *family expenditures* of \$78.10 each. As shown by the table, the average number of persons dependent for support upon each of the males comprehended in this presentation is $4\frac{84}{100}$. Add the male head in each case, and the average family, such as we are now referring to, numbers $5\frac{84}{100}$ persons. We do not look for any objection to the mild suggestion that the *family* surplus of \$78.10 is rather small. Fourteen hundred and fifty-six males, being 39+ per cent of all making returns, owned the houses occupied by them. The average number of rooms hired by each, of 1,979 making returns, is $5\frac{35}{100}$.

The average annual amount paid as rent, as deduced from 1,984 answers, is \$106.39.

TABLE III.—PRESENTATION OF RETURNS FROM MALE WAGE LABORERS WHO HAVE BOTH WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN AT WORK.

Whole Number of Schedules Received, 1,133.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	No. of Males answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Persons dependent,	1,096	4,848	4.42
Yearly wages,	1,097	\$466,932	\$425.64
Other earnings,	341	\$28,884	\$84.70
Wife's and minor children's earnings,	1,133	\$239,349	\$211.25
Value of garden crops,	582	\$13,505	\$25.39
Cost of living,	977	\$537,546	\$550.20
Who own houses,	555	555	1.00
Number of rooms hired,	490	2,676	5.46
Rent paid,	491	\$45,684	\$93.04

Table III. is made up from returns made by males whose wives and minor children were in receipt of wages. Eleven hundred and thirty-three males, representing, approximately, 6,000 persons, made returns. The average number of persons dependent for support upon each of these males, as established by 1,096 answers, is $4\frac{42}{100}$. This, it will be observed, differs but slightly from the average entered in Table II. The average annual income to each male, as drawn from 1,097 replies, is \$425.64. Receipts from "other earnings" are very small in this division, only 341 males having acknowledged an income from sources other than regular occupations, the average to each being \$84.70. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three males who report earnings by wife and minor children, have an average annual income from the source named of \$211.25.

The value of garden crops being in excess of all money expenditures on account of the same, amounts to an average of \$25.39 for each of 532 males answering. Regarding the "cost of living," replies from 977 males who were assisted by earnings of wife and minor children prove that the average amount to each is \$550.20. This amount is nearly \$125 in excess of the income to the male head of the family alone, and \$86.69 less than the united earnings of the whole family. Of the 1,133 making returns, 532, or 46+ per cent, owned the houses occupied by them.

Four hundred and ninety returns establish the fact that the average number of rooms occupied by each family is $5\frac{4}{10}\frac{6}{0}$. And, from 491 returns, it is ascertained that the average amount paid for rent, by each one answering, is \$93.04.

CHAPTER IV.

PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL CITIES AND TOWNS, AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

Having, in Chapter II., made an exhibit of the State, by counties, in reference to each of seventeen questions asked in the Individual Schedules, we now proceed to do the same in detail, in respect to *wage laborers*, for eleven important centres of population and industry; viz., the cities of Boston, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Springfield, Taunton and Worcester; and the towns of Attleborough, Westfield and Winchendon. The above-named places are situated in different sections of the State. We were led, however, more particularly to select these places, from the fact that they are each somewhat of a centre of a special industry. Fall River, Lawrence and Lowell are devoted chiefly to the manufacture of cotton goods; Lynn, to ladies' boots; Attleborough, to jewellery; Worcester and Taunton, to iron goods,—such as locomotives, nails, hollow ware, nuts and screws, agricultural implements, and to machinery; Westfield, to cigars and whips; Winchendon, to wooden ware,—such as pails, tubs, etc.; Springfield, to various industries, among the most important being the manufacture of firearms, paper boxes and collars, envelops, postal cards, locomotives, steam car carriages, etc.; and Boston, to the multifarious employments that are usually followed in a large city.

The same plan of presentation is adopted that was made use of in Chapter II. A showing is made of the results brought out by each question in the various cities and towns, and a showing of each city and town treated individually, followed by an exhibit of averages, which gives in a condensed form the averages by sexes in each locality for each question.

A somewhat interesting table might be made up by multi-

plying the average daily wages of each town or city by the average number of days employed in the same town or city. This will produce different results from what is found in the table of yearly wages, as the multiplying of factors, which are themselves averages, cannot produce a product which will agree with one arrived at by averaging independently. But these results will be of value in a *comparative* way, as showing in what places the largest yearly sums *may* be earned.

No statement is made of the occupations pursued by the persons returning the schedules from which these tabulations are made up, nor of the number pursuing any particular occupation.

We have not thought it advisable to do this in this chapter, any more than in preceding ones. The reader who desires information in respect to occupations, such as the number engaged in certain employments, the days worked during the year, the wages earned, and the cost of living, is referred to Chapter V.

By the table of daily wages (page 85), it is seen that in the cities of Fall River, Lawrence and Lowell, where the chief business is the manufacture of cotton goods, there is very nearly an agreement in the daily sums earned by males, ranging from \$1.93 to \$1.97. The highest daily wage seems to be earned in Attleborough, \$2.44; in Westfield, it is \$2.38; and in Worcester, \$2.31. The lowest daily wage is in Springfield, \$1.49; although this same city shows a yearly sum earned equal to \$603.40, being exceeded only by Westfield, where the yearly wages are \$643.79. The daily wages of males are very low in Winchendon as compared with the other places, being \$1.85. The yearly wages in this town are seen to be lower than in any other, being \$372.98.

The highest amount of "other earnings" for males is in Springfield, \$187.34; and the lowest amount in Attleborough, \$114.09.

In the matter of children's earnings, an extraordinary exhibit is made by Fall River, where they are seen to be \$456.86. No one must make the mistake of supposing this is the average earnings of *each child*. We have explained this in another place, but we repeat the explanation here. In

making this average, the children of *each family* are considered as a unit, whether they be several in number, or whether there be but a single child. Four hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-six cents represents the average earnings *per family* of a child or children. In connection with the subject of the profits of child labor, the reader is referred to our last Report, Parts I. and IV., and to Chap. II. of Part III. Especial attention is called to pages 31 to 36, 55, 61 to 63, and 142 to 151. Considering, as heretofore, the schedules received from males, Fall River furnishes the largest per cent of families partly supported by the labor of children. In this city, 14 per cent of those returning schedules have children at work ; in Springfield, 12 per cent ; in Lowell, 11 ; in Lawrence, 10 ; in Westfield, but 5 ; in Boston, 5 ; and in Attleborough, 6.

In regard to those who own the houses in which they live, it is seen that in Fall River, as in Boston, there is but a small per cent of males in this fortunate condition. In the former place, 10 per cent, and in the latter, 9, are house-owners ; in Lawrence, 10 per cent ; in Lowell, 12 ; and in Taunton, 14 : while in Springfield and Winchendon, 25 per cent ; in Lynn and Attleborough, 22 ; and in Westfield, 21 per cent of this class show plainly that other industries, than the textile, the most encourage the purchase of a house.

In Lynn, there is the smallest average of rooms hired, 3.27 ; but in Boston, the average is only 3.95. In the latter place, the rent paid is greater than in any other, being \$163.29 ; in Winchendon—a rural town—it is the smallest, being \$88.40.

In Lawrence, the value of the kitchen garden, as an auxiliary to the support of the family, is greater than in any other of the twelve places considered, being \$35.48 ; Winchendon (a rural town, as just remarked) comes next, with a value equal to \$24.52 ; while Westfield, a town as little metropolitan, returns an average of only \$9.37.

Westfield and Springfield show the highest average for "cost of living,"—\$639.13 in the former, and \$631.77 in the latter place. In the table of "wife's earnings," the returns show that, in Fall River, the average is \$226.92. This is 52

per cent above the average for Lawrence, which comes next to Fall River in the amount earned by wives, and 253 per cent above Taunton, which returns the lowest average.

Information of value bearing on this subject, derived from an investigation lesser in extent, but more minute in particulars, can be found in Part IV., Chap. IV. of our last Report. The whole of the chapter referred to will be worth the attention of any one interested in this question; but Table III., on page 360, has the most direct bearing upon the subject.

Throughout these tables, as throughout all others, the percentages in the column headed *per cent answering*, are computed to the nearest unit. Thus, a per cent which is found to be over fifteen and not over fifteen and one-half, is entered as fifteen; over fifteen and one-half and not over sixteen and one-half, it is entered as sixteen. *The averages for each person answering* are carried out to two places of decimals. Under the question, *Persons who own houses* (page 90), the average is *one* in each case, owing to the fact that only affirmative replies are tabulated. The two places of decimals are filled in this column with ciphers, for the sake of uniformity. On page 92, under the question, *Rate of interest*, the averages are represented in the same uniform way by integers and hundredths, the latter expressed decimals. On this same page, the *aggregate for all persons answering* represents the total of the per cents returned by the *number of persons answering*.

These points have been explained in other chapters, where a similar presentation has been made, but are reproduced here for the benefit of the reader who has not examined the chapters consecutively.

PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL CITIES AND TOWNS BY SCHEDULE
 QUESTIONS.

Persons Dependent on Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	313	67	889	2.84
Boston, . . .	4,945	3,809	77	11,424	3.00
Fall River, . . .	926	698	75	2,362	3.39
Lawrence, . . .	712	437	61	1,240	2.84
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,471	73	4,139	2.89
Lynn, . . .	784	588	75	1,724	2.93
Springfield, . . .	1,200	941	78	2,855	3.03
Taunton, . . .	295	200	68	639	3.19
Westfield, . . .	477	363	76	1,034	2.84
Winchendon, . . .	271	195	72	579	2.95
Worcester, . . .	2,559	2,003	78	6,035	3.01

On Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	9	7	15	1.67
Boston, . . .	2,472	324	13	589	1.82
Fall River, . . .	315	46	15	71	1.54
Lawrence, . . .	466	31	7	54	1.74
Lowell, . . .	1,607	128	8	184	1.44
Lynn, . . .	195	30	15	51	1.70
Springfield, . . .	423	27	6	56	2.07
Taunton, . . .	89	26	29	69	2.65
Westfield, . . .	78	9	12	12	1.33
Winchendon, . . .	20	4	20	7	1.75
Worcester, . . .	612	36	6	58	1.61

Hours Employed—Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	456	98	4,545	9.97
Boston, . . .	4,945	4,676	93	48,575	10.39
Fall River, . . .	926	890	96	9,093	10.22
Lawrence, . . .	712	697	98	7,090	10.17
Lowell, . . .	2,015	2,008	100	20,346	10.13
Lynn, . . .	784	740	94	7,518	10.16
Springfield, . . .	1,200	1,165	97	11,325	9.72
Taunton, . . .	295	286	97	2,893	10.12
Westfield, . . .	477	477	100	4,808	10.08
Winchendon, . . .	271	259	96	2,715	10.48
Worcester, . . .	2,559	2,485	97	25,518	10.27

Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	128	93	1,272	9.94
Boston, . . .	2,472	1,751	71	19,385	11.07
Fall River, . . .	315	304	97	3,025	9.95
Lawrence, . . .	466	455	98	4,659	10.24
Lowell, . . .	1,607	1,594	99	16,354	10.26
Lynn, . . .	195	173	89	1,687	9.75
Springfield, . . .	423	391	92	4,132	10.57
Taunton, . . .	89	87	98	865	9.94
Westfield, . . .	78	78	100	843	10.80
Winchendon, . . .	20	17	85	174	10.24
Worcester, . . .	612	504	82	5,220	10.36

Days Employed—Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	437	94	90,186	206.38
Boston, . . .	4,945	4,567	92	1,152,566	254.56
Fall River, . . .	926	704	76	170,318	241.93
Lawrence, . . .	712	597	84	150,942	252.83
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,788	89	465,148	260.15
Lynn, . . .	784	646	82	152,907	236.69
Springfield, . . .	1,200	1,101	92	292,987	266.11
Taunton, . . .	295	226	77	53,100	234.96
Westfield, . . .	477	473	99	123,879	261.90
Winchendon, . . .	271	200	74	49,103	245.51
Worcester, . . .	2,559	2,090	82	519,608	248.61

Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	133	97	29,842	224.37
Boston, . . .	2,472	2,234	90	669,581	299.72
Fall River, . . .	315	300	95	69,023	230.08
Lawrence, . . .	406	405	87	96,872	239.19
Lowell, . . .	1,607	1,510	94	378,549	250.61
Lynn, . . .	195	167	86	40,981	245.39
Springfield, . . .	423	407	96	110,108	270.53
Taunton, . . .	89	73	82	16,493	225.93
Westfield, . . .	78	75	96	21,061	280.81
Winchendon, . . .	20	9	45	2,100	233.33
Worcester, . . .	612	602	98	171,183	284.34

Daily Wages of Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	456	98	\$1,111 75	\$2 44
Boston, . . .	4,945	4,534	92	10,272 51	2 26
Fall River, . . .	926	761	82	1,469 34	1 93
Lawrence, . . .	712	646	91	1,246 48	1 93
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,896	94	3,729 98	1 97
Lynn, . . .	784	601	76	1,382 26	2 30
Springfield, . . .	1,200	1,128	94	1,677 04	1 49
Taunton, . . .	295	266	91	509 52	1 91
Westfield, . . .	477	323	68	769 34	2 38
Winchendon, . . .	271	225	83	416 11	1 85
Worcester, . . .	2,559	2,325	90	5,380 97	2 31

Of Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	137	100	\$136 60	\$1 00
Boston, . . .	2,472	2,241	91	1,596 31	71
Fall River, . . .	315	297	94	334 15	1 12
Lawrence, . . .	466	418	90	423 18	1 01
Lowell, . . .	1,607	1,499	93	1,343 08	87
Lynn, . . .	195	167	86	170 90	1 02
Springfield, . . .	423	400	95	334 82	83
Taunton, . . .	89	87	98	84 96	97
Westfield, . . .	78	62	79	54 00	87
Winchendon, . . .	20	11	44	8 45	77
Worcester, . . .	612	583	95	452 66	77

Yearly Wages of Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	445	95	\$227,444 00	\$511 11
Boston, . . .	4,945	4,555	92	2,597,629 00	570 28
Fall River, . . .	926	770	83	372,705 00	484 03
Lawrence, . . .	712	556	78	280,693 00	504 84
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,721	85	883,481 00	513 35
Lynn, . . .	784	670	85	363,074 00	541 90
Springfield, . . .	1,200	1,164	97	702,358 00	603 40
Taunton, . . .	295	231	78	102,513 00	443 78
Westfield, . . .	477	475	99	305,800 00	643 79
Winchendon, . . .	271	199	73	74,224 00	372 98
Worcester, . . .	2,559	2,153	84	1,266,528 00	588 26

Of Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	131	96	\$29,035 00	\$145 30
Boston, . . .	2,472	2,307	93	458,361 00	198 68
Fall River, . . .	315	302	96	79,009 00	261 61
Lawrence, . . .	466	354	76	84,455 00	238 57
Lowell, . . .	1,607	1,506	94	333,279 00	221 30
Lynn, . . .	195	178	91	41,091 00	230 84
Springfield, . . .	423	412	97	88,213 00	214 10
Taunton, . . .	89	74	83	16,103 00	217 60
Westfield, . . .	78	78	100	19,433 00	249 14
Winchendon, . . .	20	11	55	1,754 00	159 45
Worcester, . . .	612	610	100	122,247 00	200 40

Other Earnings of Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	43	9	\$4,906 00	\$114 09
Boston, . . .	4,945	309	6	53,007 00	171 54
Fall River, . . .	926	74	8	*	*
Lawrence, . . .	712	58	8	9,806 00	169 06
Lowell, . . .	2,015	208	10	34,777 00	167 19
Lynn, . . .	784	58	7	8,529 00	147 05
Springfield, . . .	1,200	96	8	17,985 00	187 34
Taunton, . . .	295	32	11	5,137 00	160 53
Westfield, . . .	477	45	9	6,184 00	137 42
Winchendon, . . .	271	26	9	3,293 00	126 65
Worcester, . . .	2,559	252	10	45,124 00	179 06

Of Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	6	4	\$115 00	\$19 16
Boston, . . .	2,472	46	2	5,336 00	116 00
Fall River, . . .	315	3	1	*	*
Lawrence, . . .	466	1	—	10 00	10 00
Lowell, . . .	1,607	18	1	1,632 00	90 66
Lynn, . . .	195	7	3	235 00	33 57
Springfield, . . .	423	6	1	378 00	63 00
Taunton, . . .	89	3	3	530 00	176 66
Westfield, . . .	78	1	1	15 00	15 00
Winchendon, . . .	20	—	—	—	—
Worcester, . . .	612	14	2	1,104 00	78 85

* Imperfect, and not tabulated.

Children's Earnings Returned by Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . .	464	28	6	\$6,001 00	\$214 32
Boston, . . .	4,945	266	5	59,243 00	222 71
Fall River, . . .	926	128	14	58,478 00	456 86
Lawrence, . . .	712	72	10	20,054 00	278 53
Lowell, . . .	2,015	213	11	53,785 00	252 51
Lynn, . . .	784	52	7	10,301 00	198 10
Springfield, . . .	1,200	139	12	49,984 00	359 60
Taunton, . . .	295	25	8	5,134 00	205 36
Westfield, . . .	477	23	5	4,844 00	210 61
Winchendon, . . .	271	22	8	1,847 00	83 95
Worcester, . . .	2,559	171	7	33,017 00	193 08

By Females.

Attleborough, . .	137	-	-	-	-
Boston, . . .	2,472	32	1	\$3,215 00	\$100 47
Fall River, . . .	315	1	-	300 00	300 00
Lawrence, . . .	466	2	-	180 06	90 00
Lowell, . . .	1,607	14	-	1,440 00	102 86
Lynn, . . .	195	3	2	592 00	197 33
Springfield, . . .	423	6	1	2,104 00	350 67
Taunton, . . .	89	2	2	600 00	300 00
Westfield, . . .	78	1	1	400 00	400 00
Winchendon, . . .	20	-	-	-	-
Worcester, . . .	612	3	-	319	106 33

Unable to Work—Returned by Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	7	1	7	1.00
Boston,	4,945	96	2	109	1.13
Fall River,	926	39	4	77	1.97
Lawrence,	712	11	1	11	1.00
Lowell,	2,015	40	2	42	1.05
Lynn,	784	18	2	24	1.33
Springfield,	1,200	28	2	28	1.00
Taunton,	295	3	1	4	1.33
Westfield,	477	9	2	10	1.11
Winchendon,	271	10	4	10	1.00
Worcester,	2,559	51	2	55	1.08

By Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	3	2	3	1.00
Boston,	2,472	13	—	14	1.08
Fall River,	315	—	—	—	—
Lawrence,	466	—	—	—	—
Lowell,	1,607	4	—	4	1.00
Lynn,	195	3	1	3	1.00
Springfield,	423	2	—	2	1.00
Taunton,	89	1	1	1	1.00
Westfield,	78	—	—	—	—
Winchendon,	20	—	—	—	—
Worcester,	612	1	—	1	1.00

Persons who Own Houses—Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	102	22	102	1.00
Boston, . . .	4,945	457	9	457	1.00
Fall River, . . .	926	95	10	95	1.00
Lawrence, . . .	712	83	10	83	1.00
Lowell, . . .	2,015	250	12	250	1.00
Lynn, . . .	784	169	22	169	1.00
Springfield, . . .	1,200	302	25	302	1.00
Taunton, . . .	295	41	14	41	1.00
Westfield, . . .	477	101	21	101	1.00
Winchendon, . . .	271	69	25	69	1.00
Worcester, . . .	2,559	422	16	422	1.00

Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	3	2	3	1.00
Boston, . . .	2,472	13	-	13	1.00
Fall River, . . .	315	1	-	1	1.00
Lawrence, . . .	466	3	-	3	1.00
Lowell, . . .	1,607	15	1	15	1.00
Lynn, . . .	195	3	2	3	1.00
Springfield, . . .	423	3	-	3	1.00
Taunton, . . .	89	2	2	2	1.00
Westfield, . . .	78	2	3	2	1.00
Winchendon, . . .	20	-	-	-	-
Worcester, . . .	612	3	-	3	1.00

Amount of Mortgages—Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	43	9	\$41,354 00	\$961 72
Boston, . . .	4,945	251	6	433,975 00	1,728 98
Fall River, . . .	926	26	3	49,825 00	1,916 34
Lawrence, . . .	712	50	7	48,678 00	973 56
Lowell, . . .	2,015	84	4	82,510 00	982 26
Lynn, . . .	784	75	10	98,130 00	1,308 40
Springfield, . . .	1,200	200	17	375,167 00	1,875 83
Taunton, . . .	295	17	6	16,850 00	991 18
Westfield, . . .	477	55	12	84,980 00	1,545 09
Winchendon, . . .	271	35	13	25,343 00	724 08
Worcester, . . .	2,559	294	11	457,081 00	1,554 69

Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	-	-	-	-
Boston, . . .	2,472	7	-	\$6,800 00	\$971 43
Fall River, . . .	315	-	-	-	-
Lawrence, . . .	466	2	-	925 00	462 50
Lowell, . . .	1,607	5	-	4,700 00	940 00
Lynn, . . .	195	1	-	150 00	150 00
Springfield, . . .	423	1	-	1,700 00	1,700 00
Taunton, . . .	89	-	-	-	-
Westfield, . . .	78	2	3	1,200 00	600 00
Winchendon, . . .	20	-	-	-	-
Worcester, . . .	612	2	-	2,700 00	1,350 00

Rate of Interest—Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	42	9	329.80	7.85
Boston, . . .	4,945	246	4	1,877.90	7.63
Fall River, . . .	926	26	3	198.70	7.64
Lawrence, . . .	712	47	6	366.40	7.79
Lowell, . . .	2,015	84	4	609.00	7.25
Lynn, . . .	784	77	10	623.30	8.09
Springfield, . . .	1,200	188	16	1,377.30	7.32
Taunton, . . .	295	17	6	119.00	7.00
Westfield, . . .	477	55	11	405.00	7.36
Winchendon, . . .	271	35	13	251.30	7.18
Worcester, . . .	2,559	286	11	2,016.70	7.05

Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	-	-	-	-
Boston, . . .	2,472	6	-	51.00	8.50
Fall River, . . .	315	-	-	-	-
Lawrence, . . .	466	2	-	17.00	8.50
Lowell, . . .	1,607	5	-	35.00	7.00
Lynn, . . .	195	1	-	10.00	10.00
Springfield, . . .	423	2	-	13.00	6.50
Taunton, . . .	89	-	-	-	-
Westfield, . . .	78	2	2	14.00	7.00
Winchendon, . . .	20	-	-	-	-
Worcester, . . .	612	2	-	16.50	8.25

Number of Rooms Hired by Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	181	39	915	5.05
Boston, . . .	4,945	3,048	62	12,030	3.95
Fall River, . . .	926	507	55	2,488	4.90
Lawrence, . . .	712	314	44	1,668	5.31
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,220	61	6,132	5.03
Lynn, . . .	784	396	51	1,296	3.27
Springfield, . . .	1,200	577	48	2,953	5.12
Taunton, . . .	295	144	49	753	5.23
Westfield, . . .	477	260	55	1,280	4.92
Winchendon, . . .	271	111	41	578	5.21
Worcester, . . .	2,559	1,472	58	6,951	4.72

By Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	8	6	31	3.87
Boston, . . .	2,472	248	10	598	2.48
Fall River, . . .	315	31	10	151	4.87
Lawrence, . . .	466	23	5	65	2.82
Lowell, . . .	1,607	74	5	198	2.67
Lynn, . . .	195	31	16	103	3.32
Springfield, . . .	423	23	5	68	2.96
Taunton, . . .	89	11	12	56	5.09
Westfield, . . .	78	15	19	56	3.73
Winchendon, . . .	20	—	—	—	—
Worcester, . . .	612	32	5	85	3.66

Rent paid by Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	192	41	\$24,950 00	\$129 94
Boston, . . .	4,945	3,055	62	498,861 00	163 29
Fall River, . . .	926	522	56	66,814 00	127 99
Lawrence, . . .	712	319	45	41,744 00	130 85
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,219	60	137,876 00	113 10
Lynn, . . .	784	399	51	54,187 00	135 80
Springfield, . . .	1,200	580	48	81,173 00	139 95
Taunton, . . .	295	148	50	16,022 00	108 25
Westfield, . . .	477	260	55	35,447 00	136 33
Winchendon, . . .	271	109	40	9,636 00	88 40
Worcester, . . .	2,559	1,487	58	221,910 00	149 23

By Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	7	5	\$635 00	\$90 71
Boston, . . .	2,472	258	10	29,508 00	114 37
Fall River, . . .	315	33	10	3,916 00	118 66
Lawrence, . . .	466	23	5	1,813 00	78 82
Lowell, . . .	1,607	74	5	5,855 00	79 12
Lynn, . . .	195	31	16	3,133 00	101 06
Springfield, . . .	423	23	5	1,815 00	78 91
Taunton, . . .	89	11	12	955 00	86 81
Westfield, . . .	78	15	19	1,699 00	113 26
Winchendon, . . .	20	-	-	-	-
Worcester, . . .	612	31	5	3,022 00	97 48

Value of Garden Crops Raised by Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	72	16	\$1,417 00	\$19 68
Boston, . . .	4,945	28	—	448 00	16 00
Fall River, . . .	926	12	1	183 00	15 25
Lawrence, . . .	712	21	3	745 00	35 48
Lowell, . . .	2,015	42	2	762 00	18 14
Lynn, . . .	784	34	4	326 00	9 59
Springfield, . . .	1,200	174	15	3,174 00	18 24
Taunton, . . .	295	27	9	375 00	13 88
Westfield, . . .	477	59	12	553 00	9 37
Winchendon, . . .	271	69	25	1,692 00	24 52
Worcester, . . .	2,559	149	6	2,664 00	17 81

By Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	1	—	\$20 00	\$20 00
Boston, . . .	2,472	—	—	—	—
Fall River, . . .	315	—	—	—	—
Lawrence, . . .	466	1	—	10 00	10 00
Lowell, . . .	1,607	—	—	—	—
Lynn, . . .	195	—	—	—	—
Springfield, . . .	423	3	—	23 00	7 67
Taunton, . . .	89	1	1	15 00	15 00
Westfield, . . .	78	1	1	3 00	3 00
Winchendon, . . .	20	—	—	—	—
Worcester, . . .	612	1	—	10 00	10 00

Cost of Living of Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	373	80	\$189,300 00	\$507 50
Boston, . . .	4,945	3,374	68	1,855,411 00	549 91
Fall River, . . .	926	630	68	320,862 00	509 30
Lawrence, . . .	712	486	68	233,853 00	481 17
Lowell, . . .	2,015	1,462	72	726,982 00	497 25
Lynn, . . .	784	459	58	251,785 00	548 55
Springfield, . . .	1,200	1,011	84	638,727 00	631 77
Taunton, . . .	295	159	54	82,324 00	517 75
Westfield, . . .	477	266	56	170,009 00	639 13
Winchendon, . . .	271	169	62	82,238 00	486 61
Worcester, . . .	2,559	1,753	68	1,029,312 00	587 17

Of Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	72	52	\$14,279 00	\$198 32
Boston, . . .	2,472	1,071	43	202,566 00	189 13
Fall River, . . .	315	121	38	26,329 00	217 59
Lawrence, . . .	466	307	66	60,573 00	197 30
Lowell, . . .	1,607	1,073	67	189,164 00	176 29
Lynn, . . .	195	81	41	17,349 00	214 18
Springfield, . . .	423	206	49	39,633 00	192 39
Taunton, . . .	89	44	49	10,216 00	232 18
Westfield, . . .	78	38	49	9,241 00	243 97
Winchendon, . . .	20	5	24	789 00	157 80
Worcester, . . .	612	248	40	51,362 00	224 84

Number of Volumes in Library—Males.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	5	1	720	144.00
Boston,	4,945	38	—	6,292	165.58
Fall River, . . .	926	4	—	1,033	258.25
Lawrence,	712	14	2	2,506	179.00
Lowell,	2,015	61	3	7,285	119.43
Lynn,	784	23	3	3,057	132.91
Springfield, . . .	1,200	24	2	3,638	151.60
Taunton,	295	8	3	1,160	140.00
Westfield,	477	18	4	4,209	233.83
Winchendon, . . .	271	8	3	1,827	228.37
Worcester,	2,559	40	2	5,522	138.05

Females.

Attleborough, . . .	137	—	—	—	—
Boston,	2,472	—	—	—	—
Fall River, . . .	315	—	—	—	—
Lawrence,	466	—	—	—	—
Lowell,	1,607	5	—	310	62.00
Lynn,	195	1	—	100	100.00
Springfield, . . .	423	—	—	—	—
Taunton,	89	—	—	—	—
Westfield,	78	—	—	—	—
Winchendon, . . .	20	—	—	—	—
Worcester,	612	2	—	450	225.00

Wife's Earnings.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Attleborough, . . .	464	31	7	\$3,112 00	\$100 38
Boston, . . .	4,945	273	5	35,779 00	134 72
Fall River, . . .	926	79	8	17,927 00	226 92
Lawrence, . . .	712	66	9	9,842 00	149 12
Lowell, . . .	2,015	195	10	27,842 00	142 77
Lynn, . . .	784	72	9	9,328 00	129 55
Springfield, . . .	1,200	86	7	10,395 00	120 87
Taunton, . . .	295	16	5	1,028 00	64 25
Westfield, . . .	477	40	8	4,757 00	118 92
Winchendon, . . .	271	20	7	2,577 00	128 85
Worcester, . . .	2,559	160	6	19,106 00	119 41

PRESENTATION BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 464; Females, 137.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	313	9	67	7	2.84	1.67
Hours employed, .	456	128	98	93	9.97	9.94
Days employed, .	437	133	94	97	206.38	224.37
Daily wages, . .	456	137	98	100	\$2.44	\$1.00
Yearly wages, .	445	131	95	96	\$511.11	\$145.30
Other earnings, .	43	6	9	4	\$114.09	\$19.16
Wife's earnings, .	31	-	7	-	\$100.38	-
Children's earnings,	28	-	6	-	\$214.32	-
Unable to work, .	7	3	1	2	1.00	1.00
Who own houses, .	102	3	22	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	43	-	9	-	\$961.72	-
Rate of interest, .	42	-	9	-	7.85	-
Number of rooms hired, . . .	181	8	39	6	5.05	3.87
Rent paid, . . .	192	7	41	5	\$129.94	\$90.71
Value of garden crops, . . .	72	1	16	-	\$19.68	\$20.00
Cost of living, .	373	72	80	52	\$507.50	\$198.32
Number of volumes in library, . . .	5	-	1	-	144.00	-

BOSTON.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 4,945; Females, 2,472.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	3,809	324	77	13	3.00	1.82
Hours employed, .	4,676	1,751	93	71	10.39	11.07
Days employed, .	4,567	2,234	92	90	254.56	299.72
Daily wages, . .	4,534	2,241	92	91	\$2.26	\$0.71
Yearly wages, .	4,555	2,307	92	93	\$570.28	\$198.68
Other earnings, .	309	46	6	2	\$171.54	\$116.00
Wife's earnings, .	273	—	5	—	\$134.72	—
Children's earnings,	266	32	5	1	\$222.71	\$100.47
Unable to work, .	96	13	2	—	1.13	1.08
Who own houses, .	457	13	9	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	251	7	6	—	\$1,728.98	\$971.43
Rate of interest, .	246	6	4	—	7.63	8.50
Number of rooms hired, . . .	3,048	248	62	10	3.95	2.48
Rent paid, . . .	3,055	258	62	10	\$163.29	\$114.37
Value of garden crops, . . .	28	—	—	—	\$16.00	—
Cost of living, . .	3,374	1,071	68	43	\$549.91	\$189.13
Number of volumes in library, . .	38	—	—	—	165.58	—

FALL RIVER.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 926; Females, 315.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	698	46	75	15	3.39	1.54
Hours employed, .	890	304	96	97	10.22	9.95
Days employed, .	704	300	76	95	241.93	230.08
Daily wages, .	761	297	82	94	\$1.93	\$1.12
Yearly wages, .	770	302	83	96	\$484.03	\$261.61
Other earnings, .	74	3	8	1	*	*
Wife's earnings, .	79	—	8	—	\$226.92	—
Children's earnings,	128	1	14	—	\$456.86	\$300.00
Unable to work, .	39	—	4	—	1.97	—
Who own houses, .	95	1	10	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	26	—	3	—	\$1,916.34	—
Rate of interest, .	26	—	3	—	7.64	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	507	31	55	10	4.90	4.87
Rent paid, . . .	522	33	56	10	\$127.99	\$118.66
Value of garden crops, . . .	12	—	1	—	\$15.25	—
Cost of living, .	630	121	68	38	\$509.30	\$217.59
Number of volumes in library, . .	4	—	—	—	258.25	—

* Imperfect, and not tabulated.

LAWRENCE.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 712; Females, 466.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	437	31	61	7	2.84	1.74
Hours employed, .	697	455	98	98	10.17	10.24
Days employed, .	597	405	84	87	252.83	239.19
Daily wages, .	646	418	91	90	\$1.93	\$1.01
Yearly wages, .	556	354	78	76	\$504.84	\$238.57
Other earnings, .	58	1	8	—	\$169.06	\$10.00
Wife's earnings, .	66	—	9	—	\$149.12	—
Children's earnings,	72	2	10	—	\$278.53	\$90.00
Unable to work, .	11	—	1	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	83	3	10	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	50	2	7	—	\$973.56	\$462.50
Rate of interest, .	47	2	6	—	7.79	8.50
Number of rooms hired, . . .	314	23	44	5	5.31	2.82
Rent paid, . . .	319	23	45	5	\$130.85	\$78.82
Value of garden crops, . . .	21	1	3	—	\$35.48	\$10.00
Cost of living, .	486	307	68	66	\$481.17	\$197.30
Number of volumes in library, . . .	14	—	2	—	179.00	—

LOWELL.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 2,015; Females, 1,607.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	1,471	128	73	8	2.89	1.44
Hours employed, .	2,008	1,594	100	99	10.13	10.26
Days employed, .	1,788	1,510	89	94	260.15	250.61
Daily wages, .	1,896	1,499	94	93	\$1.97	\$0.87
Yearly wages, .	1,721	1,506	85	94	\$513.35	\$221.30
Other earnings, .	208	18	10	1	\$167.19	\$90.66
Wife's earnings, .	195	—	10	—	\$142.77	—
Children's earnings,	213	14	11	—	\$252.51	\$102.86
Unable to work, .	40	4	2	—	1.05	1.00
Who own houses, .	250	15	12	1	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	84	5	4	—	\$982.26	\$940.00
Rate of interest, .	84	5	4	—	7.25	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	1,220	74	61	5	5.03	2.67
Rent paid, . . .	1,219	74	60	5	\$113.10	\$79.12
Value of garden crops, . . .	42	—	2	—	\$18.14	—
Cost of living, .	1,462	1,073	72	67	\$497.25	\$176.29
Number of volumes in library, . . .	61	5	3	—	119.43	62.00

LYNN.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 784; Females, 195.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	588	30	75	15	2.93	1.70
Hours employed, .	740	173	94	89	10.16	9.75
Days employed, .	646	167	82	86	236.69	245.39
Daily wages, . .	601	167	76	86	\$2.30	\$1.02
Yearly wages, .	670	178	85	91	\$541.90	\$230.84
Other earnings, .	58	7	7	3	\$147.05	\$33.57
Wife's earnings, .	72	—	9	—	\$129.55	—
Children's earnings,	52	3	7	2	\$198.10	\$197.33
Unable to work, .	18	3	2	1	1.33	1.00
Who own houses, .	169	3	22	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	75	1	10	—	\$1,308.40	\$150.00
Rate of interest, .	77	1	10	—	8.09	10.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	396	31	51	16	3.27	3.32
Rent paid, . . .	399	31	51	16	\$135.80	\$101.06
Value of garden crops, . . .	34	—	4	—	\$9.59	—
Cost of living, .	459	81	58	41	\$548.55	\$214.18
Number of volumes in library, . .	23	1	3	—	132.91	100.00

SPRINGFIELD.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 1,200; Females, 423.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	941	27	78	6	3.03	2.07
Hours employed, .	1,165	391	97	92	9.72	10.57
Days employed, .	1,101	407	92	96	266.11	270.53
Daily wages, . .	1,128	400	94	95	\$1.49	\$0.83
Yearly wages, . .	1,164	412	97	97	\$603.40	\$214.10
Other earnings, .	96	6	8	1	\$187.34	\$63.00
Wife's earnings, .	86	—	7	—	\$120.87	—
Children's earnings,	139	6	12	1	\$359.60	\$350.67
Unable to work, .	28	2	2	—	1.00	1.00
Who own houses, .	302	3	25	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	200	1	17	—	\$1,875.83	\$1,700.00
Rate of interest, .	188	2	16	—	7.32	6.50
Number of rooms hired, . . .	577	23	48	5	5.12	2.96
Rent paid, . . .	580	23	48	5	\$139.95	\$78.91
Value of garden crops, . . .	174	3	15	—	\$18.24	\$7.67
Cost of living, . .	1,011	206	84	49	\$631.77	\$192.39
Number of volumes in library, . .	24	—	2	—	151.60	—

TAUNTON.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 295; Females, 89.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	200	26	68	29	3.19	2.65
Hours employed, .	286	87	97	98	10.12	9.94
Days employed, .	226	73	77	82	234.96	225.93
Daily wages, . .	266	87	91	98	\$1.91	\$0.97
Yearly wages, .	231	74	78	83	\$443.78	\$217.60
Other earnings, .	32	3	11	3	\$160.53	\$176.66
Wife's earnings, .	16	—	5	—	\$64.25	—
Children's earnings,	25	2	8	2	\$205.36	\$300.00
Unable to work, .	3	1	1	1	1.33	1.00
Who own houses, .	41	2	14	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage,	17	—	6	—	\$991.18	—
Rate of interest, .	17	—	6	—	7.00	—
Number of rooms hired,	144	11	49	12	5.23	5.09
Rent paid, . . .	148	11	50	12	\$108.25	\$86.81
Value of garden crops,	27	1	9	1	\$13.88	\$15.00
Cost of living, .	159	44	54	49	\$517.75	\$232.18
Number of volumes in library, . . .	8	—	3	—	140.00	—

WESTFIELD.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 477; Females, 78.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	363	9	76	12	2.84	1.33
Hours employed, .	477	78	100	100	10.08	10.80
Days employed, .	473	75	99	96	261.90	280.81
Daily wages, . .	323	62	68	79	\$2.38	\$0.87
Yearly wages, . .	475	78	99	100	\$643.79	\$249.14
Other earnings, .	45	1	9	1	\$137.42	\$15.00
Wife's earnings, .	40	—	8	—	\$118.92	—
Children's earnings,	23	1	5	1	\$210.61	\$400.00
Unable to work, .	9	—	2	—	1.11	—
Who own houses, .	101	2	21	3	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	55	2	12	3	\$1,545.09	\$600.00
Rate of interest, .	55	2	11	2	7.36	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	260	15	55	19	4.92	3.73
Rent paid, . . .	260	15	55	19	\$136.33	\$113.26
Value of garden crops, . . .	59	1	12	1	\$9.37	\$3.00
Cost of living, . .	266	38	56	49	\$639.13	\$243.97
Number of volumes in library, . . .	18	—	4	—	233.83	—

WINCHENDON.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 271; Females, 20.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	195	4	72	20	2.95	1.75
Hours employed, .	259	17	96	85	10.48	10.24
Days employed, .	200	9	74	45	245.51	233.33
Daily wages, .	225	11	83	44	\$1.85	\$0.77
Yearly wages, .	199	11	73	55	\$372.98	\$159.45
Other earnings, .	26	—	9	—	\$126.65	—
Wife's earnings, .	20	—	7	—	\$128.85	—
Children's earnings,	22	—	8	—	\$83.95	—
Unable to work, .	10	—	4	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	69	—	25	—	1.00	—
Amount of mortgage, . .	35	—	13	—	\$724.08	—
Rate of interest, .	35	—	13	—	7.18	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	111	—	41	—	5.21	—
Rent paid, . . .	109	—	40	—	\$88.40	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	69	—	25	—	\$24.52	—
Cost of living, . .	169	5	62	24	\$486.61	\$157.80
Number of volumes in library, . .	8	—	3	—	228.37	—

WORCESTER.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 2,559; Females, 612.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT. ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2,003	36	78	6	3.01	1.61
Hours employed, .	2,485	504	97	82	10.27	10.36
Days employed, .	2,090	602	82	98	248.61	284.34
Daily wages, . .	2,325	583	90	95	\$2.31	\$0.77
Yearly wages, . .	2,153	610	84	100	\$588.26	\$200.40
Other earnings, .	252	14	10	2	\$179.06	\$78.85
Wife's earnings, .	160	—	6	—	\$119.41	—
Children's earnings,	171	3	7	—	\$193.08	\$106.33
Unable to work, .	51	1	2	—	1.08	1.00
Who own houses, .	422	3	16	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	294	2	11	—	\$1,554.69	\$1,350.00
Rate of interest, .	286	2	11	—	7.05	8.25
Number of rooms hired, . . .	1,472	32	58	5	4.72	3.66
Rent paid, . . .	1,487	31	58	5	\$149.23	\$97.48
Value of garden crops, . . .	149	1	6	—	\$17.81	\$10.00
Cost of living, . .	1,753	248	68	40	\$587.17	\$224.84
Number of volumes in library, . .	40	2	2	—	138.05	225.00

EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES FOR SPECIAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

In the three tabulated pages following, is presented, in a condensed form, a statement of the averages, by sexes, for each inquiry for each city and town.

These averages, in a few cases, are made up from a small number of returns; and that no one may fall into the error of ascribing the same value to each of them, we desire to distinctly impress this fact upon the reader. We have not thought it best to discard any average, even when derived from only two or three returns, as it *is* of some importance. The basis from which the average is drawn, can be seen, in all cases, by reference to the preceding tables, so that the reader has the opportunity of forming his own estimate of its worth or worthlessness. Some of the averages are based on more than four thousand returns, and, in most cases, the returns are from one hundred to five hundred in number.

We think the numbers generally are sufficiently large to make the averages of considerable importance. If they do not show the exact condition of things, which could only be arrived at by having complete returns from every wage laborer in the cities and towns considered, they are likely to serve as a tolerably correct index of that condition. We present the *facts*, as the people of the Commonwealth have stated them to us. We send them back now to the people, with but little of comment, for their consideration.

Wherever there are blank spaces in the columns, there were either no returns or the question was inapplicable.

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry.

[NOTE.—A few of these returns are deduced from a small number of averages; and that the reader may not ascribe an equal value to all, he is referred to the preceding tables of this chapter, where the basis of computation can be seen.]

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	ATLEBOROUGH.		BOSTON.		FALL RIVER.		LAWRENCE.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,			2.84	1.67	3.00	1.82	3.39	1.54
Hours employed,			9.97	9.94	10.39	11.07	10.22	9.95
Days employed,			206.38	224.37	254.56	299.72	241.93	230.08
Daily wages,			\$2.44	\$1.00	\$2.26	\$0.71	\$1.93	\$1.12
Yearly wages,			\$51.11	\$145.30	\$570.28	\$198.68	\$484.03	\$261.61
Other earnings,			\$114.09	\$19.16	\$171.54	\$116.00	*	*
Wife's earnings,			\$100.38	—	\$134.72	—	\$226.92	—
Children's earnings,			\$214.32	—	\$222.71	\$100.47	\$456.86	\$300.00
Unable to work,			1.00	1.00	1.13	1.08	1.97	—
Who own houses,			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,			\$961.72	—	\$1,728.98	\$971.43	\$1,916.34	—
Rate of interest,			7.85	—	7.63	8.50	7.64	—
Number of rooms hired,			5.05	3.87	3.95	2.48	4.90	4.87
Rent paid,			\$129.94	\$90.71	\$163.29	\$114.37	\$127.99	\$118.66
Value of garden crops,			\$19.68	\$20.00	\$16.90	—	\$15.25	\$35.48
Cost of living,			\$507.50	\$198.32	\$549.91	\$189.13	\$509.30	\$181.17
Number of volumes in library,			144.00	—	165.58	—	258.25	—
							179.00	—

* Imperfect, and not tabulated.

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	LOWELL.		LYNN.		SPRINGFIELD.		TAUNTON.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2.89	1.44	2.93	1.70	3.03	2.07	3.19	2.65
Hours employed,	10.13	10.26	10.16	9.75	9.72	10.57	10.12	9.94
Days employed,	260.15	250.61	236.69	245.39	266.11	270.53	234.96	225.93
Daily wages,	\$1.97	\$0.87	\$2.30	\$1.02	\$1.49	\$0.83	\$1.91	\$0.97
Yearly wages,	\$513.35	\$22.30	\$541.90	\$230.84	\$603.40	\$214.10	\$443.78	\$217.60
Other earnings,	\$167.19	\$90.66	\$147.05	\$33.57	\$187.34	\$63.00	\$160.53	\$176.66
Wife's earnings,	\$142.77	—	\$629.55	—	\$120.87	—	\$64.25	—
Children's earnings,	\$252.51	\$102.86	\$198.10	\$197.33	\$359.60	\$350.67	\$205.36	\$300.00
Unable to work,	1.05	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.00
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	\$982.26	\$940.00	\$1,308.40	\$150.00	\$1,875.83	\$1,700.00	\$991.18	—
Rate of interest,	7.25	7.00	8.09	10.00	7.32	6.50	7.00	—
Number of rooms hired,	5.03	2.67	3.27	3.32	5.12	2.96	5.23	5.09
Bent paid,	\$113.10	\$79.12	\$135.80	\$101.06	\$139.95	\$78.91	\$108.25	\$86.81
Value of garden crops,	\$18.14	—	\$9.59	\$18.24	\$7.67	\$13.88	\$15.00	—
Cost of living,	\$197.25	\$176.29	\$548.55	\$214.18	\$631.77	\$517.75	\$232.18	—
Number of volumes in library,	119.43	62.00	132.91	100.00	151.60	140.00	—	—

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Concluded.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	WESTFIELD.		WINCHENDON.		WORCESTER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent, .	•	•	2.84	1.33	2.95	*
Hours employed, .	•	•	10.08	10.80	10.48	10.24
Days employed, .	•	•	261.90	280.81	245.51	233.33
Daily wages, .	•	•	\$2.38	\$0.87	\$1.85	\$0.77
Yearly wages, .	•	•	\$643.79	\$249.14	\$372.98	\$585.26
Other earnings, .	•	•	\$137.42	\$15.00	\$126.65	\$179.06
Wife's earnings, .	•	•	\$118.92	—	\$128.85	—
Children's earnings,	•	•	\$210.61	\$400.00	\$83.95	\$119.41
Unable to work, .	•	•	1.11	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	•	•	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, .	•	•	\$1,545.09	\$600.00	\$724.08	\$1,554.69
Rate of interest, .	•	•	7.36	7.00	7.18	7.05
Number of rooms hired, .	•	•	4.92	3.73	5.21	4.72
Rent paid, .	•	•	\$136.33	\$113.26	\$88.40	\$149.23
Value of garden crops, .	•	•	\$9.37	\$3.00	\$24.52	\$17.81
Cost of living, .	•	•	\$639.13	\$243.97	\$486.61	\$587.17
Number of volumes in library, .	•	•	233.83	—	228.37	138.05

CHAPTER V.

PRESENTATION OF TWENTY IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS, AND
EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

As stated in Chapter I., the whole number of occupations represented by the wage laborers whose returns are tabulated in Part I., is about 950. This number is arrived at, by counting as distinct employments, the various subdivisions of work that are found in such occupations as shoemaking, the making of textile fabrics, etc. It would have been of great value to have tabulated the returns respecting each of these occupations and the branches thereof, separately, but to have done so would have extended our Report considerably beyond the limits which seemed proper to us, and would have involved the exclusion of much of the matter contained in the preceding chapters, unless indeed we had chosen to make it still larger.

Appreciating fully the value of the returns as *connected with occupations*, we have separated from the mass the schedules received from all persons following any one of twenty selected occupations, and tabulated them. The results of that work are shown in the tables of this chapter.

The occupations thus treated are those which the following classes of persons pursue; viz., armorers, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, carpenters, common laborers, curriers, cutlers, chair makers, domestic servants, factory operatives (classified under three general heads,—cotton factory operatives, factory operatives, and woollen factory operatives,—each with subdivisions), farm laborers, jewellery makers, machinists, masons, painters, paper makers, shoemakers (including boot-makers), straw workers, tanners, and whip makers. These occupations, with their subdivisions, amount to about 140 in number. This is about one-fifth the occupations enumerated in Chapter I. The list found there embraces all the employments

and branches of employments followed by the wage laborers of the State, who made returns to this office.

In this tabulation by occupations, only three questions are considered,—the *days employed*, the *yearly wages earned*, and the *cost of living*. Two presentations are made. The first is *by counties*, showing the number of males and of females pursuing each occupation, and the facts respecting the three questions mentioned above; and the second, *by occupations*, showing the number of each sex pursuing each occupation, for the different counties and for the State, and the facts in respect to the three questions with reference to all persons following either of the occupations.

The returns received from operatives employed in cotton and woollen mills, were in such shape as necessitated their being classified under three general heads; viz., *cotton factory operatives*, *woollen factory operatives*, and *factory operatives*, the latter embracing those who failed to mention the material worked upon, but who were supposed to be workers upon either cotton or woollen.

The term *undesignated* appearing among the subdivisions of an occupation, indicates that each person, whose return is so tabulated, entered his or her occupation upon the Individual Schedule, under its general name. For instance, *undesignated*, among shoemakers, indicates those who returned themselves simply as shoemakers without any more particular designation to indicate the branch of the trade followed.

PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	7	2,043	7	\$4,859	6	\$3,190
Carpenters, . . .	M.	132	23,780	134	61,998	121	54,126
Common laborers, . . .	M.	87	19,223	93	31,163	86	28,577
Curriers, . . .	M.	5	1,071	5	1,917	5	1,710
Domestic servants,	F.	64	14,954	65	6,592	40	4,238
Factory operatives,	F.	6	1,359	6	835	5	465
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	83	18,339	80	21,109	77	23,677
Jewellery maker, . . .	M.	1	200	1	400	1	450
Machinists, . . .	M.	6	1,097	6	2,807	5	2,096
Masons, . . .	M.	20	3,047	19	8,443	20	8,510
Painters, . . .	M.	29	4,416	29	10,567	28	11,160
Shoemakers, . . .	M.	5	1,080	5	2,375	5	2,610
Straw worker, . . .	F.	1	136	1	170	1	150

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	25	6,610	27	\$13,225	23	\$9,765
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	7	1,895	7	3,539	6	3,150
Carpenters, . . .	M.	131	29,305	150	77,984	126	64,826
Chair maker, . . .	M.	1	200	1	300	1	250
Common laborers, . . .	M.	257	58,433	266	91,688	210	78,884
Cotton factory operatives:							
Beamer, . . .	M.	1	250	1	500	1	500
Carders, . . .	M.	13	3,050	12	3,100	7	2,600
" . . .	F.	2	580	2	820	1	550
Card grinder, . . .	M.	1	300	1	450	1	400
Dressers, . . .	M.	3	862	3	1,777	3	1,750

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Cotton factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Quiller,	F.	1	234	1	\$156	1	\$140
Spinners,	M.	11	2,708	10	3,945	5	3,100
“	F.	18	4,345	18	3,495	7	1,055
Spoolers,	F.	15	3,465	15	2,538	5	715
Undesignated, . .	M.	13	3,585	18	11,484	17	10,070
Warpers,	F.	2	500	2	560	—	—
Weavers,	M.	14	3,164	15	4,702	7	4,850
“	F.	51	12,626	51	12,192	23	4,670
Curriers,	M.	23	6,112	18	9,775	18	8,902
Domestic servants, .	F.	178	54,417	193	25,616	96	11,356
Factory operatives:							
Beamer,	M.	—	—	—	—	1	500
Carders,	M.	4	1,140	5	2,277	3	1,500
Dresser,	M.	1	240	1	450	1	300
Finishers,	M.	3	768	3	2,056	3	1,340
Picker tender, . .	M.	1	250	1	265	—	—
Spinners,	M.	5	822	4	869	3	996
Undesignated, . .	M.	27	6,751	32	13,425	21	9,737
“	F.	9	2,204	9	2,029	7	1,411
Weavers,	M.	2	560	3	885	1	220
“	F.	6	1,015	6	981	5	638
Farm laborers, . .	M.	306	72,505	317	93,510	245	76,811
Machinists,	M.	44	11,579	44	28,594	42	24,449
Masons,	M.	29	5,640	30	17,367	27	14,755
Painters,	M.	38	7,563	43	18,548	33	16,171
Paper makers:							
Assorter,	M.	—	—	1	350	1	700
“	F.	23	5,198	24	3,918	12	2,821
Calenderers, . . .	F.	11	3,027	11	2,214	7	1,820
Engine tenders, . .	M.	21	6,089	22	10,792	18	7,062
Finishers,	M.	8	2,226	8	3,972	8	3,775

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Paper makers— <i>Con.</i>							
Machine tenders, .	M.	10	3,015	10	\$5,740	5	\$2,850
Rag cutters, . .	M.	4	910	4	1,173	4	1,230
“ “ . .	F.	37	8,640	37	5,113	27	6,828
Ruler, . . .	M.	1	250	1	700	1	700
Undesignated, .	M.	87	23,796	89	41,370	78	35,973
“ . .	F.	43	10,834	47	10,349	28	5,642
Shoemakers :							
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	242	1	384	1	200
Stitchers, . . .	F.	2	540	2	810	2	675
Undesignated, . .	M.	23	5,148	31	18,549	27	15,544
Tanners, . . .	M.	4	901	4	1,920	3	1,768
Whip makers, . .	M.	4	828	5	2,104	4	1,700
“ “ . .	F.	2	350	3	362	3	450
Woollen factory operatives :							
Assorters, . . .	M.	8	2,184	9	4,873	9	5,150
Carder, . . .	M.	1	100	1	50	—	—
Dressers, . . .	M.	2	508	2	992	2	900
Dyers, . . .	M.	6	1,611	5	2,270	4	1,720
Finishers, . . .	M.	4	1,010	4	1,660	4	1,525
“ . . .	F.	1	205	1	205	1	205
Fullers, . . .	M.	2	525	2	765	2	405
Giggers, . . .	M.	7	1,355	10	1,961	7	2,720
Loom fixer, . . .	M.	1	305	1	672	1	1,000
Picker tender, . .	M.	1	300	1	450	1	450
Scourer, . . .	M.	1	100	1	450	1	300
Spinners, . . .	M.	9	2,309	9	3,629	6	2,950
“ . . .	F.	2	379	2	359	2	249
Teazle setters, . .	M.	2	450	2	400	1	200
Undesignated, . .	M.	1	312	1	390	1	720
Weavers, . . .	M.	26	7,252	30	14,672	21	11,745
“ . . .	F.	20	4,943	22	5,159	11	1,907

BRISTOL COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	43	10,765	43	\$23,175	35	\$17,957
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	1	200	2	960	1	1,060
Carpenters, . . .	M.	173	36,460	181	97,306	155	83,318
Common laborers, . . .	M.	304	66,618	309	112,133	260	122,408
Cotton fact'y operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	31	7,349	33	9,516	21	10,218
“ . . .	F.	8	1,906	8	1,590	2	508
Card grinders, . .	M.	5	1,275	5	1,822	5	2,030
Card strippers, . .	M.	2	525	3	982	3	1,270
Cloth trimmer, . .	F.	-	-	-	-	1	450
Drawers in, . . .	M.	2	450	2	565	2	644
“ “ . .	F.	3	590	3	520	1	95
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	6	1,400	6	2,809	6	4,187
Overseers, . . .	M.	3	880	3	2,123	2	1,050
Picker tenders, . .	M.	7	1,673	7	1,950	1	750
Second hand, . .	M.	1	250	1	500	1	400
Slasher tenders, . .	M.	8	1,830	7	3,117	4	434
Speeder tenders, . .	F.	25	5,570	25	6,289	4	1,065
Spinners, . . .	M.	58	13,723	58	23,708	48	22,416
“ . . .	F.	20	4,978	23	4,878	1	300
Spoolers, . . .	M.	9	2,000	9	3,295	4	1,595
“ . . .	F.	19	4,301	18	2,950	4	1,042
Undesignated, . . .	M.	6	1,375	7	2,229	6	1,835
“ . . .	F.	1	150	1	120	-	-
Warper, . . .	F.	1	260	1	234	-	-
Weavers, . . .	M.	156	35,215	157	53,945	90	34,502
“ . . .	F.	110	24,002	112	30,413	43	11,753
Winders, . . .	M.	-	-	-	-	2	400
Curriers, . . .	M.	3	690	3	2,165	3	1,000
Cutlers, . . .	M.	4	754	4	1,183	3	1,250

BRISTOL COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Domestic servants,	. F.	322	107,384	383	\$62,132	229	\$29,910
Factory operatives :							
Carders, . . . M.	M.	11	2,625	11	4,113	10	4,346
" . . . F.	F.	5	1,010	6	1,358	3	632
Card grinders, . . M.	M.	6	1,590	6	2,337	3	1,550
Card stripper, . . M.	M.	1	150	1	187	—	—
Cloth trimmers, . . F.	F.	10	2,209	12	2,813	8	2,142
Doffer, . . . M.	M.	1	110	1	110	—	—
Drawer in, . . . M.	M.	1	313	1	400	1	390
" " . . F.	F.	32	7,243	32	7,440	16	3,161
Dyer, . . . M.	M.	1	150	1	114	1	100
Loom fixers, . . M.	M.	22	5,465	23	10,583	18	9,042
Mule spinners, . . M.	M.	17	3,448	19	6,355	11	4,887
Overseers, . . M.	M.	3	712	3	2,187	3	2,020
Second hands, . . M.	M.	9	1,965	11	7,066	9	5,160
Speeder tenders, . . M.	M.	7	1,860	7	2,051	1	450
" " . . F.	F.	28	6,760	29	6,880	11	1,793
Spinner, . . . M.	M.	1	200	1	300	1	300
" . . . F.	F.	16	3,573	16	3,689	10	1,885
Spoolers, . . . M.	M.	2	450	2	535	—	—
" . . . F.	F.	26	6,085	26	5,106	8	1,187
Undesignated, . . M.	M.	26	6,263	28	11,282	22	12,153
" . . F.	F.	33	7,546	33	7,322	18	4,745
Warpers, . . . F.	F.	12	2,825	11	2,620	7	1,302
Weavers, . . . M.	M.	36	8,702	39	13,468	29	13,775
" . . . F.	F.	142	33,316	146	43,443	78	17,294
Farm laborers, . . . M.	M.	187	42,992	188	56,619	137	41,360
Jewcellery makers, . . M.	M.	418	83,936	425	196,236	331	161,269
Machinists, . . . M.	M.	84	20,833	88	55,098	71	43,000
Masons, . . . M.	M.	71	11,602	75	35,165	71	34,869
Painters, . . . M.	M.	53	11,413	54	27,306	48	24,008

BRISTOL COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Shoemakers :							
Bottomers, . . .	M.	4	667	4	\$1,617	4	\$1,880
Cutters, . . .	M.	11	2,404	12	5,959	10	4,858
Finishers, . . .	M.	2	475	2	1,125	2	1,000
Lasters, . . .	M.	8	1,480	8	2,292	8	2,908
McKay stitcheher, .	M.	1	150	1	187	-	-
Nailers, . . .	M.	5	748	7	2,096	6	1,600
Pegger, . . .	M.	1	100	1	350	1	350
Undesignated, .	M.	74	13,803	81	29,923	72	32,020
Straw workers :							
Presser, . . .	F.	1	80	1	80	1	80
Sewers, . . .	F.	14	2,273	17	1,714	5	455
Wirers, . . .	F.	2	300	3	400	-	-
Tanner, . . .	M.	1	260	1	520	1	500
Woollen factory operatives :							
Assorters, . . .	M.	2	375	3	1,587	3	1,450
Carder, . . .	M.	-	-	1	528	1	528
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	300	1	900	1	1,100
Undesignated, .	M.	2	500	2	834	2	1,440
Weaver, . . .	M.	1	280	1	420	1	420

DUKES COUNTY.

Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	4	950	4	\$1,824	4	\$1,875
Carpenters, . . .	M.	47	6,813	50	20,228	48	20,710
Common laborers, . .	M.	36	6,364	42	12,200	36	12,262
Domestic servants, . .	F.	2	565	2	482	-	-
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	21	4,647	22	4,871	19	5,875
Machinist, . . .	M.	1	25	1	75	1	150
Masons, . . .	M.	3	285	3	975	3	1,450
Painters, . . .	M.	10	1,515	11	5,170	12	5,675
Shoemakers, . . .	M.	5	1,050	5	1,242	5	1,600

ESSEX COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	68	17,675	69	\$39,163	51	\$27,379
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	46	10,523	48	23,664	37	19,209
Carpenters, . . .	M.	399	87,237	409	218,566	346	186,912
Chair makers, . . .	M.	6	1,355	6	1,907	5	1,665
Common laborers, . . .	M.	412	95,003	421	151,006	312	131,528
Cotton factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	18	4,286	19	6,453	14	5,959
" . . .	F.	14	3,421	12	3,051	7	1,249
Card strippers, .	M.	2	400	2	450	2	682
Dressers, . . .	F.	2	553	2	1,043	2	1,137
Finishers, . . .	M.	7	1,839	7	2,468	5	1,940
Picker tenders, .	M.	7	1,590	7	1,647	6	3,060
" " .	F.	41	9,216	39	9,091	31	6,163
Slasher tender, .	M.	1	300	1	500	1	300
Spinners, . . .	M.	14	3,928	14	7,334	14	6,824
" . . .	F.	6	1,809	6	1,632	4	795
Undesignated, .	M.	15	4,210	14	6,242	11	4,585
Weavers, . . .	M.	36	7,895	33	9,767	21	8,260
Curriers:							
Finishers, . . .	M.	18	4,704	21	9,940	12	6,855
Morocco dressers, .	M.	35	9,166	37	21,929	22	11,754
Undesignated, .	M.	84	20,437	92	40,718	47	21,022
Domestic servants,	F.	499	161,387	545	90,342	215	30,191
Factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	5	1,407	5	3,550	4	2,837
" . . .	F.	4	1,080	4	957	5	1,489
Drawers in, . . .	F.	17	4,212	14	2,874	8	1,754
Dressers, . . .	M.	9	2,232	6	2,276	5	2,453
Folders, . . .	F.	4	844	3	640	2	450
Harness makers, .	F.	8	1,956	9	2,279	5	940

ESSEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Fact'y operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	5	1,450	4	\$2,260	5	\$2,590
Mule spinners, . . .	M.	10	2,466	8	2,976	6	2,086
Oilers,	M.	3	606	3	835	3	1,310
Packer,	M.	1	250	1	250	1	185
Scourer,	M.	1	270	1	467	1	450
Section hands, . . .	M.	4	982	3	1,450	2	920
Slasher tender, . . .	M.	1	262	1	487	1	551
Spinners,	M.	17	4,307	17	8,863	17	8,927
“	F.	37	8,942	35	8,617	8	1,731
Spoolers,	F.	43	10,418	45	8,919	15	2,547
Undesignated, . . .	M.	191	47,667	187	70,989	126	60,083
“	F.	91	19,891	79	15,874	70	12,992
Warpers,	F.	11	2,329	10	2,279	9	1,984
Weavers,	M.	49	11,721	55	14,302	31	9,602
“	F.	157	35,119	142	33,770	108	24,593
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	329	82,000	336	115,357	219	77,479
Jewellery maker, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	1	600
Machinists,	M.	135	36,776	133	80,058	102	59,309
Masons,	M.	101	17,942	101	52,926	84	43,539
Painters,	M.	108	22,445	109	51,753	77	36,387
Paper makers:							
Undesignated, . . .	M.	4	900	3	1,997	3	2,100
“	F.	1	237	1	237	—	—
Shoemakers:							
Beaters out,	M.	11	2,368	12	5,521	9	3,840
Binders,	F.	3	700	3	500	3	900
Bottomers,	M.	19	5,688	18	9,098	15	7,891
Buffers,	M.	6	1,305	6	3,055	4	2,104
Burnishers,	M.	3	745	4	1,750	3	836
Channellers,	M.	11	2,324	11	4,447	8	4,450

ESSEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Shoemakers— <i>Con.</i>							
Crimpers, . . .	M.	3	770	3	\$1,200	3	\$1,450
Cutters, . . .	M.	254	61,745	267	139,226	205	120,122
“ . . .	F.	1	260	1	260	1	200
Dressers, . . .	M.	14	3,318	15	6,759	11	6,760
Edge setters, . . .	M.	19	4,244	21	8,937	17	7,527
Eyeleters, . . .	F.	4	887	4	1,437	4	908
Finishers, . . .	M.	50	11,282	51	23,580	39	18,566
“ . . .	F.	5	1,080	5	1,390	5	1,075
Fitters, . . .	M.	34	9,594	35	19,129	23	12,727
“ . . .	F.	5	1,176	5	1,375	3	830
Heelers, . . .	M.	74	16,599	77	37,353	54	26,552
Lasters, . . .	M.	94	19,968	99	43,682	72	31,387
“ . . .	F.	5	920	7	1,404	2	508
Packers, . . .	M.	9	2,100	8	3,324	5	1,607
Pasters, . . .	F.	17	3,451	17	4,557	8	2,125
Peggers, . . .	M.	11	2,623	13	6,861	10	6,514
Pressers, . . .	F.	3	451	3	388	2	172
Rosette makers, . .	F.	4	950	4	1,135	1	210
Stitchers, . . .	M.	44	10,586	45	23,336	29	15,831
“ . . .	F.	163	32,887	176	47,523	81	20,837
Treers, . . .	M.	4	1,100	4	2,050	4	1,925
Trimmers, . . .	M.	32	7,635	34	17,278	30	16,130
“ . . .	F.	31	6,480	33	9,218	13	4,930
Undesignated, . .	M.	883	206,844	921	385,606	698	317,842
“ . .	F.	14	3,085	13	2,984	5	960
Welters, . . .	M.	2	500	2	875	2	875
Tanners:							
Dressers, . . .	M.	3	550	4	1,323	2	673
Finishers, . . .	M.	2	400	3	1,200	1	750
Undesignated, . .	M.	27	6,046	34	14,061	19	9,306

ESSEX COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Woollen factory operatives:							
Assorters, . . .	M.	48	12,422	47	\$20,090	31	\$15,375
Burlers, . . .	F.	2	463	2	492	1	112
Carders, . . .	M.	3	762	3	2,536	3	2,536
Combers, . . .	M.	3	870	3	1,635	2	474
Dressers, . . .	M.	10	2,189	8	4,002	6	3,317
Dyers, . . .	M.	22	5,327	18	7,668	18	8,113
Fuller, . . .	M.	1	308	1	372	—	—
Giggers, . . .	M.	9	2,462	9	3,127	4	3,218
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	3	830	3	1,588	2	1,080
Oiler, . . .	M.	1	350	—	—	1	880
Picker tenders, . . .	M.	3	813	4	700	—	—
Reelers, . . .	F.	10	2,749	7	1,909	9	2,066
Scourer, . . .	M.	1	312	1	441	—	—
Spinners, . . .	M.	20	4,241	19	5,385	12	5,370
" . . .	F.	1	260	1	260	1	260
Twisters, . . .	M.	5	1,116	4	1,195	3	1,066
" . . .	F.	1	208	1	180	1	180
Weavers, . . .	M.	31	8,119	33	11,723	18	6,408
" . . .	F.	43	10,976	41	10,784	30	6,390

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	23	5,402	23	\$12,654	17	\$8,884
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	15	3,537	16	6,299	12	4,297
Carpenters, . . .	M.	93	19,970	97	49,152	84	38,456
Chair makers, . . .	M.	15	3,943	14	6,550	11	4,254
Common laborers, . . .	M.	71	16,058	74	25,303	49	19,736
Cotton factory operatives:							
Carder, . . .	M.	1	300	1	249	1	156
Dressers, . . .	M.	2	510	2	1,225	2	880

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Cotton factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Overseers, . . .	M.	2	585	2	\$1,462	2	\$1,200
Speeder tender, . .	M.	1	286	1	430	1	600
“ “ . .	F.	3	675	3	588	2	426
Spinners, . . .	M.	4	1,055	4	1,666	3	1,400
Spooler, . . .	F.	1	275	1	247	—	—
Weavers, . . .	M.	4	1,090	4	1,284	2	382
“ . . .	F.	17	3,734	17	3,938	8	1,348
Cutlers:							
Blade oiler, . . .	M.	1	260	1	260	1	260
Bolster dropper, . .	M.	1	250	1	500	1	500
Finishers, . . .	M.	17	3,646	17	5,897	17	6,985
Forgers, . . .	M.	3	590	4	1,725	4	1,740
Grinders, . . .	M.	35	7,301	35	13,246	23	14,627
Hافتers, . . .	M.	2	394	2	716	2	1,360
Handle riveter, . .	M.	1	150	1	300	1	375
Handle sawyers, . .	M.	2	520	2	1,177	2	1,370
Knife cleaners, . .	F.	2	460	2	460	2	340
Polisher, . . .	M.	1	225	1	394	1	394
Temperer, . . .	M.	1	208	1	512	1	1,024
Undesignated, . .	M.	120	28,390	126	55,694	99	47,535
Domestic servants, . .	F.	128	35,981	142	19,387	57	7,081
Factory operatives:							
Undesignated, . .	M.	14	3,060	14	5,513	11	4,152
“ . . .	F.	3	790	3	600	3	480
Weaver, . . .	F.	1	106	1	128	—	—
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	162	38,149	160	44,235	124	37,446
Machinists, . . .	M.	48	12,225	51	32,164	41	24,643
Masons, . . .	M.	27	4,959	29	13,467	23	12,383
Painters, . . .	M.	37	7,897	36	17,010	32	14,052

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Paper makers :							
Assorter, . . .	F.	1	200	1	\$200	-	-
Undesignated, . .	M.	40	10,816	37	18,985	20	\$10,775
" . . .	F.	39	9,996	35	9,786	15	4,005
Shoemakers :							
Bottomers, . . .	M.	9	2,045	10	2,802	9	2,648
Cutters, . . .	M.	2	550	2	687	2	600
Finisher, . . .	M.	-	-	1	375	1	375
Stitcher, . . .	M.	1	240	1	300	1	208
" . . .	F.	2	550	2	619	1	200
Treaser, . . .	M.	1	260	1	500	1	450
Undesignated, . .	M.	15	3,480	15	5,500	13	4,136
Tanner, . . .	M.	1	300	1	465	1	300
Woollen factory operatives :							
Assorters, . . .	M.	2	600	2	705	1	200
Carders, . . .	M.	3	468	3	574	-	-
Dressers, . . .	M.	2	575	2	1,012	2	1,000
Dyer, . . .	M.	1	250	1	500	1	400
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	1	600
Loom fixer, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	-	-
Picker tender, . .	M.	1	300	1	375	1	400
Spinners, . . .	M.	4	1,200	4	1,825	4	1,575
Weavers, . . .	M.	9	2,475	9	3,517	4	1,175
" . . .	F.	1	300	1	225	1	200

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Armorer, . . .	M.	221	58,954	227	\$164,778	231	\$161,339
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	72	19,417	71	34,818	58	26,329
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	5	1,396	6	4,616	5	3,258
Carpenters, . . .	M.	396	94,150	402	227,779	315	178,160

HAMPDEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Common laborers, . .	M.	249	60,295	257	\$98,583	196	\$98,430
Cotton factory operatives: . . .							
Carders, . . .	M.	32	8,491	32	16,580	21	11,826
" . . .	F.	33	8,349	32	7,368	7	1,199
Card grinders, .	M.	3	870	3	1,155	2	865
Card strippers, .	M.	2	580	2	571	—	—
Cloth trimmers, .	F.	2	350	2	320	1	150
Dressers, . . .	M.	14	3,747	15	7,984	12	6,638
Dyer, . . .	M.	1	313	1	500	1	500
Finishers, . . .	M.	2	544	2	1,779	2	1,700
Folder, . . .	M.	1	300	1	675	—	—
" . . .	F.	3	625	3	562	2	275
Inspectors, . . .	F.	2	560	2	435	2	350
Loom fixers, . .	M.	5	1,196	5	1,817	5	1,815
Picker tenders, . .	M.	4	1,160	4	1,170	3	975
" "	F.	3	740	3	630	2	410
Section hand, . .	M.	1	225	1	450	1	500
Spinners, . . .	M.	40	10,698	40	21,270	33	16,351
" . . .	F.	28	6,231	27	8,324	25	4,539
Spoolers, . . .	M.	5	2,281	5	2,406	5	3,294
" . . .	F.	9	2,456	9	2,309	8	1,275
Undesignated, . .	M.	7	2,040	8	3,878	3	1,475
Weavers, . . .	M.	5	1,292	5	2,214	4	1,900
" . . .	F.	188	44,745	188	53,186	154	39,775
Currier,	M.	1	313	1	420	1	420
Domestic servants, . .	F.	300	94,088	308	48,661	179	23,672
Factory operatives:							
Carders,	M.	14	3,885	14	4,633	5	2,800
"	F.	30	7,270	30	5,439	9	1,500
Card grinder, . .	M.	—	—	1	438	1	438
Dressers,	M.	3	800	3	710	—	—

HAMPDEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Fact'y operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Dyer, . . .	M.	1	290	1	\$725	1	\$600
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	40	1	40	—	—
Folder, . . .	M.	1	160	1	160	—	—
Fuller, . . .	M.	1	249	1	403	1	386
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	10	2,655	11	4,767	6	2,823
Measurer, . . .	M.	1	300	1	525	1	525
Overseers, . . .	M.	4	1,182	4	3,358	3	2,000
Picker tenders,	M.	6	1,700	6	1,996	5	3,700
Spinners, . . .	M.	22	5,608	21	8,549	7	3,500
“ . . .	F.	20	5,275	20	3,733	2	475
Spoolers, . . .	F.	7	1,696	7	1,340	3	693
Undesignated,	M.	44	11,141	43	813	30	15,716
“ . . .	F.	30	7,155	28	5,320	10	1,884
Warpers, . . .	F.	3	900	3	810	1	200
Weavers, . . .	M.	47	12,131	46	13,447	21	6,764
“ . . .	F.	93	22,463	92	20,136	8	1,760
Farm laborers,	M.	273	67,328	280	93,456	180	62,243
Jewellery makers, . . .	M.	8	2,212	9	5,514	6	3,487
Machinists, . . .	M.	194	51,919	188	133,999	169	111,647
Masons, . . .	M.	99	19,056	97	53,596	71	38,494
Painters, . . .	M.	101	22,459	106	51,493	77	36,924
Paper makers :							
Assorters, . . .	F.	8	1,840	8	2,463	5	1,369
Finishers, . . .	M.	5	1,463	5	3,588	4	2,022
“ . . .	F.	11	2,408	11	3,081	11	2,892
Machine tenders, .	M.	5	1,477	5	4,224	4	3,626
“ “ .	F.	1	175	1	437	—	—
Packer, . . .	M.	1	280	1	700	1	700
Ragcutters, . . .	F.	13	2,471	12	2,141	7	1,564
Rulers, . . .	F.	4	988	6	1,732	—	—

HAMPDEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Paper makers— <i>Con.</i>							
Undesignated, . . .	M.	78	21,194	79	\$49,357	60	\$38,522
" . . .	F.	22	4,839	22	5,988	9	2,093
Shoemakers, . . .	M.	19	5,095	19	8,519	18	8,165
Straw workers:							
Bleacher, . . .	M.	—	—	—	—	1	500
Bloeker, . . .	M.	1	200	1	500	1	575
Finishers, . . .	M.	5	1,044	5	3,423	3	2,350
Machine sewers, . . .	F.	2	342	2	527	1	275
Overseers, . . .	M.	2	570	2	2,607	2	2,600
Pressers, . . .	M.	4	776	4	1,891	4	2,850
Sewers, . . .	F.	20	2,681	20	4,218	14	3,055
Trimmers, . . .	F.	6	921	6	1,249	4	802
Undesignated, . . .	M.	5	1,025	5	2,516	2	1,737
" . . .	F.	18	2,590	18	3,494	10	1,760
Wirer, . . .	F.	1	40	1	30	—	—
Tanners, . . .	M.	8	2,326	8	4,262	7	3,556
Whip makers, . . .	M.	119	29,934	121	68,164	68	39,253
Woollen factory operatives:							
Assorters, . . .	M.	7	1,372	7	2,622	6	3,050
Burler, . . .	M.	1	220	1	176	—	—
" . . .	F.	7	1,915	7	1,815	6	1,388
Carders, . . .	M.	6	1,683	6	3,596	6	3,625
Drawer in, . . .	F.	—	—	1	240	1	150
Dressers, . . .	M.	4	1,123	4	1,866	4	1,642
Dyers, . . .	M.	9	2,600	9	5,015	4	2,750
Finishers, . . .	M.	10	2,646	10	4,556	5	2,120
Giggers, . . .	M.	5	1,490	5	2,216	2	586
Overseers, . . .	M.	1	287	2	1,525	2	1,150
Picker tender, . . .	M.	—	—	1	400	1	200
Scourer, . . .	M.	1	300	1	450	1	450

HAMPDEN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Woollen factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Shearers, . . .	M.	3	878	3	\$1,322	1	\$240
Spinners, . . .	M.	12	2,767	12	4,689	9	3,450
“ . . .	F.	1	250	1	225	1	225
Spoolers, . . .	F.	2	576	2	394	1	150
Undesignated, . .	M.	18	3,919	18	6,445	14	4,917
“ . . .	F.	5	1,253	5	1,233	2	386
Weavers, . . .	M.	19	4,639	19	7,488	14	6,046
“ . . .	F.	21	5,050	19	5,214	13	3,114

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Armorers, . . .	M.	17	4,432	16	\$7,555	12	\$5,759
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	5	1,213	5	3,250	5	2,250
Cabinet maker, . . .	M.	1	205	1	615	1	639
Carpenters, . . .	M.	62	13,647	65	32,322	44	20,915
Common laborer, . .	M.	65	13,012	63	19,748	44	16,676
Cotton factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	F.	5	1,050	6	1,174	2	437
Finishers, . . .	M.	3	913	3	1,680	—	—
Weavers, . . .	F.	2	560	4	1,045	—	—
Cutlers, . . .	M.	21	5,031	20	11,300	19	9,898
Domestic servants, . .	F.	116	34,494	119	17,265	51	6,179
Factory operatives:							
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	240	1	180	1	180
Loom fixer, . . .	M.	1	275	1	483	1	400
Spinners, . . .	M.	3	670	3	1,396	2	933
Undesignated, . .	M.	2	340	2	733	2	863
“ . . .	F.	12	2,976	12	3,326	10	2,006
Weavers, . . .	M.	4	1,029	4	2,158	3	2,072
“ . . .	F.	5	930	5	1,122	2	625

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	290	66,483	299	\$84,316	214	\$63,504
Machinists, . . .	M.	31	7,204	31	18,380	23	14,995
Masons, . . .	M.	25	4,357	26	12,820	21	9,416
Painters, . . .	M.	16	3,139	16	7,241	12	5,211
Paper makers:							
Assorters, . . .	F.	2	400	2	450	2	450
Calenderer, . . .	F.	1	250	1	375	1	375
Machine tender, .	M.	1	326	1	815	1	525
Size maker, . . .	M.	1	225	1	450	1	500
Undesignated, . .	M.	36	9,552	37	17,729	29	13,585
" . . .	F.	22	5,163	22	4,704	12	2,606
Shoemakers, . . .	M.	5	1,375	5	2,300	4	1,850
Whip makers, . . .	M.	2	450	2	675	—	—
Woollen factory operatives:							
Assorter, . . .	M.	1	160	1	360	1	350
Fuller, . . .	M.	1	312	1	546	1	450

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	114	29,740	117	\$70,772	100	\$55,369
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	74	18,499	77	45,162	60	34,023
Carpenters, . . .	M.	886	199,401	894	502,378	724	394,778
Chair makers, . . .	M.	27	6,432	27	12,132	21	9,243
Common laborers, . .	M.	1,260	284,871	1,285	482,719	1,080	457,992
Cotton factory operatives:							
Assorter, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	—	—
Carders, . . .	M.	79	21,304	79	37,718	67	30,579
" . . .	F.	74	18,914	67	15,198	58	10,095
Card grinders, . .	M.	5	1,350	5	2,168	4	1,275
Card strippers, . .	M.	5	1,197	4	1,245	4	1,244
" " . .	F.	1	300	1	300	1	300

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Cotton factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Dressers, . . .	M.	3	700	3	\$1,010	2	\$600
“ . . .	F.	5	1,300	5	1,300	—	—
Dyers, . . .	M.	6	1,445	6	3,235	5	2,379
Finishers, . . .	M.	3	485	3	785	3	1,160
“ . . .	F.	2	350	2	313	2	277
Folders, . . .	F.	3	854	3	875	2	395
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	4	944	4	1,679	4	2,025
Mule spinners, . . .	M.	3	875	3	1,722	3	1,200
Oilers, . . .	M.	10	1,009	4	1,339	3	1,540
Packer, . . .	F.	1	200	1	144	—	—
Picker tenders, . . .	M.	11	2,853	11	4,480	8	3,996
Slasher tenders, . . .	M.	6	1,806	6	3,284	5	2,351
Speeder tender, . . .	F.	1	270	1	297	1	297
Spinners, . . .	M.	79	21,120	76	38,345	64	30,087
“ . . .	F.	130	32,642	127	26,131	102	17,916
Spooler, . . .	M.	1	313	1	406	1	450
“ . . .	F.	82	19,459	85	16,593	47	8,094
Undesignated, . . .	M.	9	2,335	10	4,007	6	2,550
“ . . .	F.	7	1,326	7	1,132	4	.695
Warpers, . . .	F.	20	5,470	21	5,000	15	2,615
Weavers, . . .	M.	75	20,155	72	33,533	59	24,350
“ . . .	F.	602	146,228	601	142,464	481	89,779
Web drawers, . . .	F.	30	7,126	29	6,325	26	4,101
Winders, . . .	F.	2	588	1	293	—	—
Curriers :							
Beamsters, . . .	M.	—	—	2	520	2	520
Buffer, . . .	M.	1	310	1	620	1	500
Finishers, . . .	M.	19	4,496	19	8,910	18	6,651
Measurers, . . .	M.	2	599	3	2,376	3	2,500
Scourer, . . .	M.	1	325	1	487	1	500

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Curriers— <i>Con.</i>							
Splitters, . . .	M.	6	1,622	6	\$5,923	6	\$3,680
Stuffers, . . .	M.	7	1,648	7	3,158	6	2,725
Tablemen, . . .	M.	10	2,211	9	3,922	8	2,950
Undesignated, . . .	M.	437	107,659	446	206,421	417	195,082
Domestic servants, . . .	F.	1,551	494,464	1,648	277,122	845	115,270
Factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	4	1,100	3	1,275	3	1,245
Card grinders, . . .	M.	6	1,519	6	2,258	5	2,305
Card strippers, . . .	M.	4	984	4	1,224	4	1,532
Folders, . . .	F.	18	4,186	18	4,134	11	2,382
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	15	4,175	12	6,765	13	6,164
Mule spinners, . . .	M.	4	890	4	1,105	3	860
Packer, . . .	M.	1	287	1	575	1	700
Presser, . . .	M.	1	300	1	330	1	500
Spinner, . . .	F.	1	231	1	287	1	287
Spoolers, . . .	F.	3	420	3	222	3	222
Stitchers . . .	F.	2	320	2	320	—	—
Undesignated, . . .	M.	60	14,312	60	20,663	38	15,432
" . . .	F.	39	8,493	37	8,939	23	4,807
Warper, . . .	F.	1	249	1	230	—	—
Weavers, . . .	F.	51	11,706	52	12,842	31	7,736
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	609	151,350	629	212,700	433	165,083
Jewellery makers, . . .	M.	5	1,102	5	1,949	4	1,995
" " . . .	F.	3	776	3	643	3	793
Machinists, . . .	M.	442	113,967	437	265,897	371	219,684
Masons, . . .	M.	220	41,675	234	125,451	197	106,308
Painters, . . .	M.	237	52,231	239	124,138	196	102,682
Paper makers:							
Assorter, . . .	M.	1	150	1	150	—	—
" . . .	F.	4	725	4	558	1	75
Bleacher, . . .	F.	—	—	1	150	—	—

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Paper makers— <i>Con.</i>							
Boiler tenders, .	M.	4	700	4	\$1,264	—	—
Cutter tenders, .	F.	4	925	5	1,202	2	\$600
Dyer, . . .	M.	—	—	1	200	—	—
Finishers, . . .	M.	2	463	3	1,560	2	1,075
“ . . .	F.	2	250	2	235	—	—
Machine tenders, .	M.	8	2,045	8	4,912	4	2,150
Undesignated, .	M.	51	12,754	53	27,602	38	17,643
“ . . .	F.	5	1,022	5	879	3	537
Shoemakers:							
Bottomers, . . .	M.	10	2,081	10	4,162	5	3,602
Buffers, . . .	M.	4	846	7	2,439	3	1,437
Burnishers, . . .	M.	11	2,163	11	4,198	4	1,716
“ . . .	F.	1	280	1	280	—	—
Crimpers, . . .	M.	9	1,900	9	3,806	6	2,930
Cutters, . . .	M.	171	39,133	174	97,338	148	81,678
Dressers, . . .	M.	11	2,366	11	4,852	10	5,020
“ . . .	F.	3	650	5	1,190	1	160
Eyeleters, . . .	F.	10	1,742	11	1,817	5	1,283
Finishers, . . .	M.	111	23,841	116	54,087	102	53,794
“ . . .	F.	1	150	1	150	1	75
Fitters, . . .	M.	13	3,027	13	6,094	11	5,804
“ . . .	F.	13	2,746	13	3,611	8	2,104
Heelers, . . .	M.	44	9,573	48	24,856	35	18,233
“ . . .	F.	6	1,592	7	2,414	4	1,136
Lasters, . . .	M.	101	19,153	107	40,930	83	37,315
“ . . .	F.	1	260	1	325	1	325
Levellers, . . .	M.	8	1,681	7	3,055	6	3,935
Packers, . . .	M.	12	2,668	12	5,849	12	5,658
Pasters, . . .	F.	12	2,155	12	2,345	8	1,964
Peggers, . . .	M.	26	5,879	30	18,326	26	15,314
Pressers, . . .	M.	3	809	3	2,273	3	2,283

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Shoemakers— <i>Con.</i>							
Sand-paperers, .	M.	4	950	4	\$1,925	2	\$1,100
Siders, . . .	M.	2	533	2	891	2	850
Skivers, . . .	M.	2	400	1	450	2	950
“ . . .	F.	2	369	2	350	2	185
Stitchers, . . .	M.	13	2,853	13	5,425	10	3,220
“ . . .	F.	109	22,737	112	30,762	62	19,099
Stringers, . . .	F.	4	735	4	509	—	—
Treers, . . .	M.	19	4,255	19	8,900	14	6,650
Trimmers, . . .	M.	54	11,121	58	26,598	49	26,803
“ . . .	F.	6	1,255	6	1,346	3	885
Undesignated, .	M.	645	141,939	699	287,367	537	254,432
“ . . .	F.	78	15,101	80	15,474	40	10,737
Straw workers :							
Presser, . . .	M.	1	50	1	150	1	500
Sewer, . . .	F.	1	75	1	75	1	75
Trimmers, . . .	F.	2	369	2	550	—	—
Undesignated, .	M.	5	1,216	5	2,819	3	2,019
“ . . .	F.	5	925	6	856	1	200
Tanners :							
Beamsters, . . .	M.	7	2,052	7	3,434	6	3,342
Undesignated, .	M.	61	16,143	63	32,114	60	33,281
Woollen factory operatives :							
Assorters, . . .	M.	43	11,279	46	20,561	38	18,193
Carders, . . .	M.	25	6,340	25	11,293	17	8,901
Dressers, . . .	M.	8	2,118	9	4,087	7	3,144
“ . . .	F.	1	240	2	490	1	300
Dyers, . . .	M.	48	11,699	45	26,886	36	21,494
Finishers, . . .	M.	15	3,615	15	5,211	9	2,650
“ . . .	F.	2	300	1	75	2	275
Folders, . . .	F.	2	490	2	441	2	300

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Woollen factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Giggers, . . .	M.	2	500	2	\$616	1	\$300
Picker tenders, . .	M.	5	1,291	5	3,212	4	1,935
Pressers, . . .	F.	4	1,045	4	1,124	3	736
Reelers, . . .	F.	5	1,350	8	1,946	6	1,075
Scourers, . . .	M.	5	1,374	4	1,415	4	1,734
Spinners, . . .	M.	64	12,798	60	23,097	45	23,429
“ . . .	F.	4	992	4	800	—	—
Spoolers, . . .	M.	2	148	2	53	2	60
Stitchers, . . .	F.	60	14,725	64	16,218	61	11,277
Twisters, . . .	F.	2	442	2	602	—	—
Undesignated, . .	M.	56	13,037	54	19,464	45	16,929
“ . . .	F.	22	4,780	22	4,637	14	2,309
Warper, . . .	F.	1	225	1	225	1	225
Weavers, . . .	M.	36	9,915	46	15,813	29	14,397
“ . . .	F.	133	29,901	127	26,889	82	14,756

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Common laborers, .	M.	6	1,420	6	\$1,850	1	\$365
Domestic servants, .	F.	8	2,710	8	864	2	155
Straw workers:							
Sewers, . . .	F.	2	160	2	130	2	170

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	48	11,328	48	\$24,874	39	\$21,820
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	17	4,076	17	10,201	13	8,355
Carpenters, . . .	M.	256	55,787	266	144,717	213	114,588
Chair maker, . . .	M.	1	200	1	250	—	—
Common laborers, .	M.	459	99,242	479	154,498	356	148,474

NORFOLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Cotton factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	2	463	2	\$832	1	\$300
Card grinder, . . .	M.	1	300	1	500	—	—
Dressers, . . .	M.	2	550	2	1,000	2	1,300
Mule spinner, . . .	M.	1	312	1	499	1	540
Overseers, . . .	M.	2	498	2	1,294	1	750
Speeder tenders, .	F.	3	790	2	497	—	—
Spinners, . . .	M.	6	1,553	5	1,449	3	1,128
“ . . .	F.	2	600	2	394	1	250
Spooler, . . .	F.	1	175	1	105	—	—
Undesignated, . . .	M.	5	1,192	5	1,669	5	2,275
Warpers, . . .	F.	4	800	4	804	2	564
Weavers, . . .	M.	7	1,020	5	817	1	150
“ . . .	F.	3	750	3	975	3	636
Curriers, . . .	M.	17	3,762	16	8,374	10	5,447
Domestic servants,	F.	212	68,066	249	37,292	96	13,939
Factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	9	2,534	10	3,927	7	2,722
Card inspector, . . .	F.	—	—	1	300	1	300
Dressers, . . .	M.	2	542	2	915	1	725
Dyers, . . .	M.	2	347	2	1,000	1	400
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	2	525	2	974	2	1,204
Overseer, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	1	300
Spinners, . . .	M.	5	1,250	4	1,875	4	2,225
“ . . .	F.	1	250	1	230	1	130
Spoolers, . . .	F.	4	903	4	886	4	922
Undesignated, . . .	M.	18	4,842	18	9,523	16	8,491
“ . . .	F.	5	1,266	4	770	—	—
Weavers, . . .	M.	10	2,351	10	3,909	9	3,709
“ . . .	F.	2	400	2	700	2	320
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	202	48,885	210	74,864	167	65,146

NORFOLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Jewellery makers, . . .	M.	21	4,676	31	\$17,815	21	\$13,448
“ “ . . .	F.	1	200	1	270	1	300
Machinists,	M.	77	21,153	79	57,689	56	39,721
Masons,	M.	64	12,804	68	39,741	46	25,875
Painters,	M.	67	14,530	69	35,924	58	30,036
Paper makers:							
Assorters, . . .	F.	2	450	2	450	2	400
Undesignated, . . .	M.	15	3,932	15	7,168	13	5,870
“ . . .	F.	5	1,123	6	1,202	2	256
Shoemakers:							
Blockers, . . .	M.	2	380	2	985	2	975
Boot liners, . . .	F.	17	3,016	19	1,890	7	1,091
Boot turners, . . .	M.	8	1,765	9	2,885	6	2,163
Bottomers, . . .	M.	56	12,679	58	19,999	56	25,265
Burnisher, . . .	M.	1	275	1	825	1	600
Crimpers, . . .	M.	55	10,925	58	21,960	57	27,635
Cutters, . . .	M.	66	15,318	72	37,502	53	30,057
Dressers, . . .	M.	7	1,450	7	2,597	5	2,875
Edge setters, . . .	M.	28	6,142	30	13,167	29	14,747
Finishers, . . .	M.	71	15,049	74	30,255	68	29,169
Fitters, . . .	M.	27	5,895	31	13,345	27	12,977
Foremen, . . .	M.	5	1,527	6	5,925	5	4,025
Heelers, . . .	M.	50	10,497	54	21,676	47	21,948
“ . . .	F.	1	250	1	250	1	250
Lasters, . . .	M.	62	11,840	66	17,801	53	15,649
Levellers, . . .	M.	2	275	2	437	2	462
McKay stitcher, . . .	M.	1	300	1	750	1	500
Packers, . . .	M.	7	1,716	7	4,305	6	4,120
Pasters, . . .	M.	2	350	2	300	1	100
“ . . .	F.	6	1,262	6	815	2	300
Peggers, . . .	M.	3	716	3	1,816	3	1,725

NORFOLK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Shoemakers— <i>Con.</i>							
Siders, . . .	M.	1	300	2	\$725	2	\$1,250
Stitchers, . . .	M.	66	14,635	70	31,123	57	27,659
“ . . .	F.	10	2,123	10	2,772	9	1,987
Treers, . . .	M.	87	17,463	98	37,610	80	38,504
Trimmers, . . .	M.	2	394	2	863	2	775
Undesignated, . . .	M.	840	179,164	885	324,357	790	353,144
“ . . .	F.	6	910	7	1,292	4	1,125
Welter, . . .	F.	1	175	1	200	—	—
Straw workers:							
Bleachers, . . .	M.	4	858	4	3,319	4	3,087
Blockers, . . .	M.	10	1,835	10	5,499	8	4,474
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	125	1	312	1	650
Overseer, . . .	M.	1	150	1	800	1	1,000
Pressers, . . .	M.	11	1,989	12	5,533	11	5,450
Sewers, . . .	F.	154	22,543	174	18,850	69	13,349
Undesignated, . . .	M.	47	12,691	57	27,930	40	22,568
“ . . .	F.	—	—	1	400	—	—
Tanners, . . .	M.	3	900	3	2,025	2	1,150
Woollen factory operatives:							
Assorters, . . .	M.	2	458	3	1,005	2	950
Carders, . . .	M.	7	1,905	7	3,293	6	2,718
Dresser, . . .	M.	1	300	1	1,200	1	900
Finishers, . . .	M.	2	608	2	1,422	2	977
Fuller, . . .	M.	1	308	1	500	—	—
Loom fixer, . . .	M.	1	225	1	450	1	450
Seourers, . . .	M.	3	780	4	920	4	2,240
Spinner, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	1	500
“ . . .	F.	2	432	2	341	2	560
Undesignated, . . .	M.	11	2,934	10	4,917	10	4,041
Warper, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	—	—
Weavers, . . .	F.	—	—	2	650	2	120

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	54	13,838	55	\$34,238	49	\$27,819
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	27	7,026	28	15,597	23	13,479
Carpenters, . . .	M.	283	54,430	290	131,486	223	98,835
Chair maker, . . .	M.	1	200	1	200	1	270
Common laborers, . .	M.	423	95,060	434	137,677	321	115,126
Cotton factory operatives:							
Carders, . . .	M.	3	598	3	875	3	1,080
Spinners, . . .	M.	3	656	3	918	2	535
" . . .	F.	1	100	1	125	2	324
Undesignated, . .	M.	3	640	3	940	2	900
Weavers, . . .	M.	6	1,420	6	2,230	6	2,218
Domestic servants, . .	F.	179	56,331	221	32,720	85	11,335
Factory operatives:							
Undesignated, . .	M.	22	4,523	23	8,208	14	4,975
Weavers, . . .	M.	5	1,050	5	1,694	4	1,280
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	217	46,470	216	60,552	172	49,891
Machinists, . . .	M.	76	18,231	82	50,479	66	38,859
Masons, . . .	M.	103	17,879	106	48,720	86	39,078
Painters, . . .	M.	78	14,529	84	37,905	62	25,380
Shoemakers:							
Bottomers, . . .	M.	21	4,266	24	8,571	21	8,875
Burnishers, . . .	M.	4	835	4	2,007	2	1,000
Crimpers, . . .	M.	17	2,788	17	6,984	14	7,210
Cutters, . . .	M.	229	47,642	231	112,480	184	88,600
Dressers, . . .	M.	22	4,108	20	6,476	11	4,468
Edge setters, . .	M.	40	8,267	40	20,801	30	16,912
Eyeleters, . . .	F.	5	1,185	5	1,575	3	1,235
Finishers, . . .	M.	85	16,794	88	39,444	62	31,803
Fitters, . . .	M.	5	851	5	2,248	5	2,150
Heelers, . . .	M.	43	8,748	43	17,009	27	12,575

PLYMOUTH COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Shoemakers—Con.							
Lasters, . . .	M.	101	19,960	101	\$41,673	56	\$21,714
Levellers, . . .	M.	3	550	3	725	1	300
Packers, . . .	M.	11	2,474	11	6,132	10	5,589
Pasters, . . .	F.	31	6,021	34	8,324	14	2,746
Peggers, . . .	M.	33	6,570	30	16,282	18	8,261
Stitchers, . . .	M.	76	17,082	80	42,252	59	30,103
“ . . .	F.	100	19,660	103	30,580	44	11,708
Tree, . . .	M.	18	4,079	18	9,700	11	5,764
Trimmers, . . .	M.	17	3,627	21	8,481	14	6,458
Undesignated,	M.	848	164,312	892	312,024	652	257,222
“ . . .	F.	39	7,236	43	8,502	4	954
Straw workers :							
Finishers, . . .	F.	8	1,275	8	1,155	8	1,010
Shaper, . . .	F.	1	130	1	200	1	175
Trimmer, . . .	F.	1	100	1	150	1	100
Undesignated, .	F.	3	542	3	562	3	437
Wirer, . . .	F.	1	100	1	100	1	100
Tanner,	M.	1	250	1	300	1	400
Woollen factory operatives :							
Assorters, . . .	M.	4	519	4	806	4	1,850
Dresser,	M.	1	250	1	627	1	480
Dyer,	M.	1	236	1	826	1	826
Finishers, . . .	M.	2	370	2	860	2	1,000
Fuller,	M.	1	274	1	411	1	600
Speeker,	F.	1	130	1	130	1	225
Spinners,	M.	13	2,608	14	3,888	12	3,879
Spooler,	M.	1	230	1	400	1	400
Undesignated, .	M.	1	300	1	450	1	300
“	F.	1	64	1	85	—	—
Weavers,	F.	9	2,380	9	3,450	9	2,405

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	89	21,854	93	\$53,278	68	\$37,035
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	46	11,561	46	28,510	33	20,291
Carpenters, . . .	M.	408	91,118	411	236,096	287	167,558
Chair makers :							
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	350	1	860	1	860
Ornamenter, . . .	M.	1	300	1	600	1	360
"	F.	1	260	1	325	1	243
Undesignated, . . .	M.	6	1,603	6	3,498	4	2,550
Common laborers, . . .	M.	1,126	251,853	1,128	465,331	769	331,553
Curriers :							
Morocco dressers, . . .	M.	2	600	2	1,200	1	500
Undesignated, . . .	M.	38	8,854	35	19,259	24	12,106
Domestic servants, . . .	F.	1,653	546,343	1,804	311,301	730	100,538
Farm laborers, . . .	M.	26	6,520	27	9,853	16	5,492
Jewellery makers, . . .	M.	2	400	2	767	2	667
" " . . .	F.	-	-	1	104	1	156
Machinists, . . .	M.	188	47,060	184	132,455	135	86,409
Masons, . . .	M.	101	21,523	106	69,492	81	43,801
Painters, . . .	M.	118	25,677	123	63,201	81	41,352
Shoemakers :							
Fitter, . . .	M.	1	283	1	800	1	600
Stitcher, . . .	F.	1	275	1	307	1	500
Undesignated, . . .	M.	72	18,051	71	38,296	54	26,993
" " . . .	F.	2	624	2	468	-	-
Straw workers :							
Presser, . . .	M.	1	200	1	600	-	-
Sewer, . . .	F.	1	311	1	416	-	-
Undesignated, . . .	F.	2	140	2	340	1	150

WORCESTER COUNTY.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Armorers, . . .	M.	25	6,621	27	\$16,907	23	\$12,337
Blacksmiths, . . .	M.	120	31,676	115	72,641	106	62,437
Cabinet makers, . . .	M.	71	16,147	72	35,857	57	25,728
Carpenters, . . .	M.	634	140,251	632	347,333	546	279,316
Chair makers :							
Cane seaters, . . .	M.	7	1,135	7	359	-	-
" " . . .	F.	14	2,778	16	1,553	9	1,059
Finishers, . . .	M.	4	1,013	4	1,612	2	750
Sawyers, . . .	M.	.1	200	1	673	2	850
Stock turners, . . .	M.	6	1,110	6	2,250	5	1,575
Undesignated, . . .	M.	373	88,747	385	173,770	333	155,734
Common laborers, . . .	M.	661	151,693	665	243,575	544	216,585
Cotton factory operatives :							
Beamer, . . .	M.	1	200	1	300	1	450
Carders, . . .	M.	14	3,882	16	7,270	13	5,890
Card grinders, . . .	M.	1	275	2	779	2	638
Card strippers, . . .	M.	2	450	2	486	1	500
Dressers, . . .	M.	7	1,815	8	3,285	5	2,470
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	300	1	450	1	450
Lapper tenders, . . .	M.	3	656	3	945	1	400
Loom fixers, . . .	M.	7	1,656	7	2,462	3	1,264
Picker tenders, . . .	M.	-	-	2	800	2	1,150
Speeder tenders, . . .	F.	3	900	3	750	2	344
Spinners, . . .	M.	16	3,628	18	6,508	13	4,678
" . . .	F.	6	2,516	8	1,646	4	706
Spoolers, . . .	M.	3	905	2	1,060	2	740
" . . .	F.	-	-	3	610	3	610
Undesignated, . . .	M.	16	4,019	21	6,588	16	6,324
" . . .	F.	4	1,106	4	1,008	2	450

WORCESTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Cotton factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Warper, . . .	F.	1	200	1	\$166	—	—
Weavers, . . .	M.	37	9,943	37	15,145	25	\$10,603
“ . . .	F.	27	6,582	36	8,456	29	6,070
Web drawer, . .	F.	1	299	1	373	1	225
Curriers :							
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	225	1	337	1	337
Undesignated, .	M.	44	11,206	46	25,955	29	16,054
Cutler :							
Finisher, . . .	M.	1	300	1	375	1	375
Domestic servants,	F.	808	251,256	846	123,250	383	45,985
Factory operatives :							
Burlers, . . .	F.	11	2,698	11	1,912	5	1,150
Carders, . . .	M.	37	9,174	34	13,983	31	11,902
“ . . .	F.	3	750	3	656	1	246
Card grinders,	M.	2	470	2	570	1	600
Card strippers,	M.	3	750	3	992	1	300
Cloth trimmers,	F.	3	789	2	383	—	—
Drawer in, . .	M.	1	200	1	200	1	300
“ . .	F.	5	1,173	5	1,351	3	885
Dressers, . . .	M.	18	4,622	16	8,488	13	7,957
Dyers, . . .	M.	1	214	1	937	2	600
Finishers, . . .	M.	11	2,753	12	4,788	11	5,094
“ . . .	F.	2	548	2	395	—	—
Giggers, . . .	F.	4	900	4	480	—	—
Lapper tender,	M.	1	200	1	212	1	525
Loom fixers, . .	M.	7	2,105	8	4,566	7	4,110
Picker tenders,	M.	4	1,020	4	1,490	3	1,250
Slasher tender,	M.	1	300	1	675	1	600
Speeder tenders,	F.	9	2,118	9	2,343	2	304

WORCESTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.		
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	
Fact'y operatives—Con.								
Spinners, . . .	M.	51	13,082	53	\$19,781	46	\$17,623	
" . . .	F.	21	5,079	19	2,931	16	2,335	
Spoolers, . . .	F.	14	3,365	15	2,124	8	1,495	
Undesignated, . .	M.	149	36,153	147	50,365	110	51,747	
" . . .	F.	38	9,032	40	9,252	15	2,912	
Warpers,	. . .	F.	6	1,432	6	1,307	3	625
Weavers,	. . .	M.	84	20,494	87	27,564	72	24,521
" . . .	F.	158	37,223	162	36,650	81	18,945	
Farm laborers,	. . .	M.	722	166,770	758	219,708	494	170,530
Machinists, . . .	M.	603	151,869	601	366,451	516	306,007	
Masons, . . .	M.	122	21,897	132	66,110	116	60,280	
Painters, . . .	M.	212	43,939	212	95,989	186	86,837	
Paper makers, . . .	M.	31	9,148	30	21,201	23	13,761	
" " . . .	F.	3	1,160	4	935	2	515	
Shoemakers :								
Boot turners, . .	M.	5	1,164	5	2,318	5	2,876	
Bottomers, . . .	M.	313	69,347	326	125,704	290	119,699	
Buffer, . . .	M.	1	225	1	450	1	450	
Counter makers, . .	M.	3	587	3	1,235	2	790	
Crimpers, . . .	M.	76	17,569	76	36,582	66	32,275	
Cutters, . . .	M.	314	75,267	321	187,713	277	156,286	
" . . .	F.	3	712	3	533	—	—	
Dressers, . . .	M.	9	2,400	9	3,308	7	2,458	
" . . .	F.	2	416	2	416	2	416	
Edge setters, . .	M.	6	1,203	5	1,906	4	2,143	
Finishers, . . .	M.	88	20,970	92	47,763	75	38,210	
Fitters, . . .	M.	31	7,120	31	16,252	25	13,082	
" . . .	F.	3	830	3	972	2	288	
Heelers, . . .	M.	45	9,917	52	21,755	40	17,627	
Inspectors, . . .	M.	5	1,280	5	2,910	5	2,600	

WORCESTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Shoemakers— <i>Con.</i>							
Lasters, . . .	M.	75	15,417	92	\$31,748	73	\$25,908
Machine Peggers, .	M.	3	850	3	2,212	2	1,400
Nailers, . . .	M.	4	725	4	1,048	4	1,450
Packers, . . .	M.	11	2,571	11	5,546	10	5,260
Pasters, . . .	F.	17	3,251	17	2,742	8	1,551
Peggers, . . .	M.	24	5,379	24	12,601	20	10,238
Siders, . . .	M.	40	9,617	43	23,350	33	17,825
Skivers, . . .	M.	5	1,191	5	2,379	5	2,000
Stitchers, . . .	M.	19	4,020	20	8,217	14	6,349
“ . . .	F.	87	20,137	93	24,303	64	14,491
Treers, . . .	M.	181	43,858	187	100,531	167	87,633
Trimmers, . . .	M.	48	10,405	61	28,175	53	25,747
Undesignated, . . .	M.	688	156,234	781	324,870	617	274,221
“ . . .	F.	33	7,238	33	6,957	21	5,037
Straw workers :							
Blockers, . . .	M.	15	2,803	15	6,930	15	6,943
Finishers, . . .	M.	5	993	5	2,335	3	1,345
“ . . .	F.	8	1,279	8	1,693	2	650
Machine sewers, .	F.	5	801	5	1,184	1	108
Pressers, . . .	M.	12	2,260	12	5,168	9	4,125
Sewers, . . .	F.	43	6,345	45	5,318	13	2,422
Shaper, . . .	F.	1	200	1	200	1	250
Trimmers, . . .	F.	3	475	3	632	2	312
Undesignated, . . .	M.	35	7,932	33	15,215	26	15,004
“ . . .	F.	64	10,872	65	14,497	38	9,451
Wirers, . . .	F.	17	2,477	17	2,720	5	1,070
Tanners, . . .	M.	3	813	3	2,450	2	954
Woollen factory operatives :							
Assorters, . . .	M.	35	8,748	40	19,041	35	17,578
Carders, . . .	M.	42	10,045	40	14,685	36	13,661

WORCESTER COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Woollen factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>							
Dressers, . . .	M.	2	525	2	\$600	—	—
Dyers, . . .	M.	34	8,706	33	15,086	31	\$12,061
Fullers, . . .	M.	7	1,673	7	1,794	7	2,085
Giggers, . . .	M.	11	2,669	10	2,564	9	4,280
Loom fixers, . .	M.	28	6,911	28	12,161	25	10,467
Oilers, . . .	M.	2	523	2	838	1	450
Picker tenders, .	M.	11	2,715	11	2,700	9	4,000
Pressers, . . .	M.	15	3,715	15	3,681	15	4,564
Reelers, . . .	F.	5	900	5	410	—	—
Scourers, . . .	M.	7	1,751	7	2,092	6	1,615
Shearers, . . .	M.	2	575	1	300	1	200
Spinners, . . .	M.	36	8,266	39	14,367	30	12,804
“ . . .	F.	2	470	2	296	2	226
Undesignated, . .	M.	5	1,420	6	4,569	4	1,904
“ . . .	F.	15	3,199	15	3,076	7	1,140
Warper, . . .	M.	1	112	1	154	—	—
Weavers, . . .	M.	37	8,200	41	12,534	26	9,644
“ . . .	F.	12	2,688	9	1,580	4	705

PRESENTATION BY OCCUPATIONS.

The preceding pages of this chapter exhibited the facts respecting the three points considered, by counties; the following pages show them by occupations. The number of persons answering each question is shown, and the aggregates in respect to each question. Succeeding this presentation will be found tables of averages, deduced from the aggregates here given. The averages alone might mislead the reader. We therefore present this table of aggregates, that the basis of computation may be always in his hands:—

ARMORERS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Hampden,	M.	221	58,954	227	\$164,778	231	\$161,339
Hampshire,	"	17	4,432	16	7,555	12	5,759
Worcester,	"	25	6,621	27	16,907	23	12,337
Totals, . . . . .	.	263	70,007	270	\$189,240	266	\$179,435

BLACKSMITHS.

Barnstable,	M.	7	2,043	7	\$4,859	6	\$3,190
Berkshire,	"	25	6,610	27	13,225	23	9,765
Bristol,	"	43	10,765	43	23,175	35	17,957
Dukes,	"	4	950	4	1,824	4	1,875
Essex,	"	68	17,675	69	39,163	51	27,379
Franklin,	"	23	5,402	23	12,054	17	8,884
Hampden,	"	72	19,417	71	34,818	58	26,329
Hampshire,	"	5	1,213	5	3,250	5	2,250
Middlesex,	"	114	29,740	117	70,772	100	55,369
Norfolk,	"	48	11,328	48	24,874	39	21,820
Plymonth,	"	54	13,838	55	34,238	49	27,819
Suffolk,	"	89	21,854	93	53,278	68	37,035
Worcester,	"	120	31,676	115	72,641	106	62,437
Totals, . . . . .	.	672	172,511	677	\$388,771	561	\$302,109

CABINET MAKERS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Berkshire,	M.	7	1,895	7	\$3,539	6	\$3,150
Bristol,	"	1	200	2	960	1	1,060
Essex,	"	46	10,523	48	23,064	37	19,209
Franklin,	"	15	3,537	16	6,299	12	4,297
Hampden,	"	5	1,396	6	4,616	5	3,258
Hampshire,	"	1	205	1	615	1	639
Middlesex,	"	74	18,499	77	45,162	60	34,023
Norfolk,	"	17	4,076	17	10,201	13	8,355
Plymouth,	"	27	7,026	28	15,597	23	13,479
Suffolk,	"	46	11,561	46	28,510	33	20,291
Worcester,	"	71	16,147	72	35,857	57	25,728
Totals,		310	75,065	320	\$174,420	248	\$133,489

CARPENTERS.

Barnstable,	M.	132	23,780	134	\$61,998	121	\$54,126
Berkshire,	"	131	29,305	150	77,984	126	64,826
Bristol,	"	173	36,460	181	97,306	155	83,318
Dukes,	"	47	6,813	50	20,228	48	20,710
Essex,	"	399	87,237	409	218,566	346	186,912
Franklin,	"	93	19,970	97	49,152	84	38,456
Hampden,	"	396	94,150	402	227,779	315	178,160
Hampshire,	"	62	13,647	65	32,322	44	20,915
Middlesex,	"	886	199,401	894	502,378	724	394,778
Norfolk,	"	256	55,787	266	144,717	213	114,588
Plymouth,	"	283	54,430	290	131,486	223	98,835
Suffolk,	"	408	91,118	411	236,096	287	167,558
Worcester,	"	634	140,251	632	347,333	546	279,316
Totals,		3,900	\$52,349	3,981	\$2,147,345	3,232	\$1,702,498

CHAIR MAKERS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Cane Seaters.							
Worcester,	M.	7	1,135	7	\$359	—	—
Worcester,	F.	14	2,778	16	1,553	9	\$1,059
Finishers.							
Suffolk,	M.	1	350	1	860	1	860
Worcester,	"	4	1,013	4	1,612	2	750
Totals, . . . .	.	5	1,363	5	\$2,472	3	\$1,610
Ornamenters.							
Suffolk,	M.	1	300	1	\$600	1	\$360
Suffolk,	F.	1	260	1	325	1	243
Sawyers.							
Worcester,	M.	1	200	1	673	2	850
Stock Turners.							
Worcester,	M.	6	1,110	6	2,250	5	1,575
Undesignated.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	200	1	300	1	250
Essex,	"	6	1,355	6	1,907	5	1,665
Franklin,	"	15	3,943	14	6,550	11	4,254
Middlesex,	"	27	6,432	27	12,132	21	9,243
Norfolk,	"	1	200	1	250	—	—
Plymouth,	"	1	200	1	200	1	270
Suffolk,	"	6	1,603	6	3,498	4	2,550
Worcester,	"	373	88,747	385	173,770	333	155,734
Totals, . . . .	.	430	102,680	441	\$198,607	376	\$173,966

COMMON LABORERS.

Barnstable,	M.	87	19,223	93	\$31,163	86	\$28,577
Berkshire,	"	257	58,433	266	91,688	210	78,884
Bristol,	"	304	66,618	309	112,133	260	122,408
Dukes,	"	36	6,364	42	12,200	36	12,262

COMMON LABORERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Essex,	M.	412	95,003	421	\$151,006	312	\$131,528
Franklin,	"	71	16,058	74	25,303	49	19,736
Hampden,	"	249	60,295	257	98,583	196	98,430
Hampshire,	"	65	13,012	63	19,748	44	16,676
Middlesex,	"	1,260	284,871	1,285	482,719	1,080	457,992
Nantucket,	"	6	1,420	6	1,850	1	365
Norfolk,	"	459	99,242	479	154,498	356	148,474
Plymouth,	"	423	95,060	434	137,677	321	115,126
Suffolk,	"	1,126	251,853	1,128	465,331	769	331,553
Worcester,	"	661	151,693	665	243,575	544	216,585
Totals,		5,416	1,219,145	5,522	\$2,027,474	4,264	\$1,778,596

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Assorters.								
Middlesex,	M.	1	300	1	\$600	-	-	-
Beamers.								
Berkshire,	M.	1	250	1	500	1	\$500	
Worcester,	"	1	200	1	300	1	450	
Totals,		2	450	2	\$800	2	\$950	
Carders.								
Berkshire,	M.	13	3,050	12	\$3,100	7	\$2,600	
Bristol,	"	31	7,349	33	9,516	21	10,218	
Essex,	"	18	4,286	19	6,453	14	5,959	
Franklin,	"	1	300	1	249	1	156	
Hampden,	"	32	8,491	32	16,580	21	11,826	
Middlesex,	"	79	21,304	79	37,718	67	30,579	
Norfolk,	"	2	463	2	832	1	300	
Plymouth,	"	3	598	3	875	3	1,080	
Worcester,	"	14	3,882	16	7,270	13	5,890	
Totals,		193	49,723	197	\$82,593	148	\$68,608	

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Carders—Con.							
Berkshire,	F.	2	580	2	\$820	1	\$550
Bristol,	"	8	1,906	8	1,590	2	508
Essex,	"	14	3,421	12	3,051	7	1,249
Hampden,	"	33	8,349	32	7,368	7	1,199
Hampshire,	"	5	1,050	6	1,174	2	437
Middlesex,	"	74	18,914	67	15,198	58	10,095
Totals, . . . .	.	136	34,220	127	\$29,201	77	\$14,038
Card Grinders.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	300	1	\$450	1	\$400
Bristol,	"	5	1,275	5	1,822	5	2,030
Hampden,	"	3	870	3	1,155	2	865
Middlesex,	"	5	1,350	5	2,168	4	1,275
Norfolk,	"	1	300	1	500	—	—
Worcester,	"	1	275	2	779	2	638
Totals, . . . .	.	16	4,370	17	\$6,874	14	\$5,208
Card Stripers.							
Bristol,	M.	2	525	3	\$982	3	\$1,270
Essex,	"	2	400	2	450	2	682
Hampden,	"	2	580	2	571	—	—
Middlesex,	"	5	1,197	4	1,245	4	1,244
Worcester,	"	2	450	2	486	1	500
Totals, . . . .	.	13	3,152	13	\$3,734	10	\$3,696
Middlesex,	F.	1	300	1	\$300	1	\$300
Cloth Trimmers.							
Bristol,	F.	—	—	—	—	1	\$450
Hampden,	"	2	350	2	\$320	1	150
Totals, . . . .	.	2	350	2	\$320	2	\$600
Drawers In.							
Bristol,	M.	2	450	2	\$565	2	\$644
Bristol,	F.	3	590	3	520	1	95

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Dressers.							
Berkshire,	M.	3	862	3	\$1,777	3	\$1,750
Franklin,	"	2	510	2	1,225	2	880
Hampden,	"	14	3,747	15	7,984	12	6,638
Middlesex,	"	3	700	3	1,010	2	600
Norfolk,	"	2	550	2	1,000	2	1,300
Worcester,	"	7	1,815	8	3,285	5	2,470
Totals,		31	8,184	33	\$16,281	26	\$13,638
Essex,	F.	2	553	2	\$1,043	2	\$1,137
Middlesex,	"	5	1,300	5	1,300	-	-
Totals,		7	1,853	7	\$2,343	2	\$1,137
Dyers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	313	1	\$500	1	\$500
Middlesex,	"	6	1,445	6	3,235	5	2,379
Totals,		7	1,758	7	\$3,735	6	\$2,879
Finishers.							
Essex,	M.	7	1,839	7	\$2,468	5	\$1,940
Hampden,	"	2	544	2	1,779	2	1,700
Hampshire,	"	3	913	3	1,680	-	-
Middlesex,	"	3	485	3	785	3	1,160
Worcester,	"	1	300	1	450	1	450
Totals,		16	4,081	16	\$7,162	11	\$5,250
Middlesex,	F.	2	350	2	\$313	2	\$277
Folders.							
Hampden,	M.	1	300	1	\$675	-	-
Hampden,	F.	3	625	3	\$562	2	\$275
Middlesex,	"	3	854	3	875	2	395
Totals,		6	1,479	6	\$1,437	4	\$670
Inspectors.							
Hampden,	F.	2	560	2	\$435	2	\$350

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Lapper Tenders.							
Worcester, . . .	M.	3	656	3	\$945	1	\$400
Loom Fixers.							
Bristol,	M.	6	1,400	6	\$2,809	6	\$4,187
Hampden,	"	5	1,196	5	1,817	5	1,815
Middlesex,	"	4	944	4	1,679	4	2,025
Worcester,	"	7	1,656	7	2,462	3	1,264
Totals, . . . .	.	22	5,196	22	\$8,767	18	\$9,291
Mule Spinners.							
Middlesex,	M.	3	875	3	\$1,722	3	\$1,200
Norfolk,	"	1	312	1	499	1	540
Totals, . . . .	.	4	1,187	4	\$2,221	4	\$1,740
Oilers.							
Middlesex,	M.	10	1,009	4	\$1,339	3	\$1,540
Overseers.							
Bristol,	M.	3	880	3	\$2,123	2	\$1,050
Franklin,	"	2	585	2	1,462	2	1,200
Norfolk,	"	2	498	2	1,294	1	750
Totals, . . . .	.	7	1,963	7	\$4,879	5	\$3,000
Packers.							
Middlesex,	F.	1	200	1	\$144	—	—
Picker Tenders.							
Bristol,	M.	7	1,673	7	\$1,950	1	\$750
Essex,	"	7	1,590	7	1,647	6	3,060
Hampden,	"	4	1,160	4	1,170	3	975
Middlesex,	"	11	2,853	11	4,480	8	3,996
Worcester,	"	—	—	2	800	2	1,150
Totals, . . . .	.	29	7,276	31	\$10,047	20	\$9,931
Essex,	F.	41	9,216	39	\$9,091	31	\$6,163
Hampden,	"	3	740	3	630	2	410
Totals, . . . .	.	44	9,956	42	\$9,721	33	\$5,573

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	N.S.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Quillers.							
Berkshire,	F.	1	234	1	\$156	1	\$140
Second Hands.							
Bristol,	M.	1	250	1	\$500	1	\$400
Section Hands.							
Hampden,	M.	1	225	1	\$450	1	\$500
Slasher Tenders.							
Bristol,	M.	8	1,830	7	\$3,117	4	\$434
Essex,	"	1	300	1	500	1	300
Middlesex,	"	6	1,806	6	3,284	5	2,351
Totals,		15	3,936	14	\$6,901	10	\$3,085
Speeder Tenders.							
Franklin,	M.	1	286	1	\$430	1	\$600
Bristol,	F.	25	5,570	25	\$6,289	4	\$1,065
Franklin,	"	3	675	3	588	2	426
Middlesex,	"	1	270	1	297	1	297
Norfolk,	"	3	790	2	497	—	—
Worcester,	"	3	900	3	750	2	344
Totals,		35	8,205	34	\$8,421	9	\$2,132
Spinners.							
Berkshire,	M.	11	2,708	10	\$3,945	5	\$3,100
Bristol,	"	58	13,723	58	23,708	48	22,416
Essex,	"	11	3,928	11	7,334	14	6,824
Franklin,	"	4	1,055	4	1,666	3	1,400
Hampden,	"	40	10,698	40	21,270	33	16,351
Middlesex,	"	79	21,120	76	38,345	64	30,087
Norfolk,	"	6	1,553	5	1,449	3	1,128
Plymouth,	"	3	656	3	918	2	535
Worcester,	"	16	3,628	18	6,508	13	4,678
Totals,		231	59,069	228	\$105,143	185	\$86,519

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Spinners—Con.							
Berkshire,	F.	18	4,345	18	\$3,495	7	\$1,055
Bristol,	"	20	4,978	23	4,878	1	300
Essex,	"	6	1,809	6	1,632	4	795
Hampden,	"	28	6,231	27	8,324	25	4,539
Middlesex,	"	130	32,642	127	26,131	102	17,916
Norfolk,	"	2	600	2	394	1	250
Plymouth,	"	1	100	1	125	2	324
Worcester,	"	6	2,516	8	1,646	4	706
Totals,		211	53,221	212	\$16,625	146	\$25,885
Spoolers.							
Bristol,	M.	9	2,000	9	\$3,295	4	\$1,595
Hampden,	"	5	2,281	5	2,406	5	3,294
Middlesex,	"	1	313	1	406	1	450
Worcester,	"	3	905	2	1,060	2	740
Totals,		18	5,499	17	\$7,167	12	\$6,079
Berkshire,	F.	15	3,465	15	\$2,538	5	\$715
Bristol,	"	19	4,301	18	2,950	4	1,042
Franklin,	"	1	275	1	247	—	—
Hampden,	"	9	2,456	9	2,309	8	1,275
Middlesex,	"	82	19,459	85	16,593	47	8,094
Norfolk,	"	1	175	1	105	—	—
Worcester,	"	—	—	3	610	3	610
Totals,		127	30,131	132	\$25,352	67	\$11,736
Undesignated.							
Berkshire,	M.	13	3,585	18	\$11,484	17	\$10,070
Bristol,	"	6	1,375	7	2,229	6	1,835
Essex,	"	15	4,210	14	6,242	11	4,585
Hampden,	"	7	2,040	8	3,878	3	1,475
Middlesex,	"	9	2,335	10	4,007	6	2,550
Norfolk,	"	5	1,192	5	1,669	5	2,275

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Undesignated—Con.							
Plymouth,	M.	3	640	3	\$940	2	\$900
Worcester,	"	16	4,019	21	6,588	16	6,324
Totals, . . . .	.	74	19,396	86	\$37,037	66	\$30,014
Bristol,	F.	1	150	1	\$120	—	—
Middlesex,	"	7	1,326	7	1,132	4	\$695
Worcester,	"	4	1,106	4	1,008	2	450
Totals, . . . .	.	12	2,582	12	\$2,260	6	\$1,145
Warpers.							
Berkshire,	F.	2	500	2	\$560	—	—
Bristol,	"	1	260	1	234	—	—
Middlesex,	"	20	5,470	21	5,000	15	\$2,615
Norfolk,	"	4	800	4	804	2	564
Worcester,	"	1	200	1	166	—	—
Totals, . . . .	.	28	7,230	29	\$6,764	17	\$3,179
Weavers.							
Berkshire,	M.	14	3,164	15	\$4,702	7	\$4,850
Bristol,	"	156	35,215	157	53,945	90	34,502
Essex,	"	36	7,895	33	9,767	21	8,260
Franklin,	"	4	1,090	4	1,284	2	382
Hampden,	"	5	1,292	5	2,214	4	1,900
Middlesex,	"	75	20,155	72	33,533	59	24,350
Norfolk,	"	7	1,020	5	817	1	150
Plymouth,	"	6	1,420	6	2,230	6	2,218
Worcester,	"	37	9,943	37	15,145	25	10,603
Totals, . . . .	.	340	81,194	334	\$123,637	215	\$87,215
Berkshire,	F.	51	12,626	51	\$12,192	23	\$4,670
Bristol,	"	110	24,002	112	30,413	43	11,753
Franklin,	"	17	3,734	17	3,938	8	1,348
Hampden,	"	188	44,745	188	53,186	154	39,775

COTTON FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Weavers—Con.							
Hampshire, . . .	F.	2	560	4	\$1,045	—	—
Middlesex, . . .	“	602	146,228	601	142,464	481	\$89,779
Norfolk, . . .	“	3	750	3	975	3	636
Worcester, . . .	“	27	6,582	36	8,456	29	6,070
Totals, . . .	.	1,000	239,227	1,012	\$252,669	741	\$154,031
Web Drawers.							
Middlesex, . . .	F.	30	7,126	29	\$6,325	26	\$4,101
Worcester, . . .	“	1	299	1	373	1	225
Totals, . . .	.	31	7,425	30	\$6,698	27	\$4,326
Winders.							
Bristol,	M.	—	—	—	—	2	\$400
Middlesex, . . .	F.	2	588	1	\$293	—	—

CURIERS.

Beamsters.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	—	—	2	\$520	2	\$520
Buffers.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	1	310	1	\$620	1	\$500
Finishers.							
Essex,	M.	18	4,704	21	\$9,940	12	\$6,855
Middlesex, . . .	“	19	4,496	19	8,910	18	6,651
Worcester, . . .	“	1	225	1	337	1	337
Totals, . . . .	.	38	9,425	41	\$19,187	31	\$13,843
Measurers.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	2	599	3	\$2,376	3	\$2,500
Morocco Dressers.							
Essex,	M.	35	9,166	37	\$21,929	22	\$11,754
Suffolk,	“	2	600	2	1,200	1	500
Totals, . . . .	.	37	9,766	39	\$23,129	23	\$12,254

CURRIERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Scourers.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	1	325	1	\$487	1	\$500
Splitters.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	6	1,622	6	\$5,923	6	\$3,680
Stuffers.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	7	1,648	7	\$3,158	6	\$2,725
Tablemen.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	10	2,211	9	\$3,922	8	\$2,950
Undesignated.							
Barnstable, . . .	M.	5	1,071	5	\$1,917	5	\$1,710
Berkshire, . . .	"	23	6,112	18	9,775	18	8,902
Bristol, . . .	"	3	690	3	2,165	3	1,000
Essex, . . .	"	84	20,437	92	40,718	47	21,022
Hampden, . . .	"	1	313	1	420	1	420
Middlesex, . . .	"	437	107,659	446	206,421	417	195,082
Norfolk, . . .	"	17	3,762	16	8,374	10	5,447
Suffolk, . . .	"	38	8,854	35	19,259	24	12,106
Worcester, . . .	"	44	11,206	46	25,955	29	16,054
Totals, . . .	.	652	160,104	662	\$315,004	554	\$261,743

CUTLERS.

Blade Oilers.							
Franklin, . . .	M.	1	260	1	\$260	1	\$260
Bolster Doppers.							
Franklin, . . .	M.	1	250	1	\$500	1	\$500
Finishers.							
Franklin, . . .	M.	17	3,646	17	\$5,897	17	\$6,985
Worcester, . . .	"	1	300	1	375	1	375
Totals, . . .	.	18	3,946	18	\$6,272	18	\$7,360
Forgers.							
Franklin, . . .	M.	3	590	4	\$1,725	4	\$1,740

CUTLERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Grinders.							
Franklin,	M.	35	7,301	35	\$13,246	23	\$14,627
Hafters.							
Franklin,	M.	2	394	2	\$716	2	\$1,360
Handle Riveters.							
Franklin,	M.	1	150	1	\$300	1	\$375
Handle Sawyers.							
Franklin,	M.	2	520	2	\$1,177	2	\$1,370
Knife Cleaners.							
Franklin,	F.	2	460	2	\$460	2	\$340
Polishers.							
Franklin,	M.	1	225	1	\$394	1	\$394
Temperers.							
Franklin,	M.	1	208	1	\$512	1	\$1,024
Undesignated.							
Bristol,	M.	4	754	4	\$1,183	3	\$1,250
Franklin,	"	120	28,390	126	55,694	99	47,535
Hampshire,	"	21	5,031	20	11,300	19	9,898
Totals,		145	34,175	150	\$68,177	121	\$58,683

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Barnstable,	F.	64	14,954	65	\$6,592	40	\$4,238
Berkshire,	"	178	54,417	193	25,616	96	11,356
Bristol,	"	322	107,384	383	62,132	229	29,910
Dukes,	"	2	565	2	482	-	-
Essex,	"	499	161,387	545	90,342	215	30,191
Franklin,	"	128	35,981	142	19,387	57	7,081
Hampden,	"	300	94,088	308	48,661	179	23,672
Hampshire,	"	116	34,494	119	17,265	51	6,179
Middlesex,	"	1,551	494,464	1,648	277,122	845	115,270

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Nantucket,	F.	8	2,710	8	\$864	2	\$155
Norfolk,	"	212	68,066	249	37,292	96	13,939
Plymouth,	"	179	56,331	221	32,720	85	11,335
Suffolk,	"	1,653	546,343	1,804	311,301	730	100,538
Worcester,	"	808	251,256	846	123,250	383	45,985
Totals,		6,020	1,922,440	6,533	\$1,053,026	3,008	\$399,849

FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Beamers.							
Berkshire,	M.	-	-	-	-	1	\$500
Burlers.							
Worcester,	F.	11	2,698	11	\$1,912	5	\$1,150
Carders.							
Berkshire,	M.	4	1,140	5	\$2,277	3	\$1,500
Bristol,	"	11	2,625	11	4,113	10	4,346
Essex,	"	5	1,407	5	3,550	4	2,837
Hampden,	"	14	3,885	14	4,633	5	2,800
Middlesex,	"	4	1,100	3	1,275	3	1,245
Norfolk,	"	9	2,534	10	3,927	7	2,722
Worcester,	"	37	9,174	34	13,983	31	11,902
Totals,		84	21,865	82	\$33,758	63	\$27,352
Bristol,							
Bristol,	F.	5	1,010	6	\$1,358	3	\$632
Essex,	"	4	1,080	4	957	5	1,489
Hampden,	"	30	7,270	30	5,439	9	1,500
Worcester,	"	3	750	3	656	1	246
Totals,		42	10,110	43	\$8,410	18	\$3,867
Card Grinders.							
Bristol,	M.	6	1,590	6	\$2,337	3	\$1,550
Hampden,	"	-	-	1	438	1	438

FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Card Grinders—Con.							
Middlesex,	M.	6	1,519	6	\$2,258	5	\$2,305
Worcester,	"	2	470	2	570	1	600
Totals,		14	3,579	15	\$5,603	10	\$4,893
Card Inspectors.							
Norfolk,	F.	—	—	1	\$300	1	\$300
Card Strippers.							
Bristol,	M.	1	150	1	\$187	—	—
Middlesex,	"	4	984	4	1,224	4	\$1,532
Worcester,	"	3	750	3	992	1	300
Totals,		8	1,884	8	\$2,403	5	\$1,832
Cloth Trimmers.							
Bristol,	F.	10	2,209	12	\$2,813	8	\$2,142
Worcester,	"	3	789	2	383	—	—
Totals,		13	2,998	14	\$3,196	8	\$2,142
Doffers.							
Bristol,	M.	1	110	1	\$110	—	—
Drawers In.							
Bristol,	M.	1	313	1	\$400	1	\$390
Worcester,	"	1	200	1	200	1	300
Totals,		2	513	2	\$600	2	\$690
Bristol,	F.	32	7,243	32	\$7,440	16	\$3,161
Essex,	"	17	4,212	14	2,874	8	1,754
Worcester,	"	5	1,173	5	1,351	3	885
Totals,		54	12,628	51	\$11,665	27	\$5,800
Dressers.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	240	1	\$450	1	\$300
Essex,	"	9	2,232	6	2,276	5	2,453
Hampden,	"	3	800	3	710	—	—
Norfolk,	"	2	542	2	915	1	725
Worcester,	"	18	4,622	16	8,488	13	7,957
Totals,		33	8,436	28	\$12,839	20	\$11,435

FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Dyers.							
Bristol,	M.	1	150	1	\$114	1	\$100
Hampden,	"	1	290	1	725	1	600
Norfolk,	"	2	347	2	1,000	1	400
Worcester,	"	1	214	1	937	2	600
Totals,		5	1,001	5	\$2,776	5	\$1,700
Finishers.							
Berkshire,	M.	3	768	3	\$2,056	3	\$1,340
Hampden,	"	1	40	1	40	-	-
Hampshire,	"	1	240	1	180	1	180
Worcester,	"	11	2,753	12	4,788	11	5,094
Totals,		16	3,801	17	\$7,064	15	\$6,614
Worcester,	F.	2	548	2	\$395	-	-
Folders.							
Hampden,	M.	1	160	1	\$160	-	-
Essex,	F.	4	844	3	\$640	2	\$450
Middlesex,	"	18	4,186	18	4,134	11	2,382
Totals,		22	5,030	21	\$4,774	13	\$2,832
Fullers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	249	1	\$403	1	\$386
Giggers.							
Worcester,	F.	4	900	4	\$180	-	-
Harness Makers.							
Essex,	F.	8	1,956	9	\$2,279	5	\$940
Lapper Tenders.							
Worcester,	M.	1	200	1	\$212	1	\$525
Loom Fixers.							
Bristol,	M.	22	5,465	23	\$10,583	18	\$9,042
Essex,	"	5	1,450	4	2,260	5	2,590
Hampden,	"	10	2,665	11	4,767	6	2,823

FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Loom Fixers—Con.							
Hampshire,	M.	1	275	1	\$483	1	\$400
Middlesex,	"	15	4,175	12	6,765	13	6,164
Norfolk,	"	2	525	2	974	2	1,204
Worcester,	"	7	2,105	8	4,566	7	4,110
Totals,		62	16,660	61	\$30,398	52	\$26,333
Measurers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	300	1	\$525	1	\$525
Mule Spinners.							
Bristol,	M.	17	3,448	19	\$6,355	11	\$4,887
Essex,	"	10	2,466	8	2,976	6	2,086
Middlesex,	"	4	890	4	1,105	3	860
Totals,		31	6,804	31	\$10,436	20	\$7,833
Oilers.							
Essex,	M.	3	606	3	\$835	3	\$1,310
Overseers.							
Bristol,	M.	3	712	3	\$2,187	3	\$2,020
Hampden,	"	4	1,182	4	3,358	3	2,000
Norfolk,	"	1	300	1	600	1	300
Totals,		8	2,194	8	\$6,145	7	\$4,320
Packers.							
Essex,	M.	1	250	1	\$250	1	\$185
Middlesex,	"	1	287	1	575	1	700
Totals,		2	537	2	\$825	2	\$885
Picker Tenders.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	250	1	\$265	-	-
Hampden,	"	6	1,700	6	1,996	5	\$3,700
Worcester,	"	4	1,020	4	1,490	3	1,250
Totals,		11	2,970	11	\$3,751	8	\$4,950
Pressers.							
Middlesex,	M.	1	300	1	\$330	1	\$500

FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Scourers.							
Essex,	M.	1	270	1	\$467	1	\$450
Second Hands.							
Bristol,	M.	9	1,965	11	\$7,066	9	\$5,160
Section Hands.							
Essex,	M.	4	982	3	\$1,450	2	\$920
Slasher Tenders.							
Essex,	M.	1	262	1	\$487	1	\$551
Worcester,	"	1	300	1	675	1	600
Totals,		2	562	2	\$1,162	2	\$1,151
Speeder Tenders.							
Bristol,	M.	7	1,860	7	\$2,051	1	\$450
Bristol,	F.	28	6,760	29	\$6,880	11	\$1,793
Worcester,	"	9	2,118	9	2,343	2	304
Totals,		37	8,878	38	\$9,223	13	\$2,097
Spinners.							
Berkshire,	M.	5	822	4	\$869	3	\$996
Bristol,	"	1	200	1	300	1	300
Essex,	"	17	4,307	17	8,863	17	8,927
Hampden,	"	22	5,608	21	8,549	7	3,500
Hampshire,	"	3	670	3	1,396	2	933
Norfolk,	"	5	1,250	4	1,875	4	2,225
Worcester,	"	51	13,082	53	19,781	46	17,623
Totals,		104	25,939	103	\$41,633	80	\$34,504
Bristol,	F.	16	3,573	16	\$3,689	10	\$1,885
Essex,	"	37	8,942	35	8,617	8	1,731
Hampden,	"	20	5,275	20	3,733	2	475
Middlesex,	"	1	231	1	287	1	287
Norfolk,	"	1	250	1	230	1	130
Worcester,	"	21	5,079	19	2,931	16	2,335
Totals,		96	23,350	92	\$19,487	38	\$6,843

FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Spoolers.							
Bristol,	M.	2	450	2	\$535	-	-
Bristol,	F.	26	6,085	26	\$5,106	8	\$1,187
Essex,	"	43	10,418	45	8,919	15	2,547
Hampden,	"	7	1,696	7	1,340	3	693
Middlesex,	"	3	420	3	222	3	222
Norfolk,	"	4	903	4	886	4	922
Worcester,	"	14	3,365	15	2,124	8	1,495
Totals,		97	22,887	100	\$18,597	41	\$7,066
Stitchers.							
Middlesex,	F.	2	320	2	\$320	-	-
Undesignated.							
Berkshire,	M.	27	6,751	32	\$13,425	21	\$9,737
Bristol,	"	26	6,263	28	11,282	22	12,153
Essex,	"	191	47,667	187	70,989	126	60,033
Franklin,	"	14	3,060	14	5,513	11	4,152
Hampden,	"	44	11,141	43	813	30	15,716
Hampshire,	"	2	340	2	733	2	863
Middlesex,	"	60	14,312	60	20,663	38	15,432
Norfolk,	"	18	4,842	18	9,523	16	8,491
Plymouth,	"	22	4,523	23	8,208	14	4,975
Worcester,	"	149	36,153	147	50,365	110	51,747
Totals,		553	135,052	554	\$191,514	390	\$183,349
Barnstable,	F.	6	1,359	6	\$835	5	\$465
Berkshire,	"	9	2,204	9	2,029	7	1,411
Bristol,	"	33	7,546	33	7,322	18	4,745
Essex,	"	91	19,891	79	15,874	70	12,992
Franklin,	"	3	790	3	600	3	480
Hampden,	"	30	7,155	28	5,320	10	1,884
Hampshire,	"	12	2,976	12	3,326	10	2,006
Middlesex,	"	39	8,493	37	8,939	23	4,807

FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Undesignated—Con.							
Norfolk,	F.	5	1,266	4	\$770	—	—
Worcester,	"	38	9,032	40	9,252	15	\$2,912
Totals,		266	60,712	251	\$54,267	161	\$31,702
Warpers.							
Bristol,	F.	12	2,825	11	\$2,620	7	\$1,302
Essex,	"	11	2,329	10	2,279	9	1,984
Hampden,	"	3	900	3	810	1	200
Middlesex,	"	1	249	1	230	—	—
Worcester,	"	6	1,432	6	1,307	3	625
Totals,		33	7,735	31	\$7,246	20	\$4,111
Weavers.							
Berkshire,	M.	2	560	3	\$885	1	\$220
Bristol,	"	36	8,702	39	13,468	29	13,775
Essex,	"	49	11,721	55	14,302	31	9,602
Hampden,	"	47	12,131	46	13,447	21	6,764
Hampshire,	"	4	1,029	4	2,158	3	2,072
Norfolk,	"	10	2,351	10	3,909	9	3,709
Plymouth,	"	5	1,050	5	1,694	4	1,280
Worcester,	"	84	20,494	87	27,564	72	24,521
Totals,		237	58,038	249	\$77,427	170	\$61,943
B							
Berkshire,	F.	6	1,015	6	\$981	5	\$638
Bristol,	"	142	33,316	146	43,443	78	17,294
Essex,	"	157	35,119	142	33,770	108	24,593
Franklin,	"	1	106	1	128	—	—
Hampden,	"	93	22,463	92	20,136	8	1,760
Hampshire,	"	5	930	5	1,122	2	625
Middlesex,	"	51	11,706	52	12,842	31	7,736
Norfolk,	"	2	400	2	700	2	320
Worcester,	"	158	37,223	162	36,650	81	18,945
Totals,		615	142,278	608	\$149,772	315	\$71,911

FARM LABORERS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Barnstable,	M.	83	18,339	80	\$21,109	77	\$23,677
Berkshire,	"	306	72,505	317	93,510	245	76,811
Bristol,	"	187	42,992	188	56,619	137	41,360
Dukes,	"	21	4,647	22	4,871	19	5,875
Essex,	"	329	82,000	336	115,357	219	77,479
Franklin,	"	162	38,149	160	44,235	124	37,446
Hampden,	"	273	67,328	280	93,456	180	62,243
Hampshire,	"	290	66,483	299	84,316	214	63,504
Middlesex,	"	609	151,350	629	212,700	433	165,083
Norfolk,	"	202	48,885	210	74,864	167	65,146
Plymouth,	"	217	46,470	216	60,552	172	49,891
Suffolk,	"	26	6,520	27	9,853	16	5,492
Worcester,	"	722	166,770	758	219,708	494	170,530
Totals,		3,427	812,438	3,522	\$1,091,150	2,497	\$844,537

JEWELLERY MAKERS.

Barnstable,	M.	1	200	1	\$400	1	\$450
Bristol,	"	418	83,936	425	196,236	331	161,269
Essex,	"	1	300	1	600	1	600
Hampden,	"	8	2,212	9	5,514	6	3,487
Middlesex,	"	5	1,102	5	1,949	4	1,995
Norfolk,	"	21	4,676	31	17,815	21	13,448
Suffolk,	"	2	400	2	767	2	667
Totals,		456	92,826	474	\$223,281	366	\$181,916
Middlesex,	F.	3	776	3	\$643	3	\$793
Norfolk,	"	1	200	1	270	1	300
Suffolk,	"	-	-	1	104	1	156
Totals,		4	976	5	\$1,017	5	\$1,249

MACHINISTS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Barnstable,	M.	6	1,097	6	\$2,807	5	\$2,096
Berkshire,	"	44	11,579	44	28,594	42	24,449
Bristol,	"	84	20,833	88	55,098	71	43,000
Dukes,	"	1	25	1	75	1	150
Essex,	"	135	36,776	133	80,058	102	59,309
Franklin,	"	48	12,225	51	32,164	41	24,643
Hampden,	"	194	51,919	188	133,999	169	111,647
Hampshire,	"	31	7,204	31	18,380	23	14,995
Middlesex,	"	442	113,967	437	265,897	371	219,684
Norfolk,	"	77	21,153	79	57,689	56	39,721
Plymouth,	"	76	18,231	82	50,479	66	38,859
Suffolk,	"	188	47,060	184	132,455	135	86,409
Worcester,	"	603	151,869	601	366,451	516	306,007
Totals,		1,929	493,938	1,925	\$1,224,146	1,598	\$970,969

MASONs.

Barnstable,	M.	20	3,047	19	\$8,443	20	\$8,510
Berkshire,	"	29	5,640	30	17,367	27	14,755
Bristol,	"	71	11,602	75	35,165	71	34,869
Dukes,	"	3	285	3	975	3	1,450
Essex,	"	101	17,942	101	52,926	84	43,539
Franklin,	"	27	4,959	29	13,467	23	12,383
Hampden,	"	99	19,056	97	53,596	71	38,494
Hampshire,	"	25	4,357	26	12,820	21	9,416
Middlesex,	"	220	41,675	234	125,451	197	106,308
Norfolk,	"	64	12,804	68	39,741	46	25,875
Plymouth,	"	103	17,879	106	48,720	86	39,078
Suffolk,	"	101	21,523	106	69,492	81	43,801
Worcester,	"	122	21,897	132	66,110	116	60,280
Totals,		985	182,666	1,026	\$544,273	846	\$438,758

PAINTERS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Barnstable,	M.	29	4,416	29	\$10,567	28	\$11,160
Berkshire,	"	38	7,563	43	18,548	33	16,171
Bristol,	"	53	11,413	54	27,306	48	24,008
Dukes,	"	10	1,515	11	5,170	12	5,675
Essex,	"	108	22,445	109	51,753	77	36,387
Franklin,	"	37	7,897	36	17,010	32	14,052
Hampden,	"	101	22,459	106	51,493	77	36,924
Hampshire,	"	16	3,139	16	7,241	12	5,211
Middlesex,	"	237	52,231	239	124,138	196	102,682
Norfolk,	"	67	14,530	69	35,924	58	30,036
Plymouth,	"	78	14,529	84	37,905	62	25,380
Suffolk,	"	118	25,677	123	63,201	81	41,352
Worcester,	"	212	43,939	212	95,989	186	86,837
Totals,		1,104	231,753	1,131	\$546,245	902	\$435,875

PAPER MAKERS.

Assorters.							
Berkshire,	M.	-	-	1	\$350	1	\$700
Middlesex,	"	1	150	1	150	-	-
Totals, . . . .	.	1	150	2	\$500	1	\$700
Berkshire,		F.	23	5,198	\$3,918	12	\$2,821
Franklin,	"	1	200	1	200	-	-
Hampden,	"	8	1,840	8	2,463	5	1,369
Hampshire,	"	2	400	2	450	2	450
Middlesex,	"	4	725	4	558	1	75
Norfolk,	"	2	450	2	450	2	400
Totals, . . . .	.	40	8,813	41	\$8,039	22	\$5,115
Bleachers.							
Middlesex,	F.	-	-	1	\$150	-	-

PAPER MAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Boiler Tenders.							
Middlesex,	M.	4	700	4	\$1,264	-	-
Calenderers.							
Berkshire,	F.	11	3,027	11	\$2,214	7	\$1,820
Hampshire,	"	1	250	1	375	1	375
Totals, . . . .	.	12	3,277	12	\$2,589	8	\$2,195
Cutter Tenders.							
Middlesex,	F.	4	925	5	\$1,202	2	\$600
Dyers.							
Middlesex,	M.	-	-	1	\$200	-	-
Engine Tenders.							
Berkshire,	M.	21	6,089	22	\$10,792	18	\$7,062
Finishers.							
Berkshire,	M.	8	2,226	8	\$3,972	8	\$3,775
Hampden,	"	5	1,463	5	3,588	4	2,022
Middlesex,	"	2	463	3	1,560	2	1,075
Totals, . . . .	.	15	4,152	16	\$9,120	14	\$6,872
Hampden,							
Hampden,	F.	11	2,408	11	\$3,081	11	\$2,892
Middlesex,	"	2	250	2	235	-	-
Totals, . . . .	.	13	2,658	13	\$3,316	11	\$2,892
Machine Tenders.							
Berkshire,	M.	10	3,015	10	\$5,740	5	\$2,850
Hampden,	"	5	1,477	5	4,224	4	3,626
Hampshire,	"	1	326	1	815	1	525
Middlesex,	"	8	2,045	8	4,912	4	2,150
Totals, . . . .	.	24	6,863	24	\$15,691	14	\$9,151
Packers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	280	1	\$700	1	\$700

PAPER MAKERS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Rag Cutters.							
Berkshire,	M.	4	910	4	\$1,173	4	\$1,230
Berkshire,	F.	37	8,640	37	\$5,113	27	\$6,828
Hampden,	"	13	2,471	12	2,141	7	1,564
Totals, . . . .	.	50	11,111	49	\$7,254	34	\$8,392
Rulers.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	250	1	\$700	1	\$700
Hampden,	F.	4	988	6	\$1,732	-	-
Size Makers.							
Hampshire,	M.	1	225	1	\$450	1	\$500
Undesignated.							
Berkshire,	M.	87	23,796	89	\$41,370	78	\$35,973
Essex,	"	4	900	3	1,997	3	2,100
Franklin,	"	40	10,816	37	18,985	20	10,775
Hampden,	"	78	21,194	79	49,357	60	38,522
Hampshire,	"	36	9,552	37	17,729	29	13,585
Middlesex,	"	51	12,754	53	27,602	38	17,643
Norfolk,	"	15	3,932	15	7,168	13	5,870
Worcester,	"	31	9,148	30	21,201	23	13,761
Totals, . . . .	.	342	92,092	343	\$185,409	264	\$138,229
Berkshire,	F.	43	10,834	47	\$10,349	28	\$5,642
Essex,	"	1	237	1	237	-	-
Franklin,	"	39	9,996	35	9,786	15	4,005
Hampden,	"	22	4,839	22	5,988	9	2,093
Hampshire,	"	22	5,163	22	4,704	12	2,606
Middlesex,	"	5	1,022	5	879	3	537
Norfolk,	"	5	1,123	6	1,202	2	256
Worcester,	"	3	1,160	4	935	2	515
Totals, . . . .	.	140	34,374	142	\$34,080	71	\$15,654

SHOEMAKERS.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Beaters Out.							
Essex,	M.	11	2,368	12	\$5,521	9	\$3,840
Binders.							
Essex,	F.	3	700	3	\$500	3	\$900
Blockers.							
Norfolk,	M.	2	380	2	\$985	2	\$975
Boot Liners.							
Norfolk,	F.	17	3,016	19	\$1,890	7	\$1,091
Boot Turners.							
Norfolk,	M.	8	1,765	9	\$2,885	6	\$2,163
Worcester,	"	5	1,164	5	2,318	5	2,876
Totals,		13	2,929	14	\$5,203	11	\$5,039
Bottomers.							
Bristol,	M.	4	667	4	\$1,617	4	\$1,880
Essex,	"	19	5,688	18	9,098	15	7,891
Franklin,	"	9	2,045	10	2,802	9	2,648
Middlesex,	"	10	2,081	10	4,162	5	3,602
Norfolk,	"	56	12,679	58	19,999	56	25,265
Plymouth,	"	21	4,266	24	8,571	21	8,875
Worcester,	"	313	69,347	326	125,704	290	119,699
Totals,		432	96,773	450	\$171,953	400	\$169,860
Buffers.							
Essex,	M.	6	1,305	6	\$3,055	4	\$2,104
Middlesex,	"	4	846	7	2,439	3	1,437
Worcester,	"	1	225	1	450	1	450
Totals,		11	2,376	14	\$5,944	8	\$3,991
Burnishers.							
Essex,	M.	3	745	4	\$1,750	3	\$836
Middlesex,	"	11	2,163	11	4,198	4	1,716

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Burnishers—Con.							
Norfolk,	M.	1	275	1	\$825	1	\$600
Plymouth,	"	4	835	4	2,007	2	1,000
Totals, . . . .	.	19	4,018	20	\$8,780	10	\$4,152
Middlesex,	F.	1	280	1	\$280	—	—
Channellers.							
Essex,	M.	11	2,324	11	\$4,447	8	\$4,450
Counter Makers.							
Worcester,	M.	3	587	3	\$1,235	2	\$790
Crimpers.							
Essex,	M.	3	770	3	\$1,200	3	\$1,450
Middlesex,	"	9	1,900	9	3,806	6	2,930
Norfolk,	"	55	10,925	58	21,960	57	27,635
Plymouth,	"	17	2,788	17	6,984	14	7,210
Worcester,	"	76	17,569	76	36,582	66	32,275
Totals, . . . .	.	160	33,952	163	\$70,532	146	\$71,500
Cutters.							
Bristol,	M.	11	2,404	12	\$5,959	10	\$4,858
Essex,	"	254	61,745	267	139,226	205	120,122
Franklin,	"	2	550	2	687	2	600
Middlesex,	"	171	39,133	174	97,338	148	81,678
Norfolk,	"	66	15,318	72	37,502	53	30,057
Plymouth,	"	229	47,642	231	112,480	184	88,600
Worcester,	"	314	75,267	321	187,713	277	156,286
Totals, . . . .	.	1,047	242,059	1,079	\$580,905	879	\$482,201
Essex,	F.	1	260	1	\$260	1	\$200
Worcester,	"	3	712	3	533	—	—
Totals, . . . .	.	4	972	4	\$793	1	\$200

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Dressers.							
Essex, ;	M.	14	3,318	15	\$6,759	11	\$6,760
Middlesex,	"	11	2,366	11	4,852	10	5,020
Norfolk,	"	7	1,450	7	2,597	5	2,875
Plymouth,	"	22	4,108	20	6,476	11	4,468
Worcester,	"	9	2,400	9	3,308	7	2,458
Totals,		63	13,642	62	\$23,992	44	\$21,581
Middlesex,	F.	3	650	5	\$1,190	1	\$160
Worcester,	"	2	416	2	416	2	416
Totals,		5	1,066	7	\$1,606	3	\$576
Edge Setters.							
Essex,	M.	19	4,244	21	\$8,937	17	\$7,527
Norfolk,	"	28	6,142	30	13,167	29	14,747
Plymouth,	"	40	8,267	40	20,801	30	16,912
Worcester,	"	6	1,203	5	1,906	4	2,143
Totals,		93	19,856	96	\$44,811	80	\$41,329
Eyeleters.							
Essex,	F.	4	887	4	\$1,437	4	\$908
Middlesex,	"	10	1,742	11	1,817	5	1,283
Plymouth,	"	5	1,185	5	1,575	3	1,235
Totals,		19	3,814	20	\$4,829	12	\$3,426
Finishers.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	242	1	\$384	1	\$200
Bristol,	"	2	475	2	1,125	2	1,000
Essex,	"	50	11,282	51	23,580	39	18,566
Franklin,	"	-	-	1	375	1	375
Middlesex,	"	111	23,841	116	54,087	102	53,794
Norfolk,	"	71	15,049	74	30,255	68	29,169
Plymouth,	"	85	16,794	88	39,444	62	31,803
Worcester,	"	88	20,970	92	47,763	75	38,210
Totals,		408	88,653	425	\$197,013	350	\$173,117

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Finishers—Con.							
Essex,	F.	5	1,080	5	\$1,390	5	\$1,075
Middlesex,	"	1	150	1	150	1	75
Totals, . . . . .	.	6	1,230	6	\$1,540	6	\$1,150
Fitters.							
Essex,	M.	34	9,594	35	\$19,129	23	\$12,727
Middlesex,	"	13	3,027	13	6,094	11	5,804
Norfolk,	"	27	5,895	31	13,345	27	12,977
Plymouth,	"	5	851	5	2,248	5	2,150
Suffolk,	"	1	283	1	800	1	600
Worcester,	"	31	7,120	31	16,252	25	13,082
Totals, . . . . .	.	111	26,770	116	\$57,868	92	\$47,340
Essex,	F.	5	1,176	5	\$1,375	3	\$830
Middlesex,	"	13	2,746	13	3,611	8	2,104
Worcester,	"	3	830	3	972	2	288
Totals, . . . . .	.	21	4,752	21	\$5,958	13	\$3,222
Foremen.							
Norfolk,	M.	5	1,527	6	\$5,925	5	\$4,025
Heelers.							
Essex,	M.	74	16,599	77	\$37,353	54	\$26,552
Middlesex,	"	44	9,573	48	24,856	35	18,233
Norfolk,	"	50	10,497	54	21,676	47	21,948
Plymouth,	"	43	8,748	43	17,009	27	12,575
Worcester,	"	45	9,917	52	21,755	40	17,627
Totals, . . . . .	.	256	55,334	274	\$122,649	203	\$96,935
Middlesex,	F.	6	1,592	7	\$2,414	4	\$1,136
Norfolk,	"	1	250	1	250	1	250
Totals, . . . . .	.	7	1,842	8	\$2,664	5	\$1,386
Inspectors.							
Worcester,	M.	5	1,280	5	\$2,910	5	\$2,600

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Lasters.							
Bristol,	M.	8	1,480	8	\$2,292	8	\$2,908
Essex,	"	94	19,968	99	43,682	72	31,387
Middlesex,	"	101	19,153	107	40,930	83	37,315
Norfolk,	"	62	11,840	66	17,801	53	15,649
Plymouth,	"	101	19,960	101	41,673	56	21,714
Worcester,	"	75	15,417	92	31,748	73	25,908
Totals,		441	87,818	473	\$178,126	345	\$134,881
Levellers.							
Middlesex,	M.	8	1,681	7	\$3,055	6	\$3,935
Norfolk,	"	2	275	2	437	2	462
Plymouth,	"	3	550	3	725	1	300
Totals,		13	2,506	12	\$4,217	9	\$4,697
Machine Peggers.							
Worcester,	M.	3	850	3	\$2,212	2	\$1,400
McKay Stitchers.							
Bristol,	M.	1	150	1	\$187	—	—
Norfolk,	"	1	300	1	750	1	\$500
Totals,		2	450	2	\$937	1	\$500
Nailers.							
Bristol,	M.	5	748	7	\$2,096	6	\$1,600
Worcester,	"	4	725	4	1,048	4	1,450
Totals,		9	1,473	11	\$3,144	10	\$3,050
Packers.							
Essex,	M.	9	2,100	8	\$3,324	5	\$1,607
Middlesex,	"	12	2,668	12	5,849	12	5,658
Norfolk,	"	7	1,716	7	4,305	6	4,120

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Packers—Con.							
Plymouth,	M.	11	2,474	11	\$6,132	10	\$5,589
Worcester,	"	11	2,571	11	5,546	10	5,260
Totals, . . . .	.	50	11,529	49	\$25,156	43	\$22,234
Pasters.							
Norfolk,	M.	2	350	2	\$300	1	\$100
Essex,	F.	17	3,451	17	\$4,557	8	\$2,125
Middlesex,	"	12	2,155	12	2,345	8	1,964
Norfolk,	"	6	1,262	6	815	2	300
Plymouth,	"	31	6,021	34	8,324	14	2,746
Worcester,	"	17	3,251	17	2,742	8	1,551
Totals, . . . .	.	83	16,140	86	\$18,783	40	\$8,686
Peggers.							
Bristol,	M.	1	100	1	\$350	1	\$350
Essex,	"	11	2,623	13	6,861	10	6,514
Middlesex,	"	26	5,879	30	18,326	26	15,314
Norfolk,	"	3	716	3	1,816	3	1,725
Plymouth,	"	33	6,570	30	16,282	18	8,261
Worcester,	"	24	5,379	24	12,601	20	10,238
Totals, . . . .	.	98	\$21,267	101	\$56,236	78	\$42,402
Pressers.							
Middlesex,	M.	3	809	3	\$2,273	3	\$2,283
Essex,	F.	3	451	3	\$388	2	\$172
Rosette Makers.							
Essex,	F.	4	950	4	\$1,135	1	\$210
Sand Paperers.							
Middlesex,	M.	4	950	4	\$1,925	2	\$1,100
Siders.							
Middlesex,	M.	2	533	2	\$891	2	\$850
Norfolk,	"	1	300	2	725	2	1,250
Worcester,	"	40	9,617	43	23,350	33	17,825
Totals, . . . .	.	43	10,450	47	\$24,966	37	\$19,925

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Skivers.							
Middlesex, . . .	M.	2	400	1	\$450	2	\$950
Worcester, . . .	"	5	1,191	5	2,379	5	2,000
Totals, . . . .	.	7	\$1,591	6	\$2,829	7	\$2,950
Middlesex, . . .	F.	2	369	2	\$350	2	\$185
Stitchers.							
Essex,	M.	44	10,586	45	\$23,336	29	\$15,831
Franklin,	"	1	240	1	300	1	208
Middlesex,	"	13	2,853	13	5,425	10	3,220
Norfolk,	"	66	14,635	70	31,123	57	27,659
Plymouth,	"	76	17,082	80	42,252	59	30,103
Worcester,	"	19	4,020	20	8,217	14	6,349
Totals, . . . . .	.	219	49,416	229	\$110,653	170	\$83,370
Berkshire,	F.	2	540	2	\$810	2	\$675
Essex,	"	163	32,887	176	47,523	81	20,837
Franklin,	"	2	550	2	619	1	200
Middlesex,	"	109	22,737	112	30,762	62	19,099
Norfolk,	"	10	2,123	10	2,772	9	1,987
Plymouth,	"	100	19,660	103	30,580	44	11,708
Suffolk,	"	1	275	1	307	1	500
Worcester,	"	87	20,137	93	24,303	64	14,491
Totals, . . . . .	.	474	98,909	499	\$137,676	264	\$69,497
Stringers.							
Middlesex,	F.	4	735	4	\$509	-	-
Treers.							
Essex,	M.	4	1,100	4	\$2,050	4	\$1,925
Franklin,	"	1	260	1	500	1	450
Middlesex,	"	19	4,255	19	8,900	14	6,650
Norfolk,	"	87	17,463	98	37,610	80	38,504

SHOEMAKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Treers—Con.							
Plymouth,	M.	18	4,079	18	\$9,700	11	\$5,764
Worcester,	"	181	43,858	187	100,531	167	87,633
Totals, . . . .	.	310	71,015	327	\$159,291	277	\$140,926
Trimmers.							
Essex,	M.	32	7,635	34	\$17,278	30	\$16,130
Middlesex,	"	54	11,121	58	26,598	49	26,803
Norfolk,	"	2	394	2	863	2	775
Plymouth,	"	17	3,627	21	8,481	14	6,458
Worcester,	"	48	10,405	61	28,175	53	25,747
Totals, . . . .	.	153	33,182	176	\$81,395	148	\$75,913
Essex,	F.	31	6,480	33	\$9,218	13	\$4,930
Middlesex,	"	6	1,255	6	1,346	3	885
Totals, . . . .	.	37	7,735	39	\$10,564	16	\$5,815
Undesignated.							
Barnstable,	M.	5	1,080	5	\$2,375	5	\$2,610
Berkshire,	"	23	5,148	31	18,549	27	15,544
Bristol,	"	74	13,803	81	29,923	72	32,020
Dukes,	"	5	1,050	5	1,242	5	1,600
Essex,	"	883	206,844	921	385,606	698	317,842
Franklin,	"	15	3,480	15	5,500	13	4,136
Hampden,	"	19	5,095	19	8,519	18	8,165
Hampshire,	"	5	1,375	5	2,300	4	1,850
Middlesex,	"	645	141,939	699	287,367	537	254,132
Norfolk,	"	840	179,164	885	324,357	790	353,144
Plymouth,	"	848	164,312	892	312,024	652	257,222
Suffolk,	"	72	18,051	71	38,296	54	26,993
Worcester,	"	688	156,234	781	324,870	617	274,221
Totals, . . . .	.	4,122	897,575	4,410	\$1,740,928	3,492	\$1,549,779

SHOEMAKERS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Undesignated—Con.							
Essex,	F.	14	3,085	13	\$2,984	5	\$960
Middlesex,	"	78	15,101	80	15,474	40	10,737
Norfolk,	"	6	910	7	1,292	4	1,125
Plymouth,	"	39	7,2 6	43	8,502	4	954
Suffolk,	"	2	624	2	468	—	—
Worcester,	"	33	7,238	33	6,957	21	5,037
Totals,		172	34,194	178	\$35,677	74	\$18,813
Welters.							
Essex,	M.	2	500	2	\$875	2	\$875
Norfolk,	F.	1	175	1	\$200	—	—

STRAW WORKERS.

Bleachers.							
Hampden,	M.	—	—	—	—	1	\$500
Norfolk,	"	4	858	4	\$3,319	4	3,087
Totals,		4	858	4	\$3,319	5	\$3,587
Blockers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	200	1	\$500	1	\$575
Norfolk,	"	10	1,835	10	5,499	8	4,474
Worcester,	"	15	2,803	15	6,930	15	6,943
Totals,		26	4,838	26	\$12,929	24	\$11,992
Finishers.							
Hampden,	M.	5	1,044	5	\$3,423	3	\$2,350
Norfolk,	"	1	125	1	312	1	650
Worcester,	"	5	993	5	2,335	3	1,345
Totals,		11	2,162	11	\$6,070	7	\$4,345
Plymouth,	F.	8	1,275	8	\$1,155	8	\$1,010
Worcester,	"	8	1,279	8	1,693	2	650
Totals,		16	2,554	16	\$2,848	10	\$1,660

STRAW WORKERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Machine Sewers.							
Hampden, . . .	F.	2	342	2	\$527	1	\$275
Worcester, . . .	"	5	801	5	1,184	1	108
Totals, . . .	.	7	1,143	7	\$1,711	2	\$383
Overseers.							
Hampden, . . .	M.	2	570	2	\$2,607	2	\$2,600
Norfolk, . . .	"	1	150	1	800	1	1,000
Totals, . . .	.	3	720	3	\$3,407	3	\$3,600
Pressers.							
Hampden, . . .	M.	4	776	4	\$1,891	4	\$2,850
Middlesex, . . .	"	1	50	1	150	1	500
Norfolk, . . .	"	11	1,989	12	5,533	11	5,450
Suffolk, . . .	"	1	200	1	600	—	—
Worcester, . . .	"	12	2,260	12	5,168	9	4,125
Totals, . . .	.	29	5,275	30	\$13,342	25	\$12,925
Bristol, . . .	F.	1	80	1	\$80	1	\$80
Sewers.							
Bristol, . . .	F.	14	2,273	17	\$1,714	5	\$455
Hampden, . . .	"	20	2,681	20	4,218	14	3,055
Middlesex, . . .	"	1	75	1	75	1	75
Nantucket, . . .	"	2	160	2	130	2	170
Norfolk, . . .	"	154	22,543	174	18,850	69	13,349
Suffolk, . . .	"	1	311	1	416	—	—
Worcester, . . .	"	43	6,345	45	5,318	13	2,422
Totals, . . .	.	235	34,388	260	\$30,721	104	\$19,526
Shapers.							
Plymouth, . . .	F.	1	130	1	\$200	1	\$175
Worcester, . . .	"	1	200	1	200	1	250
Totals, . . .	.	2	330	2	\$400	2	\$425

STRAW WORKERS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Trimmers.							
Hampden,	F.	6	921	6	\$1,249	4	\$802
Middlesex,	"	2	369	2	550	—	—
Plymouth,	"	1	100	1	150	1	100
Worcester,	"	3	475	3	632	2	312
Totals, . . . .	.	12	1,865	12	\$2,581	7	\$1,214
Undesignated.							
Hampden,	M.	5	1,025	5	\$2,516	2	\$1,737
Middlesex,	"	5	1,216	5	2,819	3	2,019
Norfolk,	"	47	12,691	57	27,930	40	22,568
Worcester,	"	35	7,932	33	15,215	26	15,004
Totals, . . . .	.	92	22,864	100	\$48,480	71	\$41,328
Barnstable,	F.	1	136	1	\$170	1	\$150
Hampden,	"	18	2,590	18	3,494	10	1,760
Middlesex,	"	5	925	6	856	1	200
Norfolk,	"	—	—	1	400	—	—
Plymouth,	"	3	542	3	562	3	437
Suffolk,	"	2	140	2	340	1	150
Worcester,	"	64	10,872	65	14,497	38	9,451
Totals, . . . .	.	93	15,205	96	\$20,319	54	\$12,148
Wirers.							
Bristol,	F.	2	300	3	\$400	—	—
Hampden,	"	1	40	1	30	—	—
Plymouth,	"	1	100	1	100	1	\$100
Worcester,	"	17	2,477	17	2,720	5	1,070
Totals, . . . .	.	21	2,917	22	\$3,250	6	\$1,170

TANNERS.

Beamsters.								
Middlesex,	M.	7	2,052	7	\$3,434	6	\$3,342	
Dressers.								
Essex,	M.	3	550	4	\$1,323	2	\$673	

TANNERS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Finishers.							
Essex,	M.	2	400	3	\$1,200	1	\$750
Undesignated.							
Berkshire,	M.	4	901	4	\$1,920	3	\$1,768
Bristol,	"	1	260	1	520	1	500
Essex,	"	27	6,046	34	14,061	19	9,306
Franklin,	"	1	300	1	465	1	300
Hampden,	"	8	2,326	8	4,262	7	3,556
Middlesex,	"	61	16,143	63	32,114	60	33,281
Norfolk,	"	3	900	3	2,025	2	1,150
Plymouth,	"	1	250	1	300	1	400
Worcester,	"	3	813	3	2,450	2	954
Totals,		109	27,939	118	\$58,117	96	\$51,215

WHIP MAKERS.

Berkshire,	M.	4	828	5	\$2,104	4	\$1,700
Hampden,	"	119	29,934	121	68,164	68	39,253
Hampshire,	"	2	450	2	675	-	-
Totals,		125	31,212	128	\$70,943	72	\$40,953
Berkshire,	F.	2	350	3	\$362	3	\$450

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Assorters.	M.	8	2,184	9	\$4,873	9	\$5,150
Berkshire,							
Bristol,	"	2	375	3	1,587	3	1,450
Essex,	"	48	12,422	47	20,090	31	15,375
Franklin,	"	2	600	2	705	1	200
Hampden,	"	7	1,372	7	2,622	6	3,050
Hampshire,	"	1	160	1	360	1	350
Middlesex,	"	43	11,279	46	20,561	38	18,193

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Assorters—Con.							
Norfolk,	M.	2	458	3	\$1,005	2	\$950
Plymouth,	"	4	519	4	806	4	1,850
Worcester,	"	35	8,748	40	19,041	35	17,578
Totals,		152	38,117	162	\$71,650	130	\$64,146
Burlers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	220	1	\$176	—	—
Essex,	F.	2	463	2	\$492	1	\$112
Hampden,	"	7	1,915	7	1,815	6	1,388
Totals,		9	2,378	9	\$2,307	7	\$1,500
Carders.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	100	1	\$50	—	—
Bristol,	"	—	—	1	528	1	\$528
Essex,	"	3	762	3	2,536	3	2,536
Franklin,	"	3	468	3	574	—	—
Hampden,	"	6	1,683	6	3,596	6	3,625
Middlesex,	"	25	6,340	25	11,293	17	8,901
Norfolk,	"	7	1,905	7	3,293	6	2,718
Worcester,	"	42	10,045	40	14,685	36	13,661
Totals,		87	21,303	86	\$36,555	69	\$31,969
Combers.							
Essex,	M.	3	870	3	\$1,635	2	\$474
Drawers In.							
Hampden,	F.	—	—	1	\$240	1	\$150
Dressers.							
Berkshire,	M.	2	508	2	\$992	2	\$900
Essex,	"	10	2,189	8	4,002	6	3,317
Franklin,	"	2	575	2	1,012	2	1,000
Hampden,	"	4	1,123	4	1,866	4	1,642
Middlesex,	"	8	2,118	9	4,087	7	3,144
Norfolk,	"	1	300	1	1,200	1	900

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Dressers—Con.							
Plymouth,	M.	1	250	1	\$627	1	\$480
Worcester,	"	2	525	2	600	-	-
Totals,		30	7,588	29	\$14,386	23	\$11,383
Middlesex,	F.	1	240	2	\$490	1	\$300
Dyers.							
Berkshire,	M.	6	1,611	5	\$2,270	4	\$1,720
Essex,	"	22	5,327	18	7,668	18	8,113
Franklin,	"	1	250	1	500	1	400
Hampden,	"	9	2,600	9	5,015	4	2,750
Middlesex,	"	48	11,699	45	26,886	36	21,494
Plymouth,	"	1	236	1	826	1	826
Worcester,	"	34	8,706	33	15,086	31	12,061
Totals,		121	30,429	112	\$58,251	95	\$47,364
Finishers.							
Berkshire,	M.	4	1,010	4	\$1,660	4	\$1,525
Bristol,	"	1	300	1	900	1	1,100
Franklin,	"	1	300	1	600	1	600
Hampden,	"	10	2,646	10	4,556	5	2,120
Middlesex,	"	15	3,615	15	5,211	9	2,650
Norfolk,	"	2	608	2	1,422	2	977
Plymouth,	"	2	370	2	860	2	1,000
Totals,		35	8,849	35	\$15,209	24	\$9,972
Berkshire,	F.	1	205	1	\$205	1	\$205
Middlesex,	"	2	300	1	75	2	275
Totals,		3	505	2	\$280	3	\$480
Folders.							
Middlesex,	F.	2	490	2	\$441	2	\$300
Fullers.							
Berkshire,	M.	2	525	2	\$765	2	\$405
Essex,	"	1	308	1	372	-	-

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Fullers—Con.							
Hampshire,	M.	1	312	1	\$546	1	\$450
Norfolk,	"	1	308	1	500	—	—
Plymouth,	"	1	274	1	411	1	600
Worcester,	"	7	1,673	7	1,794	7	2,085
Totals,		13	3,400	13	\$4,388	11	\$3,540
Giggers.							
Berkshire,	M.	7	1,355	10	\$1,961	7	\$2,720
Essex,	"	9	2,462	9	3,127	4	3,218
Hampden,	"	5	1,490	5	2,216	2	586
Middlesex,	"	2	500	2	616	1	300
Worcester,	"	11	2,669	10	2,564	9	4,280
Totals,		34	8,476	36	\$10,484	23	\$11,104
Loom Fixers.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	305	1	\$672	1	\$1,000
Essex,	"	3	830	3	1,588	2	1,080
Franklin,	"	1	300	1	600	—	—
Norfolk,	"	1	225	1	450	1	450
Worcester,	"	28	6,911	28	12,161	25	10,467
Totals,		34	8,571	34	\$15,471	29	\$12,997
Oilers.							
Essex,	M.	1	350	—	—	1	\$880
Worcester,	"	2	523	2	\$838	1	450
Totals,		3	873	2	\$838	2	\$1,330
Overseers.							
Hampden,	M.	1	287	2	\$1,525	2	\$1,150
Picker Tenders.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	300	1	\$450	1	\$450
Essex,	"	3	813	4	700	—	—
Franklin,	"	1	300	1	375	1	400
Hampden,	"	—	—	1	400	1	200

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Picker Tenders—<i>Con.</i>							
Middlesex,	M.	5	1,291	5	\$3,212	4	\$1,935
Worcester,	"	11	2,715	11	2,700	9	4,000
Totals, . . . .	.	21	5,419	23	\$7,837	16	\$6,985
Pressers.							
Worcester,	M.	15	3,715	15	\$3,681	15	\$4,564
Middlesex,	F.	4	1,045	4	\$1,124	3	\$736
Reelers.							
Essex,	F.	10	2,749	7	\$1,909	9	\$2,066
Middlesex,	"	5	1,350	8	1,946	6	1,075
Worcester,	"	5	900	5	410	-	-
Totals, . . . .	.	20	4,999	20	\$4,265	15	\$3,141
Scourers.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	100	1	\$450	1	\$300
Essex,	"	1	312	1	441	-	-
Hampden,	"	1	300	1	450	1	450
Middlesex,	"	5	1,374	4	1,415	4	1,734
Norfolk,	"	3	780	4	920	4	2,240
Worcester,	"	7	1,751	7	2,092	6	1,615
Totals, . . . .	.	18	4,617	18	\$5,768	16	\$6,339
Shearers.							
Hampden,	M.	3	878	3	\$1,322	1	\$240
Worcester,	"	2	575	1	300	1	200
Totals, . . . .	.	5	1,453	4	\$1,622	2	\$440
Speckers.							
Plymouth,	F.	1	130	1	\$130	1	\$225
Spinners.							
Berkshire,	M.	9	2,309	9	\$3,629	6	\$2,950
Essex,	"	20	4,241	19	5,385	12	5,370
Franklin,	"	4	1,200	4	1,825	4	1,575

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Spinners—Con.							
Hampden,	M.	12	2,767	12	\$4,689	9	\$3,450
Middlesex,	"	64	12,798	60	23,097	45	23,429
Norfolk,	"	1	300	1	600	1	500
Plymouth,	"	13	2,608	14	3,888	12	3,879
Worcester,	"	36	8,266	39	14,367	30	12,804
Totals,		159	34,489	158	\$57,480	119	\$53,957
Berkshire,	F.	2	379	2	\$359	2	\$249
Essex,	"	1	260	1	260	1	260
Hampden,	"	1	250	1	225	1	225
Middlesex,	"	4	992	4	800	—	—
Norfolk,	"	2	432	2	341	2	560
Worcester,	"	2	470	2	296	2	226
Totals,		12	2,783	12	\$2,281	8	\$1,520
Spoolers.							
Middlesex,	M.	2	148	2	\$53	2	\$60
Plymouth,	"	1	230	1	400	1	400
Totals,		3	378	3	\$453	3	\$460
Hampden,	F.	2	576	2	\$394	1	\$150
Stitchers.							
Middlesex,	F.	60	14,725	64	\$16,218	61	\$11,277
Teazle Setters.							
Berkshire,	M.	2	450	2	\$400	1	\$200
Twisters.							
Essex,	M.	5	1,116	4	\$1,195	3	\$1,066
Essex,	F.	1	208	1	\$180	1	\$180
Middlesex,	"	2	442	2	602	—	—
Totals,		3	650	3	\$782	1	\$180

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Undesignated.							
Berkshire,	M.	1	312	1	\$390	1	\$720
Bristol,	"	2	500	2	834	2	1,440
Hampden,	"	18	3,919	18	6,445	14	4,917
Middlesex,	"	56	13,037	54	19,464	45	16,929
Norfolk,	"	11	2,934	10	4,917	10	4,041
Plymouth,	"	1	300	1	450	1	300
Worcester,	"	5	1,420	6	4,569	4	1,904
Totals, . . . .	.	94	22,422	92	\$37,069	77	\$30,251
 Warpers.							
Norfolk,	M.	1	300	1	\$600	-	-
Worcester,	"	1	112	1	154	-	-
Totals, . . . .	.	2	412	2	\$754	-	-
 Weavers.							
Berkshire,	M.	26	7,252	30	\$14,672	21	\$11,745
Bristol,	"	1	280	1	420	1	420
Essex,	"	31	8,119	33	11,723	18	6,408
Franklin,	"	9	2,475	9	3,517	4	1,175
Hampden,	"	19	4,639	19	7,488	14	6,046
Middlesex,	"	36	9,915	46	15,813	29	14,397
Worcester,	"	37	8,200	41	12,534	26	9,644
Totals, . . . .	.	159	40,880	179	\$66,167	113	\$49,835

WOOLLEN FACTORY OPERATIVES—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	DAYS EMPLOYED.		YEARLY WAGES.		COST OF LIVING.	
		Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.	Number answering.	Aggregate.
Weavers—Con.							
Berkshire,	F.	20	4,943	22	\$5,159	11	\$1,907
Essex,	"	43	10,976	41	10,784	30	6,390
Franklin,	"	1	300	1	225	1	200
Hampden,	"	21	5,050	19	5,214	13	3,114
Middlesex,	"	133	29,901	127	26,889	82	14,756
Norfolk,	"	—	—	2	650	2	120
Plymouth,	"	9	2,380	9	3,450	9	2,405
Worcester,	"	12	2,688	9	1,580	4	705
Totals,		239	56,238	230	\$53,951	152	\$29,597

EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

The following pages of this chapter show the average of *days employed*, *yearly wages* and *cost of living*, by sexes, for all the persons following the occupations enumerated, who have returned schedules to us.

That no one may fall into the error of ascribing equal value to all these averages, the reader is referred to the preceding pages of aggregates, where he can find the basis from which each average is deduced. A few are drawn from returns received from but a small number of persons, while others are derived from the returns of more than four thousand.

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Armorer,	M.	266.19	\$700 89	\$674 57
Blacksmiths,	"	256.71	574 25	538 52
Cabinet makers,	"	242.14	545 06	538 28
Carpenters,	"	218.55	539 40	526 79
Chair makers:				
Cane seaters,	"	162.14	51 28	-
" "	F.	198.43	97 06	117 67
Finishers,	M.	272.60	494 40	536 67
Ornamenters,	"	300.00	600 00	360 00
"	F.	260.00	325 00	243 00
Sawyers,	M.	200.00	673 00	425 00
Stock turners,	"	185.00	375 00	315 00
Undesignated,	"	238.79	450 36	462 65
Common laborers,	"	225.10	367 16	417 12
Cotton factory operatives:				
Assorters,	"	300.00	600 00	-
Beamers,	"	225.00	400 00	475 00

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Cotton factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>				
Carders,	M.	257.63	\$419.25	\$463.50
“	F.	251.62	229.93	182.31
Card grinders,	M.	273.13	404.35	372.00
Card strippers,	“	242.46	287.23	369.60
“ “	F.	300.00	300.00	300.00
Cloth trimmers,	“	175.00	160.00	300.00
Drawers in,	M.	225.00	282.50	322.00
“	F.	196.67	173.33	95.00
Dressers,	M.	264.00	493.36	524.54
“	F.	264.71	334.71	568.50
Dyers,	M.	251.14	533.57	479.83
Finishers,	“	255.06	447.63	477.27
“	F.	175.00	156.50	138.50
Folders,	M.	300.00	675.00	—
“	F.	246.50	239.50	167.50
Inspectors,	“	280.00	217.50	175.00
Lapper tenders,	M.	218.66	315.00	400.00
Loom fixers,	“	236.18	398.50	516.17
Mule spinners,	“	296.75	555.22	435.00
Oilers,	“	100.90	334.75	513.33
Overseers,	“	280.43	697.00	600.00
Packers,	F.	200.00	144.00	—
Picker tenders,	M.	250.00	324.10	496.55
“ “	F.	226.27	231.45	199.18
Quillers,	“	234.00	156.00	140.00
Second hands,	M.	250.00	500.00	400.00
Section hands,	“	225.00	450.00	500.00
Slasher tenders,	“	262.40	492.93	308.50
Speeder tenders,	“	286.00	430.00	600.00
“ “	F.	234.43	247.68	236.89

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average Days Employed.	Average Yearly Wages.	Average Cost of Living.
Cotton factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>				
Spinners,	M.	255.71	\$161 16	\$467 67
"	F.	252.23	219 93	177 29
Spoolers,	M.	305.50	421 58	506 58
"	F.	237.25	192 06	175 16
Undesignated,	M.	262.11	430 66	454 76
"	F.	215.17	188 33	190 83
Warpers,	"	258.21	233 24	187 00
Weavers,	M.	238.81	370 18	405 65
"	F.	239.23	249 67	207 87
Web drawers,	"	239.52	223 27	160 22
Winders,	M.	—	—	200 00
"	F.	294.00	293 00	—
Curriers:				
Beamsters,	M.	—	260 00	260 00
Buffers,	"	310.00	620 00	500 00
Finishers,	"	248.03	467 97	446 55
Measurers,	"	299.50	792 00	833 33
Morocco dressers,	"	263.95	593 05	532 78
Seourers,	"	325.00	487 00	500 00
Splitters,	"	270.33	987 17	613 33
Stufflers,	"	235.43	451 14	454 17
Tablemen,		221.10	435 78	368 75
Undesignated,	"	245.56	475 84	472 46
Cutlers:				
Blade oilers,	"	260.00	260 00	260 00
Bolster droppers,	"	250.00	500 00	500 00
Finishers,	"	219.22	348 44	408 89
Forgers,	"	196.67	431 25	435 00
Grinders,	"	208.60	378 46	635 96
Hafters,	"	197.00	358 00	680 00

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Cutlers— <i>Con.</i>				
Handle riveters,	M.	150.00	\$300 00	\$375 00
Handle sawyers,	"	260.00	588 50	685 00
Knife cleaners,	F.	230.00	230 00	170 00
Polishers,	M.	225.00	394 00	394 00
Temperers,	"	208.00	512 00	1,024 00
Undesignated,	"	235.69	454 51	484 98
Domestic servants,	F.	319.34	161 18	132 93
Factory operatives:				
Beamers,	M.	—	—	500 00
Burlers,	F.	245.27	173 82	230 00
Carders,	M.	260.30	411 68	434 16
"	F.	240.71	195 58	214 83
Card grinders,	M.	255.64	373 53	489 30
Card inspectors,	F.	—	300 00	300 00
Card strippers,	M.	235.50	300 37	366 40
Cloth trimmers,	F.	230.61	228 29	267 75
Doffers,	M.	110.00	110 00	—
Drawers in,	"	256.50	300 00	345 00
" "	F.	233.85	228 72	214 81
Dressers,	M.	255.64	458 53	571 75
Dyers,	"	200.20	555 20	340 00
Finishers,	"	237.56	415 53	440 93
"	F.	274.00	197 50	—
Folders,	M.	160.00	160 00	—
"	F.	228.64	227 33	217 85
Fullers,	M.	249.00	403 00	386 00
Giggers,	F.	225.00	120 00	—
Harness makers,	"	244.50	253 22	188 00
Lapper tenders,	M.	200.00	212 00	525 00
Loom fixers,	"	268.71	498 33	506 40

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>				
Measurers,	M.	300.00	\$525 00	\$525 00
Mule spinners,	"	219.48	336 64	391 65
Oilers,	"	202.00	278 33	436 67
Overseers,	"	274.25	768 12	617 14
Packers,	"	268.50	412 50	442 50
Picker tenders,	"	270.00	341 00	618 75
Pressers,	"	300.00	330 00	500 00
Scourers,	"	270.00	467 00	450 00
Second hands,	"	218.33	642 36	573 33
Section hands,	"	245.50	483 33	460 00
Slasher tenders,	"	281.00	581 00	575 50
Speeder tenders,	"	265.71	293 00	450 00
" "	F.	239.94	242 71	161 31
Spinners,	M.	249.41	404 20	431 30
"	F.	243.23	211 81	180 08
Spoolers,	M.	225.00	267 50	—
"	F.	235.95	185 97	172 34
Stitchers,	"	160.00	160 00	—
Undesignated,	M.	244.22	345 69	470 13
"	F.	228.24	216 20	196 91
Warpers,	"	234.39	233 74	205 55
Weavers,	M.	244.89	310 95	364 37
"	F.	231.35	246 33	228 29
Farm laborers,	M.	237.07	309 81	338 22
Jewellery makers,	"	203.56	471 06	497 04
" "	F.	244.00	203 40	249 80
Machinists,	M.	256.06	635 92	607 62
Masons,	"	185.45	530 48	518 62
Painters,	"	209.92	482 98	483 23

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Paper makers:				
Assorters,	M.	150.00	\$250 00	\$700 00
“	F.	220.32	196 07	232 50
Bleachers,	“	—	150 00	—
Boiler tenders,	M.	175.00	316 00	—
Calenderers,	F.	273.08	215 75	274 37
Cutter tenders,	“	231.25	240 40	300 00
Dyers,	M.	—	200 00	—
Engine tenders,	“	289.95	490 54	392 33
Finishers,	“	276.80	570 00	490 86
“	F.	204.46	255 08	262 91
Machine tenders,	M.	285.96	653 79	653 64
“ “	F.	175.00	437 00	—
Packers,	M.	280.00	700 00	700 00
Rag cutters,	“	227.50	293 25	307 50
“	F.	222.22	148 04	246 82
Rulers,	M.	250.00	700 00	700 00
“	F.	247.00	288 67	—
Size makers,	M.	225.00	450 00	500 00
Undesignated,	“	269.27	540 55	523 59
“	F.	245.53	240 00	220 48
Shoemakers:				
Beaters out,	M.	215.27	460 08	426 67
Binders,	F.	233.33	166 67	300 00
Blockers,	M.	190.00	492 50	487 50
Boot liners,	F.	177.41	99 47	155 86
Boot turners,	M.	225.31	371 64	458 09
Bottomers,	“	224.01	382 12	424 65
Buffers,	“	216.00	424 57	498 88
Burnishers,	“	211.47	439 00	415 20
“	F.	280.00	280 00	—

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.		SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Shoemakers— <i>Con.</i>					
Channellers,		M.	211.27	\$404 27	\$556 25
Counter makers,		"	195.67	411 67	395 00
Crimpers,		"	212.20	432 71	489 73
Cutters,		"	231.19	538 37	548 58
"		F.	243.00	198 25	200 00
Dressers,		M.	216.54	386 97	490 48
"		F.	213.20	229 43	192 00
Edge setters,		M.	213.51	466 78	516 61
Eyeleters,		F.	200.74	241 20	285 50
Finishers,		M.	217.29	463 56	494 62
"		F.	205.00	256 67	191 67
Fitters,		M.	241.17	498 86	514 57
"		F.	226.29	283 71	247 85
Foremen,		M.	305.00	987 50	805 00
Heelers,		"	216.15	447 62	477 51
"		F.	263.14	333 00	277 20
Inspectors,		M.	256.00	582 00	520 00
Lasters,		"	199.13	376 59	390 96
"		F.	196.67	216 12	277 67
Levellers,		M.	192.77	351 42	521 89
Machine peggers,		"	283.33	737 33	700 00
McKay stitchers,		"	225.00	468 50	500 00
Nailers,		"	163.67	285 82	305 00
Packers,		"	230.58	513 39	517 07
Pasters,		"	175.00	150 00	100 00
"		F.	194.46	218 41	217 15
Peggers,		M.	217.01	556 79	543 61
Pressers,		"	269.67	757 67	761 00
"		F.	150.33	129 33	86 00
Rosette makers,		"	237.50	283 75	210 00

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages,	Average of Cost of Living.
Shoemakers—Con.				
Sand paperers,	M.	237.50	\$481 25	\$550 00
Siders,	"	243.02	531 19	538 51
Skivers,	"	227.28	471 50	421 43
"	F.	184.50	175 00	92 50
Stitchers,	M.	225.64	483 20	490 41
"	F.	208.67	275 90	263 25
Stringers,	"	183.75	127 25	-
Treers,	M.	229.08	487 13	508 76
Trimmers,	"	216.87	462 47	512 92
"	F.	209.05	270 87	363 44
Undesignated,	M.	217.75	394 77	443 81
"	F.	198.80	200 43	254 23
Welters,	M.	250.00	437 50	437 50
"	F.	175.00	200 00	-
 Straw workers :				
Bleachers,	M.	214.50	829 75	717 40
Blockers,	"	186.08	497 27	499 67
Finishers,	"	196.54	551 82	620 71
"	F.	159.62	178 00	166 00
Machine sewers,	"	163.28	244 43	191 50
Overseers,	M.	240.00	1,135 66	1,200 00
Pressers,	"	181.90	444 73	517 00
"	F.	80.00	80 00	80 00
Sewers,	"	146.33	118 16	187 75
Shapers,	"	165.00	200 00	212 50
Trimmers,	"	155.42	215 08	173 43
Undesignated,	M.	248.52	484 80	582 08
"	F.	163.49	211 66	224 96
Wirers,	"	138.90	147 73	195 00

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages,	Average of Cost of Living,
Tanners:				
Beamsters,	M.	293.14	\$490 57	\$557 00
Dressers,	"	183.33	330 75	336 50
Finishers,	"	200.00	400 00	750 00
Undesignated,	"	256.32	492 52	533 49
Whip makers,	"	249.70	554 24	568 79
" "	F.	175.00	120 67	150 00
Woollen factory operatives:				
Assorters,	M.	250.77	442 28	493 43
Burlers,	"	220.00	176 00	-
"	F.	264.22	256 33	214 28
Carders,	M.	244.86	425 06	463 32
Combers,	"	290.00	545 00	237 00
Drawers in,	F.	-	240 00	150 00
Dressers,	M.	252.93	496 07	494 91
"	F.	240.00	245 00	300 00
Dyers,	M.	251.48	520 09	498 57
Finishers,	"	252.83	434 54	415 50
"	F.	168.33	140 00	160 00
Folders,	"	245.00	220 50	150 00
Fullers,	M.	261.54	337 54	321 82
Giggers,	"	249.29	291 22	482 78
Loom fixers,	"	252.09	455 03	448 17
Oilers,	"	291.00	419 00	665 00
Overseers,	"	287.00	762 50	575 00
Picker tenders,	"	258.05	340 74	436 56
Pressers,	"	247.67	245 40	304 27
"	F.	261.25	281 00	245 33
Reelers,	"	249.95	213 25	209 40
Scourers,	M.	256.50	320 44	396 19
Shearers,	"	290.60	405 50	220 00

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.	SEX.	Average of Days Employed.	Average of Yearly Wages.	Average of Cost of Living.
Woollen factory operatives— <i>Con.</i>				
Speckers,	F.	130.00	\$130 00	\$225 00
Spinners,	M.	216.91	363 80	453 42
“	F.	231.92	190 08	190 00
Spoolers,	M.	126.00	151 00	153 33
“	F.	288.00	197 00	150 00
Stitchers,	“	245.42	253 41	184 87
Teazle setters,	M.	225.00	200 00	200 00
Twisters,	“	223.20	298 75	355 33
“	F.	216.67	260 67	180 00
Undesignated,	M.	238.53	402 92	392 87
“	F.	216.19	210 02	166 74
Warpers,	M.	206.00	377 00	—
“	F.	225.00	225 00	225 00
Weavers,	M.	257.11	369 65	441 01
“	F.	235.30	234 57	194 72

PART II.

SALARY RECEIVERS.

CHAP. I.—OCCUPATIONS AND PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

CHAP. II.—PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES, AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

PART II.

S A L A R Y R E C E I V E R S.

CHAPTER I.

OCCUPATIONS AND PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

Before presenting the tabulations of the schedules received from the salaried workers of the State, we give, as in the case of the wage workers, a list of the occupations pursued by the various persons belonging to this class who have filled out, more or less fully, the Individual Schedules, from which the tables have been made up.

We need not repeat what we said in the beginning of Part I., in reference to the course pursued in assorting all schedules into two classes,—one representing those persons working for a yearly salary, and the other those working for a daily wage. We explained, in that place, with sufficient clearness, the plan adopted.

There are a few employments mentioned in the list that follows that probably stand for but a single person, or, at most, for but half a dozen, the great mass of individuals belonging to those occupations being tabulated among wage receivers.

The master mariners, marine engineers, and travelling salesmen enumerated, of course receive board in addition to their salaries. These are believed to be the only occupations, reckoned as salaried, in which board is given, and they include the returns of only a few persons.

There are occasional instances of employments included, which would seem, at first thought, to belong in the catalogue of those who do business on their own account, rather than receive salaries,—as, for instance, *lawyer*; but the very

few lawyers whose schedules have been used were undoubtedly those receiving a salary. And so of some other employments which might seem, to the superficial reader, to have deserved rejection.

Under the head of city and town, county, State, United States, bank, corporation, railroad and express officials, are included representatives of nearly one hundred and fifty different occupations which it was not thought worth while to specify more exactly.

For a more full explanation of what is presented in this chapter, see Part I., Chap. I.

OCCUPATIONS OF SALARIED PERSONS FROM WHOM SCHEDULES WERE RECEIVED.

Actor.	Journalist.
Actress.	Lady's companion.
Agent.	Lawyer.
Architect.	Leather inspector.
Auctioneer.	Librarian.
Bank officials.	Librarian's assistant.
Bar tender.	Machinist.
Book-keeper.	Managing editor
Buyer.	Master mariner.
Cashier.	Master mechanic.
Chemist.	Matron.
City and town officials.	Musician
Civil engineer.	Nurse.
Clergyman.	Organist.
Clerk.	Overseer.
Collector.	Physician (hospital).
College president.	Piano tuner.
College professor.	Proof reader.
Commissioner of Chinese education.	Railroad officials.
Copy holder.	Reporter.
Copyist.	Salesman.
Dentist.	Salesman (travelling).
Designer (pattern).	Secretary of foreign missions.
Draughtsman.	Sexton.
Drawbridge tender.	Shipper.
Dyer.	State officials.
Engineer (stationary).	Steam fitter.
Engineer (mechanical).	Stenographer.
Engraver.	Steward.
Express officials.	Tailor (cutter).
Fireman (stationary).	Teacher (private school).
Florist.	Telegraph constructor.
Floor walker.	Telegraph manager.
Horse trainer.	Telegraph operator.
Hotel cook.	Time keeper.
Insurance agent.	United States officials.
Insurance officials.	Vocalist.
Janitor.	Wharfinger.

PRESENTATION BY SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.

[NOTE.—For an explanation of what these tables are intended to show, see page 14, *Presentation by Schedule Questions*. On page 16, *et seq.*, can be found a similar presentation respecting *wage laborers*. The facts presented in these tables refer to *salaried persons*.]

Persons Dependent on Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	130	73	342	2.63
Berkshire, . . .	168	108	64	317	2.93
Bristol, . . .	335	225	67	638	2.84
Dukes, . . .	45	43	96	118	2.74
Essex, . . .	616	420	68	1,152	2.74
Franklin, . . .	132	95	72	242	2.55
Hampden, . . .	611	450	74	1,187	2.64
Hampshire, . . .	106	79	75	222	2.81
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	1,391	71	3,627	2.61
Nantucket, . . .	17	12	71	28	2.33
Norfolk, . . .	423	310	73	884	2.85
Plymouth, . . .	317	220	69	583	2.65
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	959	59	2,434	2.54
Worcester, . . .	1,228	807	66	2,097	2.60
For the State, .	7,748	5,249	68	13,871	2.64

This question, as it was originally asked in the Individual Schedules which were left with each *salaried* and *wage laborer* of the State, was, "Number depending upon you for support." And the answers were expected to state the number of adults and the number of children separately. But it has not been thought best to preserve this distinction in the presentation, as we had good reason to believe that many had returned as children those who were of nearly or quite adult

Persons Dependent on Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .			52	2	4	3	1.50
Berkshire, . . .			58	3	5	3	1.00
Bristol, . . .			64	2	3	2	1.00
Dukes, . . .			10	1	10	1	1.00
Essex, . . .			204	17	8	19	1.12
Franklin, . . .			50	1	2	1	1.00
Hampden, . . .			127	12	9	18	1.50
Hampshire, . . .			61	5	8	5	1.00
Middlesex, . . .			398	32	8	51	1.59
Nantucket, . . .			3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .			131	10	8	17	1.70
Plymouth, . . .			70	3	4	6	2.00
Suffolk, . . .			231	34	15	75	2.20
Worcester, . . .			347	30	9	48	1.60
For the State, .			1,806	152	8	249	1.63

age; and for the additional reason, that it was sometimes impossible to determine whether the dependents were adults or children.

Five thousand two hundred and forty-nine males answered this question, or 68 per cent of the whole number returning schedules; 152 females answered, or 8 per cent of the whole. The inquiry is one usually inapplicable to the latter sex, which accounts for the small number answering. It will be noticed, also, that the average is about one person more for the males than for the females. In regard to dependence, there seems to be a slight difference in favor of those counties which have the most distinctly urban population, and in which manufact-

Hours Employed—Males.

C O U N T I E S .		No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable,	.	177	85	48	977	11.50
Berkshire,	.	168	144	86	1,495	10.38
Bristol,	.	335	292	87	3,083	10.56
Dukes,	.	45	27	60	267	9.89
Essex,	.	616	566	92	5,876	10.38
Franklin,	.	132	111	84	961	8.66
Hampden,	.	611	545	89	5,752	10.55
Hampshire,	.	106	82	77	937	11.45
Middlesex,	.	1,957	1,806	92	18,359	10.16
Nantucket,	.	17	17	100	136	8.00
Norfolk,	.	423	364	86	3,619	9.94
Plymouth,	.	317	260	82	2,693	10.37
Suffolk,	.	1,616	1,424	88	15,022	10.55
Worcester,	.	1,228	1,063	87	11,433	10.75
For the State,		7,748	6,786	88	70,610	10.41

ures supply the chief means of support. In Suffolk, Worcester, Plymouth, Middlesex and Hampden, the average is low. In Berkshire and Hampshire, it is high. Yet, in Bristol, with a large population in cities, the average is high, and in Barnstable, low.

"Number of hours per day employed in your occupation," was the form of inquiry made. The per cent of females answering this question appears to be larger than of males. This is owing, probably, to the fact that a large proportion of the former are employed in school teaching, an employment in which the hours of labor are regulated by laws and ordinances; and being thus made exact, the question is more sus-

Hours Employed—Females.

C O U N T I E S.			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	.	.	52	50	96	321	6.42
Berkshire,	.	.	58	58	100	339	5.84
Bristol,	.	.	64	60	94	407	6.78
Dukes,	.	.	10	8	80	48	6.00
Essex,	.	.	204	196	96	1,211	6.18
Franklin,	.	.	50	50	100	303	6.06
Hampden,	.	.	127	127	100	803	6.32
Hampshire,	.	.	61	60	98	385	6.42
Middlesex,	.	.	398	393	99	2,302	5.86
Nantucket,	.	.	3	3	100	18	6.00
Norfolk,	.	.	131	122	93	749	6.14
Plymouth,	.	.	70	66	94	457	6.92
Suffolk,	.	.	231	214	93	1,609	7.52
Worcester,	.	.	347	337	97	2,113	6.27
For the State,	.		1,806	1,744	97	11,065	6.34

ceptible of answer, than in the cases of many avocations pursued by men. For instance, a clergyman or a travelling salesman can hardly reply with any definiteness to this question; hence many have made no reply. The fact that so large a proportion of the female returns were from public school teachers who are employed but five or six hours per day, also accounts for the great difference in the average hours of labor performed.

It is noticeable, that the counties in which that average is the largest, are the same for both sexes; viz., Barnstable, Bristol, Hampden, Hampshire and Suffolk. Plymouth, however, shows a large average for females.

Days Employed—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	157	89	44,071	280.71
Berkshire, . . .	168	133	79	38,341	288.28
Bristol, . . .	335	282	84	82,959	294.18
Dukes, . . .	45	29	64	8,131	280.38
Essex, . . .	616	529	86	152,485	288.25
Franklin, . . .	132	120	91	35,765	298.04
Hampden, . . .	611	526	86	156,221	296.99
Hampshire, . . .	106	82	77	24,244	295.66
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	1,635	84	480,425	293.84
Nantucket, . . .	17	16	94	4,390	274.38
Norfolk, . . .	423	388	92	97,228	250.59
Plymouth, . . .	317	250	79	71,886	287.54
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	1,367	85	405,479	296.62
Worcester, . . .	1,228	1,024	83	296,320	289.37
For the State, . .	7,748	6,538	84	1,897,945	290.29

The number of days employed during the year is much less for females than for males, and the reason for it is probably the same as that given in respect to the hours per day employed. Clergymen have generally responded that they worked 365 days during the year, while public school teachers, who are mostly females, are engaged in their business, in cities, but about 200 days, and in country towns, no more than one-half as long.

It is a little remarkable that the average for females, in Suffolk County, should be so much in excess of any of the other county averages.

Days Employed—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	52	52	100	7,683	147.75
Berkshire, . . .	58	57	98	8,112	142.32
Bristol, . . .	64	62	97	11,974	193.13
Dukes, . . .	10	9	90	923	102.56
Essex, . . .	204	174	85	36,821	211.61
Franklin, . . .	50	47	94	6,654	141.57
Hampden, . . .	127	124	98	21,626	174.40
Hampshire, . . .	61	59	97	8,748	148.27
Middlesex, . . .	398	361	91	75,285	208.55
Nantucket, . . .	3	3	100	487	162.33
Norfolk, . . .	131	117	89	21,572	184.38
Plymouth, . . .	70	63	90	11,256	178.67
Suffolk, . . .	231	190	82	48,899	257.36
Worcester, . . .	347	323	93	55,636	172.25
For the State, . .	1,806	1,641	91	315,676	192.37

{: The average number of days employed for all female salaried persons in the State who returned schedules, is 192.37, or less than 62 per cent of the working days in a year.

Keeping in mind what we have just said respecting those who teach, it will be seen that those engaged in other occupations, such as salesmen, book-keepers, etc., whose employments are carried on during all the working days of the year, cannot, in a very large proportion of cases, have steady engagements.

Daily Wages—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Percent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	110	62	\$296 13	\$2 69
Berkshire, . . .	168	114	68	358 50	3 14
Bristol, . . .	335	249	74	707 33	2 84
Dukes, . . .	45	22	49	49 01	2 28
Essex, . . .	616	453	74	1,317 00	2 91
Franklin, . . .	132	95	72	248 99	2 63
Hampden, . . .	611	358	59	1,260 99	3 52
Hampshire, . . .	106	58	55	142 84	2 46
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	1,411	72	4,481 86	3 18
Nantucket, . . .	17	10	59	26 60	2 66
Norfolk, . . .	423	289	68	940 36	3 25
Plymouth, . . .	317	220	69	694 73	3 15
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	1,237	77	3,912 17	3 16
Worcester, . . .	1,228	848	69	2,483 23	2 93
For the State, . .	7,748	5,474	71	16,919 74	3 09

The average daily wages of male salaried persons is shown to be \$3.09, and of female salaried persons, \$1.94. Probably these sums are much below the amount that would have been fixed upon by any one having no data to assist the judgment. But the large proportion of salesmen and clerks who work for two, three or four hundred dollars per year, has the effect of thus reducing the average.

Hampden County furnishes the highest average, and, strange to say, Hampshire, which adjoins it, furnishes the lowest, with one exception, for males, and the lowest, with three exceptions, for females.

Daily Wages—Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .			52	50	96	\$77 37	\$1 55
Berkshire, . . .			58	40	69	58 05	1 45
Bristol, . . .			64	60	94	116 00	1 93
Dukes, . . .			10	6	60	8 35	1 39
Essex, . . .			204	154	75	294 60	1 91
Franklin, . . .			50	44	88	60 24	1 37
Hampden, . . .			127	92	72	204 40	2 22
Hampshire, . . .			61	54	89	82 24	1 52
Middlesex, . . .			398	329	83	702 41	2 13
Nantucket, . . .			3	3	100	3 86	1 29
Norfolk, . . .			131	107	82	205 51	1 92
Plymouth, . . .			70	49	70	85 51	1 75
Suffolk, . . .			231	169	73	349 20	2 07
Worcester, . . .			347	307	88	590 55	1 92
For the State, . .			1,806	1,464	81	2,838 29	1 94

In regard to these exceptions, a sufficiently large number did not answer in Dukes and Nantucket to make a valuable average, being only six females in the former and three in the latter.

After Hampden, Middlesex County pays the highest salaries to both male and female, and is followed by Suffolk with a rate nearly as high.

Yearly Wages—Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Percent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . .	177	173	98	\$137,030 00	\$792 08
Berkshire, . .	168	155	92	155,046 00	1,000 30
Bristol, . . .	335	323	96	312,201 00	966 57
Dukes, . . .	45	44	98	30,341 00	689 57
Essex, . . .	616	581	94	565,575 00	973 45
Franklin, . . .	132	128	97	111,157 00	868 41
Hampden, . . .	611	591	97	660,559 00	1,117 70
Hampshire, . . .	106	100	94	102,599 00	1,025 99
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	1,851	95	1,923,075 00	1,038 94
Nantucket, . . .	17	17	100	13,617 00	801 00
Norfolk, . . .	423	409	97	429,674 00	1,050 55
Plymouth, . . .	317	298	94	269,722 00	905 11
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	1,516	94	1,598,268 00	1,054 27
Worcester, . . .	1,228	1,128	92	1,123,355 00	995 88
For the State, . .	7,748	7,314	94	7,432,219 00	1,016 16

This question read in the schedule, "Amount of wages derived from your occupation during the year."

In the examination of these tables and those preceding relating to daily wages and to the number of days employed, a brief explanation is necessary in regard to one point, that no one may be led astray. It may seem that the "average for each person answering," in the above tables, for any particular county, can be divided by the "average for each person answering" in the tables of daily wages, and produce the "average for each person answering" in the tables of days employed, or by the average of days employed, and produce the daily wages. This could not be done even had the same

Yearly Wages—Females.

C O U N T I E S .		No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	.	52	52	100	\$11,600 00	\$223 08
Berkshire,	.	58	58	100	12,819 00	221 02
Bristol,	.	64	64	100	23,723 00	370 67
Dukes,	.	10	10	100	1,192 00	119 20
Essex,	.	204	199	98	84,028 00	422 25
Franklin,	.	50	49	98	11,647 00	237 69
Hampden,	.	127	126	99	55,160 00	437 78
Hampshire,	.	61	61	100	13,897 00	227 82
Middlesex,	.	398	393	99	178,987 00	455 44
Nantucket,	.	3	3	100	597 00	199 00
Norfolk,	.	131	129	98	49,115 00	380 74
Plymouth,	.	70	67	96	23,110 00	344 93
Suffolk,	.	231	225	97	128,813 00	572 50
Worcester,	.	347	242	70	125,777 00	519 74
For the State,		1,806	1,678	93	720,465 00	429 36

persons answered each question. But the persons who replied as to days employed are not identical with those who replied as to daily wages and yearly wages. So it is plainly seen that no relation can possibly exist between the averages of these three tables.

Other Earnings—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . .	177	50	28	\$8,365 00	\$167 30
Berkshire, . .	168	39	23	7,280 00	186 67
Bristol, . . .	335	59	18	13,853 00	234 80
Dukes, . . .	45	20	44	4,285 00	214 25
Essex, . . .	616	122	20	26,294 00	215 52
Franklin, . . .	132	26	20	3,367 00	129 50
Hampden, . . .	611	116	19	23,892 00	205 97
Hampshire, . . .	106	25	24	5,190 00	207 60
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	272	14	57,980 00	213 16
Nantucket, . . .	17	7	41	655 00	93 57
Norfolk, . . .	423	93	22	16,087 00	172 98
Plymouth, . . .	317	57	18	11,838 00	207 68
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	165	10	43,729 00	265 02
Worcester, . . .	1,228	253	21	57,716 00	228 13
For the State, .	7,748	1,304	17	280,531 00	215 13

The tables on this and the following page exhibit the results obtained from the inquiry, "Amount of your other earnings." By this question, it was intended to discover the amounts earned by individuals outside their regular occupations. The average for males, throughout the State, is shown to be \$215.13, and for females, \$94.97.

These are sums of considerable consequence, and increase vitally the annual revenue to be expended in the support of life. The annual income for males is thus enlarged to \$1,231.29, and for females, to \$524.33.

The amounts of "other earnings" returned represent, in many cases, undoubtedly, much severer labor for each dollar

Other Earnings—Females.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .	52	11	21	\$365 00	\$33 18
Berkshire, . . .	58	6	10	205 00	34 17
Bristol, . . .	64	10	16	341 00	34 10
Dukes, . . .	10	5	50	215 00	43 00
Essex, . . .	204	18	9	1,181 00	65 61
Franklin, . . .	50	5	10	143 00	28 60
Hampden, . . .	127	10	8	1,619 00	161 90
Hampshire, . . .	61	9	15	223 00	24 78
Middlesex, . . .	398	33	8	4,800 00	145 45
Nantucket, . . .	3	1	33	25 00	25 00
Norfolk, . . .	131	6	5	286 00	47 67
Plymouth, . . .	70	6	9	745 00	124 17
Suffolk, . . .	231	10	4	1,938 00	193 80
Worcester, . . .	347	63	18	6,244 00	99 11
For the State, .	1,806	193	11	18,330 00	94 97

produced than do the amounts of "yearly wages" returned. They are the hardly earned dollars toiled for by evening lamps, when the system is already exhausted by a regular day's work.

Fifty-four per cent more males than females have answered this question. Suffolk County seems to have furnished the smallest per cent of answers for both sexes. And, throwing out Dukes and Nantucket, in which the replies were too few to be of much value in arriving at a percentage, Barnstable furnished the largest. In other words, the county most essentially urban possesses the smallest per cent of persons who add to their regular income by extraordinary earnings;

Children's Earnings Returned by Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	17	10	\$2,694 00	\$158 47
Berkshire, . . .	168	6	4	1,045 00	174 17
Bristol,	335	17	5	6,005 00	353 23
Dukes,	45	1	2	15 00	15 00
Essex,	616	24	4	5,467 00	227 79
Franklin,	132	6	5	785 00	130 83
Hampden,	611	20	3	3,703 00	185 15
Hampshire,	106	9	8	1,598 00	177 55
Middlesex,	1,957	53	3	12,634 00	238 38
Nantucket,	17	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	423	14	3	2,616 00	186 93
Plymouth,	317	14	4	1,847 00	131 93
Suffolk,	1,616	36	2	6,107 00	169 64
Worcester,	1,228	38	3	6,840 00	180 00
For the State, . .	7,748	255	3	51,356 00	201 39

while the one most essentially rural possesses the largest. Yet the average amount for each is among the smallest for the latter, and the very largest for the former.

"Amount of minor children's earnings," was intended to secure a return of the sums earned by those children under legal age, living in the family, and contributing by their labor to the income of the family. Naturally, it was a question that would be answered by but few women, and it will be seen by the table that in but three counties, and by only four women, were replies made. The average (\$315.50) derived from the replies of so few persons is manifestly of small value in furnishing a basis for speculation.

Children's Earnings Returned by Females.

C O U N T I E S .		No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .		52	1	2	\$50 00	\$50 00
Berkshire, . . .		58	—	—	—	—
Bristol,		64	—	—	—	—
Dukes,		10	—	—	—	—
Essex,		204	—	—	—	—
Franklin,		50	—	—	—	—
Hampden,		127	1	8	62 00	62 00
Hampshire,		61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex,		398	—	—	—	—
Nantucket,		3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,		181	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,		70	—	—	—	—
Suffolk,		231	2	9	1,150 00	575 00
Worcester,		347	—	—	—	—
For the State, . .		1,806	4	2	1,262 00	315 50

The 255 males who answered were sufficient in number to afford an average that is of real value in determining the worth of the assistance of children in the support of families.

The combined yearly wages, other earnings and children's earnings of males having salaries, is thus shown to be \$1,432.68.

A few pages forward is shown the wife's earnings, a fourth means of increase of the family income. It is to be borne in mind, however, that but a small number of males returning schedules have *all* these sources of revenue.

In connection with this subject of children's earnings, especial attention is called to Part IV., Chap. IV. (page 354),

Unable to Work—Returned by Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable,	177	3	2	3	1.00
Berkshire,	168	3	2	3	1.00
Bristol,	335	2	—	2	1.00
Dukes,	45	2	4	4	2.00
Essex,	616	11	2	11	1.00
Franklin,	132	3	2	3	1.00
Hampden,	611	9	1	10	1.11
Hampshire,	106	2	2	2	1.00
Middlesex,	1,957	33	2	37	1.12
Nantucket,	17	1	6	1	1.00
Norfolk,	423	6	1	7	1.17
Plymouth,	317	6	2	6	1.00
Suffolk,	1,616	18	1	21	1.17
Worcester,	1,228	32	3	38	1.19
For the State, . . .	7,748	131	2	148	1.13

of the report of this Bureau last year, where will be found much minute and corroborative information upon the same subject.

This question appeared in the schedule as, "Number of persons in the family, over eighteen years of age, prevented by continuous sickness or physical disability from attending to any occupation."

The result shows that there is less than two per cent of infirm dependence among males, or that for every fifty-two persons who returned schedules, there was one person unable to work.

Unable to Work—Returned by Females.

C O U N T I E S .	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	52	—	—	—	—
Berkshire,	58	—	—	—	—
Bristol,	64	—	—	—	—
Dukes,	10	—	—	—	—
Essex,	204	2	1	2	1.00
Franklin,	50	1	2	1	1.00
Hampden,	127	—	—	—	—
Hampshire,	61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex,	398	2	—	3	1.50
Nantucket,	3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	131	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,	70	1	1	1	1.00
Suffolk,	231	2	1	2	1.00
Worcester,	347	1	—	1	1.00
For the State, . .	1,806	9	—	10	1.11

Among females, there was only one person unable to work to every 180 returning schedules.

Persons Owning Houses—Males.

C O U N T I E S.		No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable,	.	177	67	38	67	1.00
Berkshire,	.	168	33	20	33	1.00
Bristol,	.	335	54	16	54	1.00
Dukes,	.	45	19	42	19	1.00
Essex,	.	616	143	23	143	1.00
Franklin,	.	132	30	23	30	1.00
Hampden,	.	611	121	20	121	1.00
Hampshire,	.	106	21	20	21	1.00
Middlesex,	.	1,957	464	24	464	1.00
Nantucket,	.	17	6	35	6	1.00
Norfolk,	.	423	108	26	108	1.00
Plymouth,	.	317	89	28	89	1.00
Suffolk,	.	1,616	197	12	197	1.00
Worcester,	.	1,228	214	17	214	1.00
For the State,	.	7,748	1,566	20	1,566	1.00

The highest per cent of persons owning houses is found in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket; and the lowest in Bristol, Suffolk and Worcester. Referring to page 32, it will be seen that the same counties make a similar exhibit for the wage class. The rural counties, generally, seem to have the largest house-owning population. Berkshire, considering that its people are chiefly agricultural, has a small per cent of persons who own the houses in which they live. The State average is barely maintained in this county. Among the wage class (page 32), this fact appears still more prominently, the county average being below the State.

Persons Owning Houses—Females.

C O U N T I E S .				No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	.	.	.	52	1	2	1	1.00
Berkshire,	.	.	.	58	1	2	1	1.00
Bristol,	.	.	.	64	1	2	1	1.00
Dukes,	.	.	.	10	—	—	—	—
Essex,	.	.	.	204	8	4	8	1.00
Franklin,	.	.	.	50	—	—	—	—
Hampden,	.	.	.	127	1	—	1	1.00
Hampshire,	.	.	.	61	1	2	1	1.00
Middlesex,	.	.	.	398	10	3	10	1.00
Nantucket,	.	.	.	3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	.	.	.	131	3	2	3	1.00
Plymouth,	.	.	.	70	2	3	2	1.00
Suffolk,	.	.	.	231	3	1	3	1.00
Worcester,	.	.	.	347	4	1	4	1.00
For the State,	.	.		1,806	35	2	35	1.00

The remarks here made refer to the males, the number of females answering this inquiry being too few to make the percentages valuable.

The possession of a house is one of the most important acquisitions made by man; hence the results obtained by this question are of considerable value in an examination into the condition of any portion of the laboring people of a State.

The combination of the returns of those owning houses with those who hire, does not, of course, equal all who have returned schedules, as there are many who are simply boarders, and neither own nor rent a house. There is every reason to believe that these two questions (*persons owning houses*,

Amount of Mortgage—Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	14	8	\$9,610 00	\$686 43
Berkshire, . . .	168	12	7	23,900 00	1,991 67
Bristol, . . .	335	13	4	37,710 00	2,900 77
Dukes, . . .	45	3	7	3,325 00	1,108 33
Essex, . . .	616	57	9	108,695 00	1,906 93
Franklin, . . .	132	17	13	12,400 00	729 41
Hampden, . . .	611	64	10	175,955 00	2,749 30
Hampshire, . . .	106	13	12	33,900 00	2,607 70
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	254	13	585,657 00	2,305 74
Nantucket, . . .	17	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	423	56	13	131,545 00	2,349 02
Plymouth, . . .	317	27	9	34,480 00	1,277 04
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	112	7	378,300 00	3,377 68
Worcester, . . .	1,228	113	9	316,322 00	2,799 31
For the State, .	7,748	755	10	1,851,799 00	2,452 71

and *number of rooms hired*) have been very fully answered in cases where they were applicable.

The question as to ownership of house was followed immediately by the question, "If you own it, what is the amount of mortgage on it?"

The average amount of each mortgage, for males, is \$2,452.71, and for females, \$1,869.74. The latter average is of less value, as it is based on only 19 returns.

It will be seen that the amount varies greatly in the different counties.

In Barnstable, it is but \$686.43, while in Suffolk, it is \$3,377.68. In Franklin and Plymouth, it is also low, as

Amount of Mortgage—Females.

C O U N T I E S .	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
				an-	an-
Barnstable, . . .	52	1	2	\$350 00	\$350 00
Berkshire, . . .	58	1	2	500 00	500 00
Bristol, . . .	64	—	—	—	—
Dukes, . . .	10	—	—	—	—
Essex, . . .	204	3	1	2,350 00	783 33
Franklin, . . .	50	—	—	—	—
Hampden, . . .	127	—	—	—	—
Hampshire, . . .	61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex, . . .	398	9	2	13,225 00	1,469 44
Nantucket, . . .	3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	131	—	—	—	—
Plymouth, . . .	70	—	—	—	—
Suffolk, . . .	231	3	1	17,500 00	5,833 33
Worcester, . . .	347	2	—	1,600 00	800 00
For the State, . .	1,806	19	1	35,525 00	1,869 74

compared with the general average for the State. In Dukes, the returns were so few as to make the result of less value. In Nantucket, it will be noticed by the preceding tables, that there were six persons owning houses, and by the above it is seen that there were no mortgages.

By the preceding pages, it is seen that 1,566 males and 35 females own houses,—an aggregate of 1,601 persons; by the above, there are found to be 755 males and 19 females who live in mortgaged houses,—an aggregate of 774; or a little over 48 per cent of those owning houses. Among wage laborers (page 34), $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the houses were found to be thus encumbered.

Rate of Interest—Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	14	8	109.7	7.8
Berkshire, . . .	168	9	5	63.5	7.0
Bristol, . . .	335	13	4	96.3	7.4
Dukes, . . .	45	3	7	19.0	6.3
Essex, . . .	616	57	9	419.5	7.4
Franklin, . . .	132	17	13	120.5	7.1
Hampden, . . .	611	64	10	461.3	7.2
Hampshire, . . .	106	13	12	92.8	7.1
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	250	13	1,883.6	7.5
Nantucket, . . .	17	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .	423	56	13	427.7	7.6
Plymouth, . . .	317	26	8	191.6	7.4
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	108	7	809.1	7.5
Worcester, . . .	1,228	112	9	780.5	6.9
For the State, .	7,748	742	10	5,475.1	7.4

The rate of interest paid on mortgages in the different sections of the State, as shown by the above tables, makes an interesting exhibit.

Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire and Worcester show a rate per cent less than the average for the State, being the only counties in which it was below, except Dukes, from which only three replies to the question were received; not enough on which to base a proper average.

The highest rate per cent is in Barnstable. After which come Norfolk, Middlesex and Suffolk. These are all that are above the State average.

Rate of Interest—Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	.	.	52	1	2	7.0	7.0
Berkshire,	.	.	58	1	2	8.0	8.0
Bristol,	.	.	64	—	—	—	—
Dukes,	.	.	10	—	—	—	—
Essex,	.	.	204	3	1	21.8	7.3
Franklin,	.	.	50	—	—	—	—
Hampden,	.	.	127	—	—	—	—
Hampshire,	.	.	61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex,	.	.	398	9	2	68.5	7.6
Nantucket,	.	.	3	1	—	—	—
Norfolk,	.	.	131	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,	.	.	70	—	—	—	—
Suffolk,	.	.	231	3	1	21.0	7.0
Worcester,	.	.	347	1	—	7.0	7.0
For the State,	.		1,806	18	1	133.3	7.4

Number of Rooms hired by Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable,	177	43	24	254	5.91
Berkshire,	168	61	36	463	7.59
Bristol,	335	136	41	919	6.76
Dukes,	45	10	22	71	7.10
Essex,	616	247	40	1,714	6.94
Franklin,	132	53	40	359	6.77
Hampden,	611	276	45	1,738	6.30
Hampshire,	106	37	35	235	6.35
Middlesex,	1,957	749	38	4,826	6.43
Nantucket,	17	5	29	24	4.80
Norfolk,	423	168	40	1,173	6.98
Plymouth,	317	111	35	703	6.33
Suffolk,	1,616	710	44	3,922	5.52
Worcester,	1,228	596	49	3,627	6.09
For the State, .	7,748	3,202	41	20,028	6.25

Three thousand two hundred and two males answer that they hire houses, aggregating 20,028 rooms; an average of 6.25 rooms to each. Among females, 122 answer that they hire 498 rooms; an average of 4.08 rooms to each.

In Berkshire County, the number of rooms to the family is more than in any other, being 7.59 to each, for males answering, and 6.50 to each, for females answering. Suffolk, Worcester and Barnstable afford the least number of rooms to each male answering. This is what we might have expected in regard to Suffolk and Worcester, as they contain large masses of people living within concentrated limits who are obliged to content themselves with restricted accommodations.

Number of Rooms hired by Females.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable,	52	—	—	—	—
Berkshire,	58	2	3	13	6.50
Bristol,	64	3	5	19	6.33
Dukes,	10	—	—	—	—
Essex,	204	11	5	50	4.55
Franklin,	50	—	—	—	—
Hampden,	127	13	10	47	3.60
Hampshire,	61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex,	398	21	5	98	4.67
Nantucket,	3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	131	4	3	9	2.25
Plymouth,	70	1	1	1	1.00
Suffolk,	231	40	17	133	3.33
Worcester,	347	27	8	128	4.74
For the State, . .	1,806	122	7	498	4.08

But in Barnstable it would have been natural to expect to find a different condition of affairs. The explanation may lie in the different occupations pursued in a maritime county like Barnstable, many schedules in the latter county being received from master mariners and those connected with seafaring employments, whose families, owing to the absence of the husband, would be likely to require a smaller tenement than others. It will be noticed that the average for Plymouth County is low, as compared with the interior portions of the State.

Rent Paid by Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . .	177	48	27	\$3,232 00	\$67 33
Berkshire, . .	168	61	36	10,088 00	165 37
Bristol, . . .	335	136	41	26,401 00	194 12
Dukes, . . .	45	11	24	845 00	76 82
Essex, . . .	616	253	41	45,029 00	177 98
Franklin, . . .	132	54	41	8,036 00	148 81
Hampden, . . .	611	279	46	56,710 00	203 26
Hampshire, . . .	106	42	40	6,870 00	163 57
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	744	38	163,645 00	219 95
Nantucket, . . .	17	5	29	175 00	35 00
Norfolk, . . .	423	166	39	29,924 00	180 26
Plymouth, . . .	317	111	35	16,013 00	144 26
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	723	45	212,889 00	294 45
Worcester, . . .	1,228	460	37	107,979 00	234 74
For the State, . .	7,748	3,093	40	687,836 00	222 38

In respect to the amount paid for rent in different localities, the tables above furnish much instruction. The cost for shelter varies widely, much more widely than it would be natural to expect, considering that there is no such extraordinary difference in the county statements of yearly earnings. In Barnstable, the rent paid per year is only \$67.33; in Berkshire, it is \$165.37; in Franklin, \$148.81; in Hampshire, \$163.57. While in Suffolk, it is \$294.45; in Worcester, \$234.74, and in Middlesex, \$219.95. The average for the State, for males, is seen to be \$222.38.

Rent Paid by Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .			52	1	2	\$156 00	\$156 00
Berkshire, . . .			58	2	3	218 00	109 00
Bristol, . . .			64	4	6	744 00	186 00
Dukes, . . .			10	—	—	—	—
Essex, . . .			204	11	5	1,234 00	112 18
Franklin, . . .			50	—	—	—	—
Hampden, . . .			127	13	10	1,212 00	93 23
Hampshire, . . .			61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex, . . .			398	18	5	3,255 00	180 83
Nantucket, . . .			3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .			131	4	3	401 00	100 25
Plymouth, . . .			70	—	—	—	—
Suffolk, . . .			231	38	16	7,287 00	191 76
Worcester, . . .			347	27	8	3,757 00	139 15
For the State, . .			1,806	118	7	18,264 00	154 78

The returns from females are not sufficiently numerous to make the averages obtained especially valuable.

Much the largest per cent of women, hiring rooms and paying rent, is seen to be in Suffolk County.

Value of Garden Crops—Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	31	18	\$510 00	\$16 45
Berkshire, . . .	168	37	22	831 00	22 46
Bristol, . . .	335	28	8	564 00	20 14
Dukes, . . .	45	16	36	255 00	15 94
Essex, . . .	616	64	10	2,329 00	36 39
Franklin, . . .	132	40	30	1,070 00	26 75
Hampden, . . .	611	87	14	1,236 00	14 21
Hampshire, . . .	106	17	16	191 00	11 24
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	117	6	2,398 00	20 49
Nantucket, . . .	17	4	24	58 00	14 50
Norfolk, . . .	423	48	11	1,226 00	25 54
Plymouth, . . .	317	42	13	1,243 00	29 59
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	18	1	362 00	20 11
Worcester, . . .	1,228	26	2	2,174 00	83 61
For the State, . .	7,748	575	7	14,447 00	25 13

This question appeared on the schedules as, "Value of garden crops raised by you, and used in your family, less all money expenditures on account of the same."

The general object of the schedule, it may be seen, was to discover the various sources of income of families, the amounts derived from each source, and the ways of expenditure. As a means of increase to the family revenue, it was believed that the kitchen garden would be found to contribute something considerable. The result justifies our expectations. It is seen that 575 males, out of 7,748, answered this question, equal to 7 per cent,—returning an aggregate value of \$14,447, or an average of \$25.13 to each. It is probable that a considerably

Value of Garden Crops—Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .			52	1	2	\$5 00	\$5 00
Berkshire, . . .			58	2	3	37 00	18 50
Bristol,			64	—	—	—	—
Dukes,			10	1	10	3 00	3 00
Essex,			204	4	2	360 00	90 00
Franklin,			50	—	—	—	—
Hampden,			127	1	—	4 00	4 00
Hampshire,			61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex,			398	1	—	70 00	70 00
Nantucket,			3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,			131	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,			70	—	—	—	—
Suffolk,			231	—	—	—	—
Worcester,			347	3	1	25 00	8 33
For the State, . .			1,806	13	—	504 00	38 77

larger number than have answered are possessed of gardens; as the question is one rather difficult of answer in some cases, and it is likely that many, for that reason, have made no reply. Many persons would consider it an impossibility to fix upon any exact sum as the value of the garden, above what was expended upon it. All such would be likely to leave the question unanswered, and thereby convey the impression that they had no such source of income. Others, not a few, who derive substantial value from a garden, look upon it as a nuisance and a way of expense, rather than of revenue, and hence have made no reply. So that seven per cent does not, probably, represent nearly all the persons having gardens.

Cost of Living of Males.

COUNTIES.	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	151	85	\$97,154 00	\$643 40
Berkshire, . . .	168	134	80	126,601 00	944 78
Bristol, . . .	335	272	81	238,644 00	877 37
Dukes, . . .	45	42	93	16,590 00	395 00
Essex, . . .	616	441	72	370,480 00	840 09
Franklin, . . .	132	102	77	77,560 00	760 39
Hampden, . . .	611	512	84	505,145 00	986 61
Hampshire, . . .	106	74	70	75,995 00	1,026 96
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	1,490	76	1,411,355 00	947 21
Nantucket, . . .	17	10	59	8,175 00	817 50
Norfolk, . . .	423	319	75	304,524 00	954 62
Plymouth, . . .	317	238	75	184,887 00	776 83
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	1,141	71	1,123,510 00	984 67
Worcester, . . .	1,228	929	76	807,042 00	868 72
For the State, .	7,748	5,855	76	5,347,662 00	913 35

The average cost of living, for males returning schedules, is seen to be \$913.35; and for females, \$358.72.

By reference to pages 44 and 45, it will be seen that the corresponding averages for wage laborers are \$488.96 and \$182.86. It was seen (pages 214 and 215) that the yearly earnings of salaried persons were, for males, \$1,016.16; for females, \$429.36; while the yearly earnings of wage laborers were found to be (pages 24 and 25), for males, \$482.72; for females, \$198.76. Thus, considering only males, the earnings of salaried people are seen to be 11 per cent more than their cost of living; while, among wage laborers, the earnings are slightly less than the cost of living.

Cost of Living of Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .			52	27	52	\$5,164 00	\$191 26
Berkshire, . . .			58	32	55	6,720 00	210 00
Bristol, . . .			64	40	63	14,403 00	360 07
Dukes, . . .			10	7	70	1,149 00	164 14
Essex, . . .			204	114	56	40,209 00	352 71
Franklin, . . .			50	15	30	2,961 00	197 40
Hampden, . . .			127	89	70	30,330 00	340 79
Hampshire, . . .			61	31	51	5,782 00	186 52
Middlesex, . . .			398	254	64	95,367 00	375 46
Nantucket, . . .			3	2	67	475 00	237 50
Norfolk, . . .			131	79	60	25,465 00	322 34
Plymouth, . . .			70	25	36	7,254 00	290 16
Suffolk, . . .			231	156	68	83,408 00	534 67
Worcester, . . .			347	210	61	69,094 00	329 02
For the State, . .			1,806	1,081	60	387,781 00	358 72

Number of Volumes in Library—Males.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Schedules Received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	30	17	9,821	327.37
Berkshire, . . .	168	41	24	17,329	422.66
Bristol, . . .	335	62	19	30,927	498.82
Dukes, . . .	45	14	31	3,125	223.21
Essex, . . .	616	131	21	52,548	401.13
Franklin, . . .	132	38	29	15,323	403.24
Hampden, . . .	611	136	22	53,030	389.92
Hampshire, . . .	106	39	37	19,149	491.00
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	334	17	121,054	362.44
Nantucket, . . .	17	4	24	981	245.25
Norfolk, . . .	423	101	24	76,598	758.39
Plymouth, . . .	317	65	21	26,511	407.86
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	161	10	47,854	297.23
Worcester, . . .	1,228	265	22	94,424	356.32
For the State, .	7,748	1,421	18	568,674	400.19

The returns of "volumes in libraries" includes only those libraries containing one hundred volumes or over. All numbers less than this have been disregarded in tabulating. The average for the State, among males, is 400.19. The returns from Norfolk County, in which 101 males answered, out of 423 returning schedules, show an aggregate of 76,598 volumes, or an average of 758.39 to each library. Whether this is to be considered as showing an extraordinary literary activity in that county, which does not exist in other sections of the State, is for the reader to determine. We present the facts, the accuracy of which cannot be questioned, and leave to others the explanation. The returns from some towns, in

Number of Volumes in Library—Females.

C O U N T I E S .			No. of Schedules received.	No. of Females answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Females answering.	Average for each Female answering.
Barnstable, . . .			52	1	2	350	350.00
Berkshire, . . .			58	3	5	450	150.00
Bristol, . . .			64	1	2	200	200.00
Dukes, . . .			10	1	10	200	200.00
Essex, . . .			204	10	5	1,747	174.70
Franklin, . . .			50	1	2	200	200.00
Hampden, . . .			127	4	3	626	156.50
Hampshire, . . .			61	—	—	—	—
Middlesex, . . .			398	13	3	2,750	211.54
Nantucket, . . .			3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, . . .			131	1	—	105	105.00
Plymouth, . . .			70	6	9	869	144.83
Suffolk, . . .			231	11	5	2,555	232.27
Worcester, . . .			347	6	2	1,280	213.33
For the State, .			1,806	58	3	11,332	195.38

regard to this question, were simply astonishing. There were exceptional instances of towns, where from seventy-five to eighty per cent of the salaried persons returning schedules, possessed libraries averaging considerably over one thousand volumes each. Suffolk County, where the public reading facilities are almost unlimited, as was to be expected, returned the smallest number of volumes *per capita* of any of the large counties. This was the case for males. The result differs somewhat for females; but it is always to be borne in mind that the small number of answers from persons of this sex makes the averages of much less value.

Wife's Earnings.

C O U N T I E S .	No. of Schedules received.	No. of Males answering.	Per cent answering.	Aggregate for all Males answering.	Average for each Male answering.
Barnstable, . . .	177	6	3	\$215 00	\$35 83
Berkshire, . . .	168	4	2	542 00	135 50
Bristol, . . .	335	10	3	2,055 00	205 50
Dukes, . . .	45	1	2	75 00	75 00
Essex, . . .	616	18	3	5,361 00	297 83
Franklin, . . .	132	2	2	170 00	85 00
Hampden, . . .	611	41	7	6,204 00	151 32
Hampshire, . . .	106	2	2	150 00	75 00
Middlesex, . . .	1,957	59	3	10,631 00	180 19
Nantucket, . . .	17	2	12	130 00	65 00
Norfolk, . . .	423	24	6	2,952 00	123 00
Plymouth, . . .	317	16	5	2,983 00	186 44
Suffolk, . . .	1,616	32	2	7,243 00	226 34
Worcester, . . .	1,228	55	4	8,059 00	146 53
For the State, .	7,748	272	4	46,770 00	171 95

Four per cent of the salaried persons returning schedules answered as to the "amount of wife's earnings for the year ending May 1, 1875." Two hundred and seventy-two wives, of 7,748 men, earned \$46,770; giving an average of \$171.95 as the earnings of each wife. This is another item to be considered in the examination of the various sources of income which contribute to the support of families. It is to be considered also in the light of its effect on the social and domestic well-being of communities. For it is a question of moment to future generations and even to the present, whether the value of the wages thus brought in is not more than offset by the

physical injury to wives and mothers, and the moral injury to families in the neglected training of children.

CHAPTER II.

PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES, AND EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

The tables of this chapter exhibit a presentation by schedule questions for each of the fourteen counties in the State, and for the State as a whole. The entire number of schedules received is shown, and the number from each sex, the number answering each question, by sexes, the per cent answering in the same way, and the average for each person answering, also by sexes.

The tables of averages following are of great importance, as they present, in a condensed form, the real result of the whole work. They are deduced from returns received from *salaried* persons. In Part I. (pages 66 to 69 inclusive) will be found similar tables having reference to the returns from *wage* laborers.

With these few words of introduction, we proceed to the tabulations.

PRESENTATION BY COUNTIES.

[NOTE.—For a similar presentation respecting *wage* laborers, see Part I., page 50, *et seq.* The facts presented in these tables refer to *salaried* persons.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 177; Females, 52.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	130	2	73	4	2.63	1.50
Hours employed, .	85	50	48	96	11.50	6.42
Days employed, .	157	52	89	100	280.71	147.75
Daily wages, .	110	50	62	96	\$2.69	\$1.55
Yearly wages, .	173	52	98	100	\$792.08	\$223.08
Other earnings, .	50	11	28	21	\$167.30	\$33.18
Wife's earnings, .	6	—	3	—	\$35.83	—
Children's earnings,	17	1	10	2	\$158.47	\$50.00
Unable to work, .	3	—	2	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	67	1	38	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	14	1	8	2	\$686.43	\$350.00
Rate of interest, .	14	1	8	2	7.80	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	43	—	24	—	5.91	—
Rent paid, . . .	48	1	27	2	\$67.33	\$156.00
Value of garden crops, . . .	31	1	18	2	\$16.45	\$5.00
Cost of living, .	151	27	85	52	\$643.40	\$191.26
Number of volumes in library, . . .	30	1	17	2	327.37	350.00

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 168; Females, 58.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	108	3	64	5	2.93	1.00
Hours employed, .	144	58	86	100	10.38	5.84
Days employed, .	133	57	79	98	288.28	142.32
Daily wages, .	114	40	68	69	\$3.14	\$1.45
Yearly wages, .	155	58	92	100	\$1,000.30	\$221.02
Other earnings, .	39	6	23	10	\$186.67	\$34.17
Wife's earnings, .	4	—	2	—	\$135.50	—
Children's earnings,	6	—	4	—	\$174.17	—
Unable to work, .	3	—	2	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	33	1	20	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	12	1	7	2	\$1,991.67	\$500.00
Rate of interest, .	9	1	5	2	7.00	8.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	61	2	36	3	7.59	6.50
Rent paid, . . .	61	2	36	3	\$165.37	\$109.00
Value of garden crops, . . .	37	2	22	3	\$22.46	\$18.50
Cost of living, .	134	32	80	55	\$944.78	\$210.00
Number of volumes in library, . . .	41	3	24	5	422.66	150.00

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 335; Females, 64.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	225	2	67	3	2.84	1.00
Hours employed, .	292	60	87	94	10.56	6.78
Days employed, .	282	62	84	97	294.18	193.13
Daily wages, .	249	60	74	94	\$2.84	\$1.93
Yearly wages, .	323	64	96	100	\$966.57	\$370.67
Other earnings, .	59	10	18	16	\$234.80	\$34.10
Wife's earnings, .	10	—	3	—	\$205.50	—
Children's earnings,	17	—	5	—	\$353.23	—
Unable to work, .	2	—	—	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	54	1	16	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	13	—	4	—	\$2,900.77	—
Rate of interest, .	13	—	4	—	7.40	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	136	3	41	5	6.76	6.33
Rent paid, . . .	136	4	41	6	\$194.12	\$186.00
Value of garden crops, . . .	28	—	8	—	\$20.14	—
Cost of living, .	272	40	81	63	\$877.37	\$360.07
Number of volumes in library, . . .	62	1	19	2	498.82	200.00

DUKES COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 45; Females, 10.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	M.	F.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Persons dependent,	43	1	96	10	2.74	1.00
Hours employed, .	27	8	60	80	9.89	6.00
Days employed, .	29	9	64	90	280.38	102.56
Daily wages, . .	22	6	49	60	\$2.23	\$1.39
Yearly wages, .	44	10	98	100	\$689.57	\$119.20
Other earnings, .	20	5	44	50	\$214.25	\$43.00
Wife's earnings, .	1	—	2	—	\$75.00	—
Children's earnings,	1	—	2	—	\$15.00	—
Unable to work, .	2	—	4	—	2.00	—
Who own houses, .	19	—	42	—	1.00	—
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	3	—	7	—	\$1,108.33	—
Rate of interest, .	3	—	7	—	6.30	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	10	—	22	—	7.10	—
Rent paid, . . .	11	—	24	—	\$76.82	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	16	1	36	10	\$15.94	\$3.00
Cost of living, . .	42	7	93	70	\$395.00	\$164.14
Number of volumes in library, . . .	14	1	31	10	223.21	200.00

ESSEX COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 616; Females, 204.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	420	17	68	8	2.74	1.12
Hours employed, .	566	196	92	96	10.38	6.18
Days employed, .	529	174	86	85	288.25	211.61
Daily wages, .	453	154	74	75	\$2.91	\$1.91
Yearly wages, .	581	199	94	98	\$973.45	\$422.25
Other earnings, .	122	18	20	9	\$215.52	\$65.61
Wife's earnings, .	18	—	3	—	\$297.83	—
Children's earnings,	24	—	4	—	\$227.79	—
Unable to work, .	11	2	2	1	1.00	1.00
Who own houses, .	143	8	23	4	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	57	3	9	1	\$1,906.93	\$783.33
Rate of interest, .	57	3	9	1	7.40	7.30
Number of rooms hired, . . .	247	11	40	5	6.94	4.55
Rent paid, . . .	253	11	41	5	\$177.98	\$112.18
Value of garden crops, . . .	64	4	10	2	\$36.39	\$90.00
Cost of living, .	441	114	72	56	\$840.09	\$352.71
Number of volumes in library, . . .	131	10	21	5	401.13	174.70

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 132; Females, 50.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	95	1	72	2	2.55	1.00
Hours employed, .	111	50	84	100	8.66	6.06
Days employed, .	120	47	91	94	298.04	141.57
Daily wages, . .	95	44	72	88	\$2.63	\$1.37
Yearly wages, . .	128	49	97	98	\$868.41	\$237.69
Other earnings, .	26	5	20	10	\$129.50	\$28.60
Wife's earnings, .	2	—	2	—	\$85.00	—
Children's earnings,	6	—	5	—	\$130.83	—
Unable to work, .	3	1	2	2	1.00	1.00
Who own houses, .	30	—	23	—	1.00	—
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	17	—	13	—	\$729.41	—
Rate of interest, .	17	—	13	—	7.10	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	53	—	40	—	6.77	—
Rent paid, . . .	54	—	41	—	\$148.81	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	40	—	30	—	\$26.75	—
Cost of living, . .	102	15	77	30	\$760.39	\$197.40
Number of volumes in library, . . .	38	1	29	2	403.24	200.00

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 611; Females, 127.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT. ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	450	12	74	9	2.64	1.50
Hours employed, .	545	127	89	100	10.55	6.32
Days employed, .	526	124	86	98	296.99	174.40
Daily wages, .	358	92	59	72	\$3.52	\$2.22
Yearly wages, .	591	126	97	99	\$1,117.70	\$437.78
Other earnings, .	116	10	19	8	\$205.97	\$161.90
Wife's earnings, .	41	—	7	—	\$151.32	—
Children's earnings,	20	1	3	—	\$185.15	\$62.00
Unable to work, .	9	—	1	—	1.11	—
Who own houses, .	121	1	20	—	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	64	—	10	—	\$2,749.30	—
Rate of interest, .	64	—	10	—	7.20	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	276	13	45	10	6.30	3.60
Rent paid, . .	279	13	46	10	\$203.26	\$93.23
Value of garden crops, . . .	87	1	14	—	\$14.21	\$.40
Cost of living, .	512	89	84	70	\$986.61	\$340.79
Number of volumes in library, . .	136	4	22	3	389.92	156.50

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 106; Females, 61.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	79	5	75	8	2.81	1.00
Hours employed, .	82	60	77	98	11.45	6.42
Days employed, .	82	59	77	97	295.66	148.27
Daily wages, . .	58	54	55	89	\$2.46	\$1.52
Yearly wages, .	100	61	94	100	\$1,025.99	\$227.82
Other earnings, .	25	9	24	15	\$207.60	\$24.78
Wife's earnings, .	2	—	2	—	\$75.00	—
Children's earnings,	9	—	8	—	\$177.55	—
Unable to work, .	2	—	2	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	21	1	20	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	13	—	12	—	\$2,607.70	—
Rate of interest, .	13	—	12	—	7.10	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	37	—	35	—	6.35	—
Rent paid, . . .	42	—	40	—	\$163.57	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	17	—	16	—	\$11.24	—
Cost of living, .	74	31	70	51	\$1,026.96	\$186.52
Number of volumes in library, . . .	39	—	37	—	491.00	—

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 1,957; Females, 398.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	1,391	32	71	8	2.61	1.59
Hours employed, .	1,806	393	92	99	10.16	5.86
Days employed, .	1,635	361	84	91	293.84	208.55
Daily wages, .	1,411	329	72	83	\$3.18	\$2.13
Yearly wages, .	1,851	393	95	99	\$1,038.94	\$455.44
Other earnings, .	272	33	14	8	\$213.16	\$145.45
Wife's earnings, .	59	—	3	—	\$180.19	—
Children's earnings,	53	—	3	—	\$238.38	—
Unable to work, .	33	2	2	—	1.12	1.50
Who own houses, .	464	10	24	3	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, . . .	254	9	13	2	\$2,305.74	\$1,469.44
Rate of interest, .	250	9	13	2	7.50	7.60
Number of rooms hired, . . .	749	21	38	5	6.43	4.67
Rent paid, . . .	744	18	38	5	\$219.95	\$180.83
Value of garden crops, . . .	117	1	6	—	\$20.49	\$70.00
Cost of living, .	1,490	254	76	64	\$947.21	\$375.46
Number of volumes in library, . .	334	13	17	3	362.44	211.54

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 17; Females, 3.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	12	—	71	—	2.33	—
Hours employed, .	17	3	100	100	8.00	6.00
Days employed, .	16	3	94	100	274.38	162.33
Daily wages, . .	10	3	59	100	\$2.66	\$1.29
Yearly wages, .	17	3	100	100	\$801.00	\$199.00
Other earnings, .	7	1	41	33	\$93.57	\$25.00
Wife's earnings, .	2	—	12	—	\$65.00	—
Children's earnings,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unable to work, .	1	—	6	—	1.00	—
Who own houses, .	6	—	35	—	1.00	—
Amount of mort- gage,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate of interest, .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	5	—	29	—	4.80	—
Rent paid, . . .	5	—	29	—	\$35.00	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	4	—	24	—	\$14.50	—
Cost of living, . .	10	2	59	67	\$817.50	\$237.50
Number of volumes in library, . .	4	—	24	—	245.25	—

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 423; Females, 131.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	310	10	73	8	2.85	1.70
Hours employed, .	364	122	86	93	9.94	6.14
Days employed, .	388	117	92	89	250.59	184.38
Daily wages, .	289	107	68	82	\$3.25	\$1.92
Yearly wages, .	409	129	97	98	\$1,050.55	\$380.74
Other earnings, .	93	6	22	5	\$172.98	\$47.67
Wife's earnings, .	24	—	6	—	\$123.00	—
Children's earnings,	14	—	3	—	\$186.93	—
Unable to work, .	6	—	1	—	1.17	—
Who own houses, .	108	3	26	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	56	—	13	—	\$2,349.02	—
Rate of interest, .	56	—	13	—	7.60	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	168	4	40	3	6.98	2.25
Rent paid, . . .	166	4	39	3	\$180.26	\$100.25
Value of garden crops, . . .	48	—	11	—	\$25.54	—
Cost of living, .	319	79	75	60	\$954.62	\$322.34
Number of volumes in library, . . .	101	1	24	8	758.39	105.00

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 317; Females, 70.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	220	3	69	4	2.65	2.00
Hours employed, .	260	66	82	94	10.37	6.92
Days employed, .	250	63	79	90	287.54	178.67
Daily wages, . .	220	49	69	70	\$3.15	\$1.75
Yearly wages, .	298	67	94	96	\$905.11	\$344.93
Other earnings, .	57	6	18	9	\$207.68	\$124.17
Wife's earnings, .	16	—	5	—	\$186.44	—
Children's earnings,	14	—	4	—	\$131.93	—
Unable to work, .	6	1	2	1	1.00	1.00
Who own houses, .	89	2	28	3	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	27	—	9	—	\$1,277.04	—
Rate of interest, .	26	—	8	—	7.40	—
Number of rooms hired, . . .	111	1	35	1	6.33	1.00
Rent paid, . . .	111	—	35	—	\$144.26	—
Value of garden crops, . . .	42	—	13	—	\$29.59	—
Cost of living, .	238	25	75	36	\$776.83	\$290.16
Number of volumes in library, . . .	65	6	21	9	407.86	144.83

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 1,616; Females, 231.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	959	34	59	15	2.54	2.20
Hours employed, .	1,424	214	88	93	10.55	7.52
Days employed, .	1,367	190	85	82	296.62	257.36
Daily wages, .	1,237	169	77	73	\$3.16	\$2.07
Yearly wages, .	1,516	225	94	97	\$1,054.27	\$572.50
Other earnings, .	165	10	10	4	\$265.02	\$193.80
Wife's earnings, .	32	—	2	—	\$226.34	—
Children's earnings,	36	2	2	—	\$169.64	\$575.00
Unable to work, .	18	2	1	—	1.17	1.00
Who own houses, .	197	3	12	1	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, . . .	112	3	7	1	\$3,377.68	\$5,833.33
Rate of interest, .	108	3	7	1	7.50	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	710	40	44	17	5.52	3.33
Rent paid, . . .	723	38	45	16	\$294.45	\$191.76
Value of garden crops, . . .	18	—	1	—	\$20.11	—
Cost of living, .	1,141	156	71	68	\$984.67	\$534.67
Number of volumes in library, . . .	161	11	10	5	207.23	232.27

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 1,228; Females, 347.

SCHEDULE QUES- TIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PER- SON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	807	30	66	9	2.60	1.60
Hours employed, .	1,063	337	87	97	10.75	6.27
Days employed, .	1,024	323	83	93	289.37	172.25
Daily wages, . .	848	307	69	88	\$2.93	\$1.92
Yearly wages, .	1,128	242	92	70	\$995.88	\$519.74
Other earnings, .	253	63	21	18	\$228.13	\$99.11
Wife's earnings, .	55	—	4	—	\$146.53	—
Children's earnings,	38	—	3	—	\$180.00	—
Unable to work, .	32	1	3	—	1.19	1.00
Who own houses, .	214	4	17	1	1.00	1.00
Amount of mort- gage, . . .	113	2	9	—	\$2,799.31	\$800.00
Rate of interest, .	112	1	9	—	6.90	7.00
Number of rooms hired, . . .	596	27	49	8	6.09	4.74
Rent paid, . . .	460	27	37	8	\$234.74	\$139.15
Value of garden crops, . . .	26	3	2	1	\$83.61	\$8.33
Cost of living, .	929	210	76	61	\$868.72	\$329.02
Number of volumes in library, . . .	265	6	22	2	356.32	213.33

FOR THE STATE.

Whole Number of Schedules Received,—Males, 7,748; Females, 1,806.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	NUMBER ANSWERING.		PER CENT ANSWERING.		AVERAGE FOR EACH PERSON ANSWERING.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	5,249	152	68	8	2.64	1.63
Hours employed, .	6,786	1,744	88	97	10.41	6.34
Days employed, .	6,538	1,641	84	91	290.29	192.87
Daily wages, . .	5,474	1,464	71	81	\$3.09	\$1.94
Yearly wages, .	7,314	1,678	94	92	\$1,016.16	\$429.36
Other earnings, .	1,304	193	17	11	\$215.13	\$94.97
Wife's earnings, .	272	-	4	-	\$171.95	-
Children's earnings,	255	4	3	-	\$201.39	\$315.50
Unable to work, .	131	9	2	-	1.13	1.11
Who own houses, .	1,566	35	20	2	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage, . . .	755	19	10	1	\$2,452.71	\$1,869.74
Rate of interest, .	742	18	10	1	7.40	7.40
Number of rooms hired, . . .	3,202	122	41	7	6.25	4.08
Rent paid, . . .	3,093	118	40	7	\$222.38	\$154.78
Value of garden crops, . . .	575	13	7	-	\$25.13	\$38.77
Cost of living, .	5,855	1,081	76	60	\$913.35	\$358.72
Number of volumes in library, . .	1,421	58	18	3	400.19	195.38

EXHIBIT OF AVERAGES.

[NOTE.—The following pages present the averages, for each question, respecting *salaried persons*. In Part I. (pages 66 to 69, inclusive) will be found a corresponding exhibit for *wage laborers*.]

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	BARNSTABLE.		BERKSHIRE.		BRISTOL.		DUXE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2.63	2.93	1.00	2.84	1.00	2.74	1.00	
Hours employed,	11.50	6.12	10.38	5.84	10.56	6.78	9.89	6.00
Days employed,	280.71	147.75	288.28	142.32	291.18	193.13	280.38	102.56
Daily wages,	\$2.69	\$1.55	\$3.14	\$1.45	\$2.84	\$1.93	\$2.23	\$1.39
Yearly wages,	\$792.08	\$223.08	\$1,000.30	\$221.02	\$966.57	\$370.67	\$689.57	\$119.20
Other earnings,	\$167.30	\$33.18	\$186.67	\$34.17	\$234.80	\$34.10	\$214.25	\$13.00
Wife's earnings,	\$35.83	—	\$435.50	—	\$205.50	—	\$75.00	—
Children's earnings,	\$158.47	\$50.00	\$174.17	—	\$353.23	—	\$15.00	—
Unable to work,	1.90	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	2.00	—
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
Amount of mortgage,	\$66.43	\$35.00	\$1,991.67	\$500.00	\$2,900.77	—	\$1,108.33	—
Rate of interest,	7.80	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.40	—	6.30	—
Number of rooms hired,	5.91	—	7.59	6.50	6.76	6.33	7.10	—
Bent paid,	\$67.33	\$156.90	\$165.37	\$109.00	\$194.12	\$186.00	\$76.82	—
Value of garden crops,	\$16.45	\$5.00	\$22.46	\$18.50	\$20.14	—	\$5.94	\$3.00
Cost of living,	\$643.40	\$191.26	\$944.78	\$210.00	\$877.37	\$360.07	\$355.00	\$164.4
Number of volumes in Library,	327.37	350.00	422.66	150.00	498.82	200.00	223.21	200.00

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.		ESSEX.		FRANKLIN.		HAMPTON.		HAMPshire.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	•	2.74	1.12	2.55	1.00	2.64	1.50	2.81	1.00
Hours employed,	•	10.38	6.18	8.66	6.06	10.55	6.32	11.45	6.42
Days employed,	•	288.25	211.61	298.04	141.57	296.99	174.40	295.66	148.27
Daily wages,	•	\$2.91	\$1.91	\$2.63	\$1.37	\$3.52	\$2.22	\$2.46	\$1.52
Yearly wages,	•	\$973.45	\$122.25	\$868.41	\$237.69	\$1,117.70	\$437.78	\$1,025.99	\$227.82
Other earnings,	•	\$215.52	\$65.61	\$129.50	\$28.60	\$205.97	\$161.90	\$207.60	\$24.78
Wife's earnings,	•	\$297.83	—	\$85.00	—	\$151.32	—	\$75.00	—
Children's earnings,	•	\$227.79	—	\$130.83	—	\$185.15	\$62.00	\$175.55	—
Unable to work,	•	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.11	—	1.00	—
Who own houses,	•	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	•	\$1,906.93	\$783.33	\$729.41	—	\$2,749.30	—	\$2,607.70	—
Rate of interest,	•	7.10	7.30	7.10	—	7.20	—	7.01	—
Number of rooms hired,	•	6.94	4.55	6.77	—	6.30	3.60	6.35	—
Rent paid,	•	\$177.98	\$112.18	\$148.81	—	\$203.26	\$93.23	\$163.57	—
Value of garden crops,	•	\$36.39	\$90.00	\$26.75	—	\$14.21	\$44.00	\$11.24	—
Cost of living,	•	\$840.09	\$352.71	\$760.39	\$197.40	\$986.61	\$340.79	\$1,026.96	—
Number of volumes in library,	•	401.13	174.70	403.24	200.00	389.92	156.50	491.00	—

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Continued.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	MIDDLESEX.		NANTUCKET.		NORFOLK.		PLYMOUTH.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent,	2.61	1.59	2.33	—	2.85	1.70	2.65	2.00
Hours employed,	10.16	5.86	8.00	6.00	9.94	6.14	10.37	6.92
Days employed,	293.84	208.55	274.38	162.33	250.59	184.38	287.54	178.67
Daily wages,	\$.31.18	\$.21.13	\$.2.66	\$.1.29	\$.3.25	\$.1.92	\$.3.15	\$.1.75
Yearly wages,	\$1,038.94	\$455.44	\$801.00	\$199.00	\$1,050.55	\$380.74	\$905.11	\$344.93
Other earnings,	\$213.16	\$145.45	\$93.57	\$.25.00	\$172.98	\$.17.67	\$207.68	\$124.17
Wife's earnings,	\$.180.19	—	\$.65.00	—	\$123.00	—	\$.186.44	—
Children's earnings,	\$238.38	—	—	—	\$186.93	—	\$131.93	—
Unable to work,	1.12	1.50	1.00	—	1.17	—	1.00	1.00
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	\$2,305.74	\$1,463.44	—	—	\$2,349.02	—	\$1,277.94	—
Rate of interest,	7.50	7.60	—	—	7.60	—	7.40	—
Number of rooms hired,	6.43	4.67	4.80	—	6.98	2.25	6.33	1.00
Rent paid,	\$219.95	\$180.83	\$35.00	—	\$180.26	\$100.25	\$144.26	—
Value of garden crops,	\$20.49	\$70.00	\$14.50	—	\$.25.54	—	\$.29.59	—
Cost of living,	\$917.21	\$375.46	\$817.50	\$.237.50	\$.954.62	\$322.34	\$776.83	\$200.16
Number of volumes in library,	362.44	211.54	245.25	758.39	105.00	407.86	144.83	—

Average for each Person answering each Inquiry—Concluded.

SCHEDULE QUESTIONS.	SUFFOLK.		WORCESTER.		FOR THE STATE.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Persons dependent, .	2.54	2.20	2.60	1.60	2.64	1.63
Hours employed,	10.55	7.52	10.75	6.27	10.44	6.34
Days employed,	296.62	257.36	289.37	172.25	290.29	192.37
Daily wages, .	\$3.16	\$2.07	\$2.93	\$1.92	\$3.09	\$1.94
Yearly wages, .	\$1,054.27	\$572.50	\$95.88	\$519.74	\$1,016.16	\$429.36
Other earnings,	\$265.02	\$193.80	\$228.13	\$99.11	\$215.13	\$94.97
Wife's earnings,	\$226.34	—	\$16.53	—	\$171.95	—
Children's earnings,	\$169.64	\$575.00	\$180.00	—	\$201.39	\$315.50
Unable to work,	1.17	1.00	1.19	1.00	1.13	1.11
Who own houses,	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amount of mortgage,	\$3,377.68	\$5,833.33	\$2,799.31	\$800.00	\$2,452.71	\$1,869.74
Rate of interest,	7.50	7.00	6.90	7.00	7.40	7.40
Number of rooms hired,	5.52	3.33	6.09	4.74	6.25	4.08
Rent paid,	\$29.45	\$191.76	\$234.74	\$139.15	\$222.38	\$154.78
Value of garden crops,	\$20.11	—	\$33.61	\$8.33	\$25.13	\$8.77
Cost of living,	\$984.67	\$534.67	\$865.72	\$329.02	\$913.35	\$558.72
Number of volumes in library,	297.23	232.27	356.32	213.33	400.19	195.38

APPENDIX.

HISTORY

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR

AND OF

LABOR LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

H I S T O R Y
OF THE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
AND OF
LABOR LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The design of this appendix is to give a compendious narrative of the work of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics upon the subject of Labor, for the seven years commencing with May, 1869, and closing with May of the present year, 1876. The work has been undertaken for two reasons. The following letter supplies the principal one, and is in itself a sufficient authorization for what has been done:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, July 27, 1875. {

To the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

SIR:—The special committee of the executive council, to whom was referred the matter of the representation of the State at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, desire to call your attention to the importance of preparing an elaborate, and in some degree historical, report of the work of your department, which shall serve for presentation at the Exhibition, as well as for your next annual report.

Respectfully,

HORATIO G. KNIGHT,
SETH TURNER,
EDW. H. DUNN,
Committee.

The other reason for preparing a history of the bureau is found in the fact that its reports are out of print, and have been so generally called for, that it is impossible for the

bureau to supply a complete set of the volumes issued. The reports having been supplied only to those desiring them, and never having been placed on sale, there seemed to be no way of satisfying the requests of those wishing a complete set of the reports until the action of the above committee was taken. Their suggestion opened the way for bringing the work of this bureau to the attention of the whole country, and also for presenting the results of its investigations in a concise form for the use of individuals, libraries and governments. Possessing the opportunity of satisfying the demands of all interested in our work, we have aimed to merit the advantages conferred by following implicitly the suggestions of the committee of the governor's council. We do not contemplate a critical review of what has been done, nor do we intend to say more should have been done, or better done. Our aim has been to codify the results of the seven years' investigations, and present their pith in a compact manner. In fact, as far as possible, to give an exact and full presentation of seven reports in one. In all cases where practicable, the language of the reports themselves is given, rather than a rewritten presentation of their meaning.

To properly judge of the work of this bureau, a knowledge of the causes which led to its organization, its scope and power as fixed by law, its manner of working, is indispensable, and much labor has been expended to look up and arrange the information which follows concerning labor legislation in Massachusetts and foreign countries previous to and since the establishment of this bureau, the provisions of the organic law creating it, as regards money and breadth of action, and the subsidiary details explaining its manner of working and the obstacles it has encountered. If the information thus supplied leads to a better comprehension of the bureau's work, it will, for that reason, possess a value beyond its historic worth.

The decennial census and industrial statistics for 1875 having formed a special branch of the bureau's work for eighteen months, a full description of the undertaking from its inception to its practical fulfilment is hereinafter given. By the provisions of the law authorizing the bureau to take the census and gather the industrial statistics, the resulting

volumes are practically reports of statistics of labor, and the facts obtained really form part of the bureau work, and properly have a place in its history.

We have not deemed it inappropriate to present a few facts in relation to the future work of the bureau; not by suggesting new plans of action, but by showing how much more can be done with the facts already in possession of the department. The gathering of facts is a comparatively easy business; but their proper tabulation and application require time and thought, and the statistician should use both freely before issuing reports upon which are based the arguments or assertions of workingmen, students, political economists or statesmen. With this brief explanation of our underlying purposes, we begin the work before us.

II.—LABOR LEGISLATION FROM 1833 TO 1863.

The following summary of laws passed by the Massachusetts legislature includes those which relate to or affect labor. This presentation of labor legislation for a period of thirty years, 1833–1863, is taken from the first report of this bureau:—

“ Nothing specific is found in the volumes which cover the period prior to 1831.

“ Governor Lincoln’s address, January 8, 1833, appeals to the legislature for an equal participation of creditors in the effects of bankrupts, and for mitigation of imprisonment. He refers to having fully and repeatedly submitted his views to previous legislatures.

“ The volume of state documents for 1831 contains the report of a special commission appointed by Governor Lincoln; this report was presented by him to the legislature June 1, 1831; it provides for an equal distribution of assets, and by one of its sections proposes to abolish imprisonment for any debt of less than fifty dollars.

“ March 12, 1833, an Act of incorporation was granted to the South Reading Mechanic and Agricultural Institution, ‘ for encouragement to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and for relieving the distresses of unfortunate mechanics and their families.’

“ March 19, 1833, an Act was approved by the governor, releasing civil officers from suit in case of the escape of a debtor from prison.

“ February 28, 1834.—Worcester County Manual Labor High School incorporated.

“ March 6, 1834.—Berkshire County Manual Labor High School incorporated.

“ March 31, 1834.—Act abolishing imprisonment for debt approved.

“ Chap. 245, vol. 13, Laws of Massachusetts, 1834 to 1836.—An Act to provide for the better instruction of youth employed in manufacturing establishments. This Act requires three months' schooling each year; employer fined fifty dollars for violating. *App. April 16, 1836.*

“ The address of Governor Davis to the legislature of 1835 (House Doc., No. 3), deplores the low repute of the state militia, and states that it is probably the bitter fruit of unsatisfactory laws.

“ Chap. 107, vol. 14, Laws of Massachusetts, 1837-38.—An Act to provide for the better instruction of youth in manufacturing establishments. This Act provides for the release of the employer from the penalty, in case he is provided with a sworn certificate of attendance at school.

“ Chap. 58, Laws of 1839, incorporates the Charlestown Mechanics' Union Charitable Association, with the powers set forth in the 44th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

“ Chap. 54, Laws of 1841.—Danvers Mechanic Institute incorporated.

“ Chap. 49, Laws of 1843.—Boston Society for the Diffusion of Information among Emigrants incorporated.

“ Chap. 169, Acts of 1845.—Brook Farm Phalanx incorporated, ‘for the purpose of promoting education, agricultural knowledge and habits of manual and mechanical industry.’ Powers and liabilities set forth in the 38th and 44th chapters of the Revised Statutes.

“ Chap. 171, Acts of 1845.—An Act to obtain statistical information in relation to certain branches of industry.

“ Chap. 99, Acts of 1845.—Act granting one-half of a township in Maine, six miles square, to the Worcester County Manual Labor High School. *

“ Chap. 220, Acts of 1849.—An Act defining and repealing sections of previous Acts concerning the employment of children.

“ Chap. 294, Acts of 1850.—Cities and towns authorized to make all needful provisions concerning truants and children not attending school.

“ Chap. 66, Acts of 1850.—An Act incorporating the Worcester County Mechanics' Association; ‘purpose to promote moral and intellectual improvement, perfect the mechanic arts, and for charitable purposes.’

“Chap. 343, Acts of 1851.—An Act to secure to mechanics and laborers their payment for labor by a lien on real estate.

“Chap. 240, Acts of 1852, ‘requires all persons having children under their control to send them to school three months each year.’

“Chap. 307, Acts of 1852.—Extension of the principles of the lien law.

“Chap. 313, Acts of 1852.—An Act to incorporate the Suffolk Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; ‘object of the association to loan funds to those contributors who wish to purchase homesteads.’

“Chap. 238, Acts of 1852.—General truant law.

“Chap. 343, Acts of 1853.—City truant law.

“Chap. 392, Acts of 1854.—An Act to incorporate the Model Lodging House Association.

“Chap. 309, Acts of 1855, requires school committees to report violations of the law of May, 1852, to the treasurers of their towns and cities.

“Chap. 379, Acts of 1855, amends the Act of May, 1849, concerning children.

“Chap. 18, Acts of 1855.—Act incorporating an industrial school for girls. Lucretia O. Everett and others.

“Chap. 444, Acts of 1855.—An Act abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

“Chap. 431, Acts of 1855.—Amendment to lien law.

“Chap. 231, Acts of 1855.—Extension of the lien law to ships and vessels.

“Chap. 141, Acts of 1857, consolidates the Acts concerning imprisonment for debt and the punishment of fraudulent debtors.

“Chap. 50, Acts of 1857, requires the insurance commissioners to report annually the conduct and condition of the loan fund associations.

“Chap. 83, Acts of 1858, requires eighteen weeks’ schooling.

“Chap. 55, Acts of 1858.—Amendment to lien law.

“Chap. 188, Acts of 1859.—School committees required to give notice to treasurers of violations of the Act of 1852; treasurer fined if he fails to comply.

“Chap. 166, Acts of 1863.—An Act to provide for the reception of a grant of Congress, and to create a fund for the promotion of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts.”

The preceding summary shows secured legislation, but gives no indication of the causes which led to the passage of the various laws. It is difficult to trace the origin and course of

the various labor reform movements. The attempts to secure a reduction of the hours of labor are, however, quite fully recorded. The following information, indicating the opinions and showing the actions of workingmen themselves, is gleaned from official sources.

In September, 1832, a convention of delegates from the farmers, mechanics and workingmen of New England was held in the representatives' hall of the state house. Grievances were discussed, and resolutions and an address adopted, setting forth the burdens under which the laboring classes suffered from excessive hours, imprisonment for debt, the lack of a lien law, onerous militia service, and various other causes. (See preceding summary for legislation in 1833.)

January 21, 1834, a meeting to form a general trades' union was called at the Boston common council room, and a committee appointed to carry the plan into effect. In March, a constitution was submitted and ratified by the trades. The union, on the Fourth of July, had a procession, with two thousand men in line, an oration and dinner. The oration was delivered in the open air on Fort Hill by Frederick Robinson, Esq. The dinner took place at Faneuil Hall. The committee of arrangements apologized for the absence of a clergyman at the banquet, and stated that application was made to twenty-two religious associations for the use of a church in which to deliver the oration, but their request was in every case refused. Consequently no clergyman was invited to ask a blessing.

October 6, 1830, Edward Everett delivered a lecture on labor before the Charlestown Lyceum. Among other things, he said: "If, as I have endeavored to show, man is by nature a working being, it would follow that a workingmen's party is founded in the very principles of our nature. . . . But the workingmen's party, however organized, must subsist in every civilized country to the end of time."

November 13, 1831, he spoke again before the Franklin Institute of Boston, but did not take ground in favor of a reduction of hours.

Between 1830 and 1840, Rev. William Ellery Channing delivered many addresses and lectures on the elevation of the laboring classes. In one he said: "We do not find that civ-

ilization has lightened men's toils: as yet it has increased them; and in this I see the sign of a deep defect in what we call the progress of society."

In September, 1834, a meeting of workingmen in Boston chose ten delegates to a convention of farmers, mechanics and others, to be holden at Northampton later in the same month.

In 1835, the authorities of the city of Boston refused the use of a hall for an evening meeting to discuss the ten-hour movement.

In 1833, '34 and '35, it is stated that a workingmen's party existed, and chose candidates for governor, etc.

In 1836, the Hon. James G. Carter, chairman of the committee on education, in a report to the legislature, spoke of the "constant inducement to manufacturers to employ female labor and the labor of children, to the exclusion of men's labor, because they can be had cheaper."

In 1837, the State instituted inquiries concerning the products of industry of the population, somewhat similar to those instituted by the United States in 1840, but the results were exceedingly erroneous. (See House Document, No. 124, 1849.)

April 10, 1840, President Van Buren issued the order directing "that all public establishments will hereafter be regulated, as to working hours, by the ten-hour system."

In his report for 1840, the Hon. Horace Mann wrote earnestly concerning the school laws of 1837-38, and of the necessity of limiting the greed of heartless employers and unnatural parents. In 1842, the hours of labor of children under twelve were limited to ten per day.

In 1844, the ten-hour plan was established in most of the ship-building trades in the State. In 1853, many trades were working but ten hours. The shipwrights and calkers increased their prices to three dollars per day, and worked but a trifle over eight hours.

The preceding facts are necessarily given in a fragmentary way. The movement for the reduction of the hours of labor did not step forward impressively, gaining strength from year to year, but was fitful in its expression. For this reason the thread is wanting to make a history of labor legislation harmonious.

In 1845 (House Document, No. 50) petitions were introduced to the legislature praying for the regulation of the hours of labor in corporations, eleven hours being the fixed time desired. The petitioners numbered 2,138, of which Lowell supplied 1,150; Andover, 500; and Fall River, then a town, 488. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported against any legislation. They gave as reasons, that it was unjust to regulate hours for corporations, when private individuals would be free from the operations of such a law. They stated their belief, that factory labor was no more injurious than other kinds, that wages would necessarily have to be reduced if such a law was passed, and that other States would distance Massachusetts in the markets of the world. To use their own words, such law would "close the gate of every mill in the State." No action was taken by the legislature beyond accepting the report of the committee.

The question of hours remained dormant, as regarded the legislature, until 1850 (House Document, No. 153). The committee considering the subject, elicited the following information: The Lowell mills were running twelve hours (11 h. 58 $\frac{2}{3}$ m.) daily, or fourteen hours more per week than English mills. It was also found that, of 2,611 young girls, averaging twenty-two years of age, who had entered the mills six years before in good health, 878, or thirty-three per cent, had deteriorated sadly, dyspepsia being the prevailing complaint.

The majority report considered legislation inexpedient; but the minority reported a bill establishing *eleven* hours as the legal day on and after September 1, 1850, and *ten* hours on and after July 1, 1851. Again was legislation postponed.

Two years elapsed before the subject came up again. In 1852 (House Document, No. 185), an attempt was made to have ten hours made the legal day, in the absence of a special contract, and providing that children under fifteen should not work more than ten hours; but the bill failed.

Another rejected plan provided for *twelve* hours on and after July 4, 1852, *eleven* hours October 1, 1852, and *ten* hours July 4, 1853. The usual exceptions were made in case of repairs, etc.

III.—LABOR LEGISLATION FROM 1864 TO 1868.

Governor Bullock's address for 1866 contains the following allusions to—

“The Questions of Labor.

“It will be my duty to communicate to the legislature, when received, the report of the commissioners appointed under a Resolve of the last general court, to consider the interests and the hours of labor. In the absence of their report, I omit a general consideration of the subject. The question of the hours of labor is not merely one of sanitary connections, but it relates to the social condition of a State. Considered in this broad sense, it is at all times entitled to careful and respectful investigation. There are volumes of evidence exhibiting the degree of attention which the subject has from time to time received from the parliament of Great Britain. Having myself no hesitation as to the rightful authority of the legislature over the subject, and believing that a concession to the wishes of those who seek for a thorough inquiry will be productive of a better understanding, not only of the specific question itself, but of the intimate and mutually beneficial relations which all classes sustain to each other, I submit the matter to your wisdom.”

The succeeding abstract of secured labor legislation, from 1864 to 1868, is copied mainly from the First Bureau Report.

“Chap. 116, Acts of 1865.—Act to incorporate the Boston Labor Reform Association, for the purpose of improving the condition of the mechanic and laboring classes in their various occupations, etc.

“Chap. 62, Acts of 1865, appoints an unpaid commission of five to collect information and statistics in regard to the hours of labor and the condition and prospects of the industrial class.

“Chap. 206, Acts of 1865, exempts from attachment the tools of a mechanic to the amount of not more than three hundred dollars.

“Chap. 270, Acts of 1865, amends the apprenticeship law, by repealing imprisonment, and substituting a bond.

“Chap. 290, Acts of 1866.—Act authorizing the formation of co-operative associations.

“Chap. 67, Acts of 1866.—The business hours of the departments of the state government to be determined by the governor and council.

“Chap. 273, Acts of 1866.—An Act in relation to the employment of children in manufacturing establishments.

“SECT. 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the age of ten and fourteen years shall be so employed, unless he has attended some public or private school under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least six months during the year next preceding such employment; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least six months in each and every year.

“SECT. 2. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, who knowingly employs a child in violation of the preceding section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

“SECT. 3. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth, more than eight hours in any one day.

“SECT. 4. Any parent or guardian who allows or consents to the employment of a child, in violation of the first section of this act, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

“SECT. 5. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may, at his discretion, instruct the constable of the Commonwealth and his deputies to enforce the provisions of chapter forty-two of the General Statutes, and all other laws regulating the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and to prosecute all violations of the same.

“Chap. 92, Resolves of 1866.—Resolve authorizing the appointment by the governor of a commission of three persons to investigate the subject of the hours of labor in its relation to the social, educational and sanitary condition of the working classes.

“Chap. 85, Resolves of 1866.—Resolve appropriates ten thousand dollars for representation of industries of the State at the Universal Exposition in 1867 at Paris.

“Chap. 285, Acts of 1867.—An Act in relation to the schooling and hours of labor of children employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

“SECT. 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the age of ten and fifteen years shall be so employed, unless he has attended some public or private day school under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least three months during the year next preceding such employment: *provided*, said child shall have lived within the Commonwealth during the preceding six months; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least three months in each and every year; and *provided*, that tuition of three hours per day in a public or private day school approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, during a term of six months, shall be deemed the equivalent of three months' attendance at a school kept in accordance with the customary hours of tuition; and no time less than sixty days of actual schooling shall be accounted as three months, and no time less than one hundred and twenty half-days of actual schooling shall be deemed an equivalent of three months.

“SECT. 2. No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than sixty hours in one week.

“SECT. 3. Any owner, agent, superintendent or overseer of any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, who shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, any child, in violation of the preceding sections, and any parent or guardian who allows or consents to such employment, shall for such offence forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

“SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the constable of the Commonwealth to specially detail one of his deputies to see that the provisions of this act and all other laws regulating the employment of children or minors in manufacturing or mechanical establishments, are complied with, and to prosecute offences against the same; and he shall report annually to the governor all proceedings under this act; and nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit any person from prosecuting such offences.

“SECT. 5. Chapter two hundred and seventy-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six is hereby repealed: *provided*, this act shall not affect any proceedings now pending.

“SECT. 6. This act shall take effect sixty days from its passage.

“Chap. 174, Acts of 1867.—The Co-operative Mills incorporated.

“Chap. 264, Acts of 1867.—Shares in co-operative associations to the value of twenty dollars exempted from attachment and execution.

“Chap. 95, Acts of 1868.—Wages of wife and minor children of debtor exempted from attachment.

“Chap. 279, Acts of 1868.—Overseers of poor prohibited from removing minors from the State.”

A careful search makes manifest many of the causes which led to the passage of the preceding laws. In 1865, eighteen weeks' schooling was required for all working children under twelve, and twelve weeks for those between twelve and fifteen.

March 8, 1865, Major John W. Mahan, a member of the House of Representatives from Boston, offered, so far as is known entirely on his own responsibility, the following Order:—

“*Ordered*, That the Judiciary Committee consider the expediency of regulating and limiting the number of hours constituting a day's labor, and of making it a penal offence for any employer to require an employé to labor beyond such number of hours as may be prescribed by law.”

[The Order contained, also, a clause against combinations by dealers to advance the price of the necessities of life.]

The Order and petitions were referred to a joint special committee, which reported by its chairman, on the part of the House, Mr. Edward H. Rogers of Chelsea, a Resolve asking for the appointment of an unpaid commission of five to investigate the subject of the hours of labor. The Resolve was passed, and approved by Governor Andrew. He selected the following gentlemen to constitute the commission: William P. Tilden, Henry I. Bowditch, F. B. Sanborn, Elizur Wright and George H. Snelling. Their report was made February 7, 1866 (House Document, No. 98), and will be considered farther on.

In 1866, the legislature passed the following Resolve:—

“That a commission of three persons be appointed by the governor, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the subject of the hours of labor, especially in its relation to the social, educational and sanitary condition of the industrial classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive interest of the State.”

The commission was composed of Amasa Walker, William Hyde and Edward H. Rogers. The two first named made a majority report, and the latter submitted a minority report. The report was presented January 1, 1867 (House Document, No. 44), and will be examined in its important details in the next section of this volume.

The factory agitation of 1867 resulted in the Act amending that of 1866 (both are given on page 14), and General H. K. Oliver was appointed a special state constable to enforce its provisions.

June 24, 1868, the national eight-hour law was passed, and went into operation at the Charlestown navy yard, July 6. In the spring of 1869, the workmen were informed that their pay would be reduced one-fifth. This led to complications from which relief was found in the proclamation of President Grant, dated May 21, which directed that no reduction in wages should be made on account of reduction in hours.

IV.—REPORTS OF TWO COMMISSIONS ON HOURS OF LABOR— 1866 AND 1867.

In February, 1866, the commission appointed by Governor Andrew, in accordance with a Resolve of the legislature of 1865 “to collect information and statistics in regard to the

hours of labor, and the conditions and prospects of the industrial classes," made their report, which was signed by the five commissioners previously named. We present a brief abstract of their report.

One thousand printed circulars were sent out, and eighty replies received. Thirty-nine out of 334 towns and cities responded. The education of children in manufacturing districts was first considered, and the commissioners said "a saddening amount of testimony has been brought before the commission concerning the frequent and gross violation" of the school law, which then required *eleven weeks'* schooling yearly for children from twelve to fifteen years of age, and *eighteen weeks* for children under twelve. The latter were not allowed to work more than *ten* hours per day. After expressing the fear that Massachusetts was in danger of "rushing into the same fearful condition in which England found her manufacturing districts years ago," they continue:—

" As our common-school system is so thoroughly established, and as all our manufacturing villages have, more or less, a mixed population, the children of merchants, mechanics and factory operatives attending the same school, it *may* be difficult (although the commission is not unanimous on that point) to adopt the half-time plan in detail; but we may secure a part, at least, of its beneficial results, by demanding the same amount of schooling, as now indicated in the statutes, every *six* months, instead of every *twelve* months, as now provided; thus doubling the amount of schooling, and lessening correspondently the amount of labor.

" But with the view of encouraging, as fast and as far as practicable, the 'half-time system,' we would have it provided that, in all cases where this system is adopted and carried out in good faith, the laws in the sections referred to shall not be considered binding.

" We suggest, also, that a suitable person or persons be appointed by the governor, and clothed with full power of inspection, whose duty shall be to *see that the laws* concerning this subject be faithfully obeyed, and to bring suits when they are violated. Such officers should report annually to the legislature the condition and wants of that class of children to which the law refers."

In considering the pecuniary value of healthy men, a man's worth to the State (wages earned) is put at \$27,000, and the point made that the State cannot afford to allow children to

labor in a way to impair health and shorten life. The pecuniary value of education is demonstrated, and the commissioners state their belief in the assertion that illiterate help *never yields proprietors a profit!*

After presenting some statistics concerning hours of labor, the commissioners say :—

“ From this brief summary it appears that what is known as the ‘ten-hour system’ is generally adopted in mechanical employments, and that eleven hours is the general rule in cotton factories. The shortest time established by custom for a day’s labor is that adopted by the class of shipwrights engaged on ‘old work,’ seven hours forty minutes. The longest time is seventeen and one-half hours, adopted in a few bakeries.”

After considering testimony given relative to the evil results of such long hours of labor as are required in bakeries, they add :—

“ If these statements can be relied on, the commission are of opinion that in no branch of industry that has been presented to their consideration is there greater need of reform than in this, which furnishes us with the staff of life; and they would express their hearty sympathy with the bakers in their efforts to lessen the hours of labor, hoping the needed change may soon be accomplished.”

The wages of women were next considered, but with no practical result, the information derived upon the subject being very meagre.

The commission, after presenting the arguments, *pro* and *con*, for a reduction of the hours of labor (touching, in their considerations, upon such points as province of law, law of usury, overwork,* hasty meals, labor-saving machinery, eleva-

* Every man has a certain amount of constitutional force. This is his vital capital, which must not be diminished. Out of this comes daily a certain and definite amount of available force, which he may expend in labor of muscle or brain, without drawing on his vital capital. He may, and he should, work every day, and expend so much force, and no more, that he shall awake the next morning, and every succeeding morning, until he shall be threescore and ten, and find in himself the same amount of available force, the same vital income, the same power to do his ordinary and healthy day’s work, and again lay down at night with his capital of life, his constitutional force, unimpaired.—*Letter to Commission from Edward Jarvis.*

tion of labor by the workingman himself), arrived at the following conclusion regarding an eight-hour law:—

“The Commission, therefore, are opposed to the adoption of an eight-hour law.

“1. Because they deem it unsound in principle to apply one measure of time to all kinds of labor.

“2. Because, if adopted as a general law, in the way proposed, it would be rendered void by special contracts, and so add another to the dead laws that cumber the statutes.

“3. Because a very large proportion of the industrial interests of the country *could not* observe it.

“4. Because, if restricted, as some propose, to the employés of the State, it would be manifestly *partial*, and, therefore, *unjust*.”

On the general subject of a reduction of hours, their opinion is given as follows:—

“The commission believe that the change desired can be better brought about by workingmen outside the state house, than by legislators inside.”

The report thus concludes:—

“It may be well for convenience of reference to bring together, in closing, the three distinct recommendations which the commission have ventured to make to your honorable body,—

“1. That a change be made in the statutes concerning the schooling and work of children in manufacturing districts, so as to give them twice the amount of schooling now required, or by adopting in full what is known as the ‘half-time system.’

“2. That an inspector, or inspectors, be appointed to attend to the enforcement of these laws, and also to look after the children put to apprenticeship, or otherwise bound to service by the State, to see that they are properly cared for according to the terms of indentures.

“3. That provision be made for the annual collection of reliable statistics, in regard to the condition, prospects and wants of the industrial classes.

“Respectfully submitted by

“WILLIAM P. TILDEN,

“HENRY I. BOWDITCH,

“F. B. SANBORN,

“ELIZUR WRIGHT,

“GEO. H. SNELLING,

“*Commissioners.*”

The commission on the hours of labor, appointed under chap. 92 of the Resolves of 1866, reported to Gov. Bullock, January 1, 1867. We will consider the majority report first. Some 450 circulars were sent out, but the statistics obtained were not deemed of great value. Speaking of the Act of 1866, chap. 273, which provides that "no child under ten years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth," the commissioners say, "we know that there is a general, but, we are happy to say, not universal disregard" of the law. Eleven hours was found to be the rule in factories, and the commissioners remark thereon: "Eleven hours' toil each day for six days in each week is more than women and children ought to be required to perform."

The commissioners, after thoroughly weighing the testimony they had secured, presented the following recommendations to the governor:—

"1. That the Act of the last session, chapter 273, be so amended as to insure the execution of those provisions which forbid the employment of children between the ages of ten and fourteen, and provides for their attendance at school.

"2. That the employment of all persons under the age of eighteen years in factories, for more than ten hours each day, or sixty hours per week, be prohibited; and that one hour each day shall be allowed for dinner.

"3. That a special INSPECTOR OF LABOR be appointed, to see that all laws relating to the interests of the laboring classes are faithfully executed.

"4. That a Bureau of Statistics be established for the purpose of collecting and making available all facts relating to the industrial and social interests of the Commonwealth."

On the general question of reduction of hours of labor, the commissioners did not believe in law-making. They thought public sentiment should induce the employer to shorten the hours in certain trades, especially in the winter season. They argued strongly in favor of making the *hour* the unit of time in relation to labor, and suggested it might be well to enact that no contracts for labor not made upon the hour standard should be recognized in law.

In conclusion, the commissioners said,—

“The undersigned would respectfully represent to your Excellency that they cannot recommend the enactment of any law restricting the hours of labor for the *adult* population of the Commonwealth.

“AMASA WALKER.
“WILLIAM HYDE.”

Mr. Edward H. Rogers, in making his minority report, states his belief in three “truths,”—

“*First.* Manual labor is the divine training to energize the character.

“*Second.* The more hours men work in any staple branch of manufactures, the less they receive in the form of wages.

“*Third.* Labor is capital.”

One of the principal conclusions arrived at by the commissioner, is,—

“Human labor is so connected with exalted mental and moral capacities, that it of right ought to have higher consideration than merchandise.”

He closed his report as follows:—

“I recommend, as the result of my investigations, and in view of the expressed wish of the interest of labor in the factories, and, so far as ascertained, on the farms, the enactment of ten hours as a legal standard for a day’s labor—in the absence of contracts—for farm and factory work; and a similar enactment of eight hours as a legal standard—in the absence of contracts—for mechanical labor.

“Respectfully submitted, by

“EDWARD H. ROGERS,
“*Commissioner on the Hours of Labor.*”

V.—LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1869.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Since 1866 no especial executive attention had been given to labor reform in any of its phases. The following Acts and Resolves were, however, passed by the legislature of 1869:—

“Chap. 302, Acts of 1869, provides for cancelling the indentures of wards of the State in certain cases.

"Chap. 305, Acts of 1869, provides that towns and cities may maintain evening schools for those over twelve years of age.

"Chaps. 57 and 72, Resolves of 1869, appropriate fifty thousand dollars to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, with a proviso for gratuitous instruction.

"Chap. 102, Resolve of 1869, provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics of Labor."

The full text of the Resolve establishing the bureau is given below:—

"RESOLVE providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of Labor.

"*Resolved*, That the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorized to appoint, as soon after the passage of this resolve as may be, and thereafter biennially in the month of May, some suitable person to act as chief, who shall have power to appoint a deputy, and said chief with his deputy shall constitute a bureau of statistics, with headquarters in the state house.

"The duties of such bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the legislature, on or before the first day of March in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Commonwealth, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the Commonwealth.

"That said bureau shall have power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner, and paid the same fees as witnesses before the superior courts of the Commonwealth. The compensation of said bureau shall be twenty-five hundred dollars annual salary for the chief, and two thousand dollars annual salary for the deputy. And the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the payment of said sums, together with such office and travelling expenses of said bureau, as he with the council shall approve."

It is undoubtedly useless to try to explain the *immediate* reasons which led to the establishment of the bureau. The preceding commissions on the hours of labor had recommended such a bureau, but the matter had laid dormant for two years. The connection of the various labor elements with its passage is not obvious. The legislature had shown but little intention of legislating for labor. The eight-hour men had put in no petitions. The petitions (two in number) for a ten-hour law

had been referred to the next general court. The petitions of the Crispins for an Act of incorporation were referred to the committee on manufactures, and they granted leave to withdraw. A substitute bill in place of the report was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 5 to 22.

At this juncture, it has been stated, fears were entertained that the labor vote would be lost, and it was suggested it would be politic to grant some concession to labor. This may be true; if so, the legislature of 1869 created the bureau, and not the petitions and labors of the workingmen.

The petition of Wendell Phillips and others, relative to the hours of labor, was introduced in the House, February 6, and was referred to a joint special committee of seven from the House and three from the Senate. This committee did not report until June 9, and in the meantime the petitions of the Crispins and ten-hour men had been acted upon adversely. June 12, in the Senate, the Resolve creating the bureau was rejected on its passage to a third reading by a vote of 10 to 14. This vote was reconsidered on the 14th, the Resolve passed to a third reading, and, under suspension of the rules, to be engrossed. After being amended in the House, and again in the Senate, the Resolve finally passed and received the governor's approval, June 22.

The idea that the creation of the bureau was a matter of policy, may gain color from the legislative proceedings; but it should be remembered that the idea of such a bureau had been before the public for three years, and there could be no good reasons given for not having such a department. Again, the Resolve at first was loosely drawn, especially as regarded expenditures, and the House committee on finance thought it ought not to pass. That the financial objection was not a trivial one, is established by the fact that extra legislation as regarded expenses of the bureau became necessary in 1870. We do not presume to settle the question, whether or not the bureau was created from motives of policy; but there are many indications from the records of the time, that the public sentiment, if not particularly in favor of systematic investigation, was not against it. The bureau was simply to be a standing committee of investigation, and in establishing it, those

who voted for it committed themselves to no particular plan of labor reform.

Another argument that undoubtedly led in some measure to the establishment of the bureau was found in the reports of General H. K. Oliver, in relation to the education and employment of children in factories. The first report made by him on the subject was dated January, 1868 (Senate Document, No. 21). He reported no convictions under the so-called "school law," and pointed out nine points of feebleness therein which rendered it practically inoperative. As he said, *one* man could not be expected to visit *every* manufacturing establishment in the State, and only 19 per cent answered circulars sent to them. It could not be reasonably supposed that manufacturers would so fill out circulars as to criminate themselves. If the law had been a strong one, one man could have done much, for a conviction in one town would have had a salutary effect throughout the State. The important points gathered from circulars filled, showed that 151 out of 335 establishments employed children, 30 of which required more than 60 hours of labor from them each week. Thirty-eight evening schools for factory and other working children were in operation.

The second report made by General Oliver (Senate Document, No. 44, 1869) was, in spirit, a reproduction of that of 1868. The word "knowingly" in the statute was deemed the weakest point, and convictions were impossible, appeals and exceptions being necessarily allowed by the courts.

Although the parents and guardians were amenable to the law as well as employers, and although the word "knowingly" did not apply to them, no attempts were made to prosecute them. The report closed with a recommendation of the English half-time system, and a suggestion that matters relating to the education of working children be taken from the charge of the state constabulary, a police institution, and placed in the hands of the State Board of Education.

VI.—LABOR LEGISLATION FROM 1870 TO 1876.

The following forms part of Governor Clafin's inaugural address in 1870:—

“The Labor Question.

“The condition of labor demands our earnest attention. The skill and energy which produce the material results which we witness everywhere should not be overlooked or forgotten. Though favorably located for commerce and manufactures, our position would be valueless but for the untiring industry which makes use of these opportunities. Our future success in manufacturing depends upon the intelligence and faithfulness of our laborers.

“Public policy, then, would justify special care of all their interests on the part of the legislature. Accordingly, commissioners have examined the subject, and from their reports and suggestions have resulted laws intended for their benefit. It is to be hoped that whatever suggestions or requests may be made to you by this large class of our fellow-citizens, coming within the legitimate scope of legislation, may receive most careful and cordial consideration.”

Legislation was secured as follows:—

“Chap. 281, Acts of 1870.—Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin incorporated.

“Chap. 48, Resolves of 1870.—State Board of Health directed to ascertain rate of mortality among minors employed in the textile industries.

“Chap. 74, Resolves of 1870.—Pay of assistants in Bureau of Statistics of Labor defined.”

The only legislation having particular reference to the bureau was the passage of the following Resolve; its object was to fix the expenditures of the bureau by law, and thus remove a responsibility and unnecessary detail work from the governor and council.

“RESOLVE concerning the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

“Resolved, That the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor be and hereby is authorized to employ such assistants and incur such expense, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, as may be necessary in the discharge of his official duties; said assistants to be paid in full for their services such compensation as the chief may deem just and equitable: *provided*, that no assistant be paid more than four dollars per day, in addition to his necessary travelling expenses.”

The eight-hour and ten-hour men were early in the field, and conducted the campaign of 1870 with earnestness. Forty-five petitions for a ten-hour law for women and children were presented in the House, and sixty-four in the Senate. After a hard and protracted parliamentary warfare, a bill was passed to be engrossed in the House by a vote of 133 to 67. This bill was refused a third reading in the Senate. Fifteen petitions for an eight-hour law, to apply to employés of the State, cities and towns, were presented in the House, and eight in the Senate. Such a bill was passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and rejected by the House on its passage to a third reading. Thus the two branches were quits, for each had blocked the other's action in precisely the same manner.

Four petitions were introduced in favor of a Resolve to establish "institutions for women," but no action was taken.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1871.

Governor Clafin incorporated the following remarks on the labor question in his address for 1871, and the matter was referred to the usual joint special committee of eleven, three from the Senate, and eight from the House.

"The Labor Question.

"As the guardians of the public welfare, you are called upon to do everything that legislation can properly effect to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of your constituents, especially of those whose daily toil contributes so largely to the prosperity of our vast manufacturing interests. To promote this end the Board of Health are actively pursuing their investigations into the sanitary condition of manufactories and the dwellings connected with them.

"The Bureau of Labor is also particularly charged to inquire into and secure the enforcement of laws in regard to the schooling of children, and to report on the general condition of the productive industry of the Commonwealth. In the last twenty years, legislation has been wise and efficient in behalf of this important interest, but there is still room for advance, and the time has now come to inquire whether the hours of labor in manufactories, established by law, may not be limited with great advantage to both employers and the employed. Of course this does not directly affect the question of wages, which cannot properly be determined by legislation. The

report of the Bureau of Labor, containing many interesting statistical statements, will soon be laid before you for your information."

Three Acts and one Resolve passed, as given below, had special reference to labor and laborers.

"Chap. 280, Acts of 1871.—Tenement or lodging-house Act provides for ventilation, fire-escapes, sewerage, etc., therein.

"Chap. 323, Acts of 1871.—Women's Economical Garden Homestead League incorporated.

"Chap. 324, Acts of 1871.—Boston Co-operative Building Company incorporated.

"Chap. 82, Resolves of 1871.—Bureau of Statistics of Labor directed to prepare a plan for a system of half-time schools."

The ten-hour law again received legislative attention. Twenty-two petitions for such a law were presented in the Senate and twenty-six in the House. A ten-hour bill was passed to a third reading in the House by a vote of 131 to 46, was amended and engrossed, 100 to 61. The Senate refused a third reading, 8 to 26.

The petitions for an eight-hour law, for employés of the State, cities and towns, numbered eight in the Senate, and eight in the House, but both branches referred them to the next general court.

Besides the above petitions, three were introduced in favor of "Garden Homesteads" for women, and one for a half-time school law for working children.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1872.

The newly elected Governor Washburn, in his address, considered at length the growing and ever-recurring problem of—

"The Labor Question."

"I commend to your candid and cordial consideration the varied interests of those who are denominated the laboring portion of our citizens. The question of practical concern is not so much whether the condition of this class is better or worse here than in other sections of the country, as whether that condition is satisfactory, whether it is what it might be made by honest and resolute endeavor, what it should be made by those who have the well-being of the Commonwealth deeply at heart. To this question I am sure no one will

venture an affirmative reply. Neither is it of paramount importance to determine whether the situation of this large body of persons is better or worse than it was formerly. Our view should be forward, and not backward.

"Many seem to hold the opinion that if the workingmen and workingwomen, as they are commonly designated, receive constant employment and are adequately remunerated; if they gain the needful bread and meat in exchange for their labor; if they have comfortable homes and enough for the decent support of themselves and their families, it is their duty to be therewith content. But this is a narrow judgment of the matter in issue. They ought not only to perform their daily tasks faithfully, but be so circumstanced that they will perform them cheerfully. In so far as lies within our power, we ought to remove every just cause of complaint. Every human being should have higher and nobler aspirations than merely to provide food and clothing for the body. This should never content him. The head of a family ought to have time for study, thought, reading, recreation, innocent pleasure; he properly desires to give his children a better education than he had, and furnish them advantages superior to those he himself enjoyed.

"The fact that there is unrest and dissatisfaction when man is confined to unremitting toil, is one of the brightest and most healthy omens of the times. It is an indication that his better nature is struggling for emancipation; it is a hopeful sign of finer and nobler manhood in the future. Such efforts for improvement should never be discouraged, but always encouraged. That there ever have been and ever will be grades of society, is true enough; the statesman should seek to diminish the distance between the extremes by elevating the lower. It has been said that as soon as the materials for the construction of society were brought together they proceeded forthwith to arrange themselves in layers,—the stronger, more nimble and more cunning of the living constituents climbing to the higher places, and forcing upon those below the office of upholding them in their elevation. As the pyramid was originally built, so it remains in its general design. Within the heaving mass of multitudinous life, individual atoms are constantly changing places, but without destroying, however much disturbing, the primitive distribution into layers. These are still disposed, one above the other, in a gradually diminishing series. It is so natural to feel that what always has been must always be, that we are too apt to content ourselves with things as we find them. But this is the dictate neither of wisdom nor of prudence. Standing still is not the province of society; it must either advance or retrograde. Especially, under such a government as ours, is change almost a normal

condition and an inherent necessity. The pyramid continues to uplift itself as an entirety; but atoms in the bottom layer of to-day may be in the top layer of to-morrow. Hence one reason why it becomes us to fairly and honestly examine the condition of the laboring classes, upon whom the whole superstructure of the social organism rests. Because they are a part of ourselves, it devolves upon us to relieve them, as far as possible, from the grievances to which they are subjected. Their existence is not separate from the existence of the State; what tends to their welfare is calculated to promote the general welfare; in the last analysis their interest is identical with the interest of the upper classes; the least addition to their comfort is a gain to the whole community, and if their case is considered in the right spirit there is no good cause for antagonistic feeling. The question raised by them, and in their behalf, can never be adjusted by the two extremes,—those anxious to secure the greatest possible amount of pay for the least possible work, and those anxious to obtain the greatest possible amount of work for the least possible pay. Nor will relief come with the determination how many hours shall constitute a legal day's work. For no period can be fixed which should be applicable alike to all. The ingenious skilled laborer, who uses mind as well as muscle, cannot apply himself the same number of hours to his task as he who merely handles the hoe or shovel, holds the plough or drives the oxen, uses the trowel or weaves at the loom. The great desideratum is to determine what would be a fair division of profits between the employer and the employé. Settle the question as to compensation per hour, and there will be no serious difficulty about the number of hours.

“Let us not expect to adjust the issue confronting us by lecturing the laboring classes. We must be willing to meet them on their own ground, and discuss the matter at stake from their point of view. We must not only believe in the necessity, but have faith in the practicability of cultivating the soil. Plough it thoroughly, enrich it as may be necessary, prepare it to the utmost for an abundant crop. However barren it may appear to superficial observation, it is capable of almost indefinite improvement. I commend to your earnest attention the results which may be wrought out by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. I doubt not you will welcome any and every fact tending to throw light upon the solution of this great labor problem. A subject so vital to the Commonwealth as the question whether the daily life of a majority of its citizens can be enlarged and improved must not be ignored, and should receive no secondary consideration at your hands.”

The secured legislation is summarized below:—

- “ Chap. 86, Acts of 1872.—An Act authorizing cities and towns to establish industrial schools.
- “ Chap. 281, Acts of 1872.—An Act amending the statutes in relation to imprisonment of poor debtors.
- “ Chap. 318, Acts of 1872.—An Act extending the provisions of the lien law.
- “ Chap. 348, Acts of 1872.—An Act to secure cheap morning and evening trains on railways for the use of workingmen.”

The bureau report in relation to depositors in savings banks provoked much discussion. The matter was referred to the committee on banks and banking, and they reported a Resolve declaring the disbelief of the legislature in the figures given by the bureau. The Resolve was defeated in the House, 69 to 72. A motion was also made in the House to abolish the bureau on the first of September, 1872, but the bureau was sustained, 103 to 71.

The petitions for a ten-hour law were few. A bill was introduced, passed by the House, and rejected by the Senate. The eight-hour petitioners, again, were allowed to withdraw.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1873.

Governor Washburn, in his second address, manifested his belief in the importance of the labor movement by a lengthy consideration of the subject.

“ Three annual reports by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor have been laid before the public, and the fourth will be submitted to you in due time. Those who were most instrumental in the creation of this bureau generally admit that it has not fulfilled their expectations. Nearly every branch of the labor movement has openly and decidedly expressed dissatisfaction with its methods and its results, and I am not aware that capitalists and employers have expressed any particular gratification therewith. What course shall be pursued in reference to this department is a question that challenges your careful and thoughtful deliberation.

“ While it may be confessed that the investigations of the bureau have not been so thorough and complete as to commend its conclusions to universal assent, it must be borne in mind that its reports contain our only official statements on the subjects of which they treat, and have been printed and circulated by public authority.

They are referred to now, and will be referred to hereafter, by those seeking information as to the social condition of Massachusetts. They have been cited, and will again be cited, in the debates of Congress upon measures proposed for the protection and enlargement of our industries, as showing how the benefits of such protection are distributed. If they give a false or partial picture of the relations of labor to capital in our Commonwealth, the remedy for complaint on this head must be sought, not in discontinuing the investigation upon which we have entered, but in lifting it to a higher and broader level, making it more thorough, and conducting it with larger aims.

“Whether a laborer can accomplish as much in one hour as he can in two, whether the machinery in a well-managed factory can turn out as many yards of cloth in eight hours as in ten,—these problems the Massachusetts Yankee may safely be left to solve for himself without official aid or prompting. But we ought approximately to know, for instance, how many grown persons there are in the State, not prevented from labor by vice, indolence or physical infirmity, who cannot procure comfortable homes for themselves and their dependents, fair education for their children, adequate provision for sickness and old age, and sufficient leisure for the comprehension and discharge of the duties of citizenship. The incapacity to procure this is poverty. We ought to know whether the proportion of such persons is increasing or diminishing; whether our legislation hastens or can be made to hasten the decrease or counteract the increase. If there is carried on in the State any business so unremunerative that it will not permit the employers to pay those employed such wages as are necessary to keep them from poverty, however desirable that business may be, it ought to cease. And surely we ought to know, if it be possible to ascertain, whether there are really among us employers who are laying up great riches for themselves by keeping their employés in a condition of impoverished dependence.

“In order to secure statistical information on these and other related issues, different instrumentalities from those now in use will be required. A schedule should be carefully prepared by the legislature, with the aid of competent assistance, indicating the facts desired from every city and town in the Commonwealth. In the small towns these facts might be gathered by the assessors; in the larger towns, under the direction and superintendence of the selectmen; and in the cities, by wards, through appointees of the mayor and aldermen. Special returns should also be required from all savings banks and such other institutions as can throw light on the general inquiry. Statistics from a few scattered points or isolated

establishments will not suffice ; they must be comprehensive or the conclusions founded on them will be valueless and misleading. There may be objections to the plan thus suggested for solving the difficulty in which we now find ourselves. If your honorable bodies will present a better one, I shall be most happy to join you in its adoption. But in my judgment, neither the well-being of our people nor the good name of our State will permit us to rest in non-action. The relations of capital and labor, of employer and employés.—these are issues that will not down at any man's bidding. The questions are among the gravest and most vital of the time ; they cannot be thrust aside ; they will be heard ; they must be discussed ; they justly insist upon a practical answer."

The three matters of legislation following had special reference to the bureau :—

"Chap. 377, Acts of 1873.

"SECR. 5. The salary of the chief of the bureau of statistics on the subject of labor, shall be at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum."

"Chap. 63, Resolves of 1873.—Resolve in relation to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

"*Resolved*, That so much of chapter one hundred and two of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as requires the bureau of statistics on the subject of labor to have its headquarters in the state house, is repealed."

"Chap. 66, Resolves of 1873.—Resolve relative to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

"*Resolved*, That in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purposes of expenses and clerical services of the bureau of statistics of labor, there be allowed and paid out of the treasury the further sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated."

An order was also passed directing that the reports of the bureau be numbered and classified among the public documents.

Other secured legislation is comprehended in the succeeding statement.

"Chaps. 262 and 279, Acts of 1873.—Acts to secure the attendance of children at school. (Twenty weeks for children between eight and twelve.)

"Chap. 306, Acts of 1873.—An Act authorizing towns to pay such sums as they see fit towards maintaining public libraries.

“Chap. 6, Resolves of 1873.—A Resolve appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to represent the industries and educational system of the State at the Vienna Exposition.”

Labor matters occupied much of the time of the legislature of 1873. A change in the officers of the bureau was called for, and rumors of abolition seemed likely to end in fact. Thirty-three petitions against abolition were put in, many praying for increased powers and appropriations. Two memorials against abolition were received from Pennsylvania, one from the American Statistical Society, and the Society of Internationalists in Boston filed a remonstrance. The officers for the next term of two years were new men, and the vexed question was dropped.

A ten-hour bill for women and children was passed in the House, and rejected by the Senate. Both branches again gave the eight-hour petitioners leave to withdraw.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1874.

Governor Washburn's state papers upon the question of labor had attracted much attention during the past two years, and his address for 1874 gave the subject more prominence than ever. He said, regarding—

“Labor Reform.

“The annual report to be presented for your consideration in due season by the Labor Bureau, will indicate what has been done by the present organization during the past six months. Of course no very elaborate investigations can be undertaken and completed in that space of time. But you will have a right to inquire whether an honest endeavor has been made to obtain information that will aid in determining what measures are necessary to elevate and improve the condition of the great mass of laboring men and women in this Commonwealth. The bureau should not be continued, in order to furnish a desired position or coveted salary to this or that individual. When it ceases to collect facts and statistics calculated to assist statesmen in working out the problem of industrial reform, its usefulness will be at an end, and it should be discontinued or radically changed in management. Nor should it be run in order to further some pet scheme of this theorist or that mere enthusiast. Its object should be to deal with statistics, to keep back nothing, to cover up nothing, to present no one-sided picture, but as far as possible

to collect all the facts, and leave them to speak for themselves. And when the investigation is made so broad and comprehensive, that it will be impossible to gainsay the conclusion, I do not doubt that every sensible man will see the necessity for steps to better the situation of the laboring classes.

“A hasty glance at the condition of the children of these classes in many of our large manufacturing communities, is sufficient to convince the most sceptical that important changes are imperatively demanded as soon as they can be brought about. The assumption of our laws is, that the highest intelligence is the highest good of the entire people. Ignorance is dwarfing to the individual, and dangerous to society. It is wiser economy to sustain the common school than the reform school, the normal school than the house of correction, the college than the penitentiary. The State assumes that the physical, mental and moral treasures embraced in what we call childhood, are so much capital belonging to the community as well as to the parents. And it has been well said that the State undertakes to provide for, invest, develop and look after this childhood treasure, in such a way that it shall pay the highest dividends to the Commonwealth. No distinction of outward condition, whether it be of wealth or poverty, of birth or race, can be allowed to interfere with the purpose of the State. She claims the right and responsibility of providing a good common-school education for every child within her borders, at the public expense. She starts them all upon the highway toward useful and honorable manhood and womanhood. That she advances and maintains this theory is one of the crowning honors of our good Commonwealth.

“In the first communication which I had the honor to make to the legislature of the State, I presented figures showing that nearly all our children were attending a school of some sort. But a closer and more thorough investigation reveals a state of things that I did not then suppose existed. I find many thousand children in our crowded cities and manufacturing establishments, who never enter a school-room, and are growing up without even the rudiments of what we call education. The number of this class seems to be increasing yearly, not because of a change for the worse in public sentiment, but because the facts of the case have not been sufficiently well understood in any quarter.

“The blame for the deplorable condition of things that really exists in our manufacturing establishments, is often quite as much with the employés as with the employers. Families frequently move to manufacturing localities for the express purpose of obtaining employment for children. The anxiety of parents to reap the fruits of the constant labor of their children is so great, that they are

quite willing to neglect all provision for their mental or moral culture. I do not doubt the wisdom of the statute which requires children between the ages of five and fifteen years to be kept in school, and I know how indispensable pure air and out-door exercise are to their health and development, yet there is no inconsiderable number of parents whose necessities seem to compel them to seek employment in mills and manufactories for every member of their families who is able to work. The struggle for existence is such that they cannot stop to inquire whether the impure air and long confinement of these establishments are conducive to the health and vigorous growth of boys and girls.

“Under these circumstances, I am inclined to think that the English system of half-time is worthy of imitation. If we could provide that no boy or girl under fifteen years of age should be employed in any mill or manufactory for more than half the time, and then make provision that the other half should be spent in school, and at out-door sports and exercise, we should institute a change rich in promise of reform and deserving of fair and impartial trial.

“Though a statute provision fixing the number of hours that operatives shall be required to work never has appeared to me of such vital importance as some consider it, yet I freely admit that there is one aspect of the matter which seems to entitle the question of enacting such a statute to careful consideration.

“While as a general proposition it may be desirable to leave employers and employés free to agree upon prices and hours of labor, yet the State cannot afford to be utterly regardless of the health and social well-being of a large class of its citizens for fear of interfering with some established custom or some prevailing system. That the strength of the operatives in many of our mills is becoming exhausted, that they are growing prematurely old, and that they are losing the vitality requisite to the healthy enjoyment of social opportunity, are facts that no careful and candid observer will deny. Ten hours is the standard of the longest day's work known to any branch of mechanical industry in this Commonwealth outside a portion of our large manufacturing corporations. What would be lost to employers, and what would not be gained to employés, by adopting the ten-hour system in these establishments?

“Furthermore, the large majority of operatives in many of our mills are of foreign birth. What is to be done with them? How are we to protect ourselves from the ignorance that is generally their misfortune rather than their fault? How are we to educate them into unity of aspiration and purpose with native-born citizens? Shall we work them so many hours a day that they will have neither strength, interest nor time for becoming acquainted with our insti-

tutions and our aims as a people? Or shall we, by shortening their hours of labor, and the establishment of evening schools, if need be, educate them, fit them for the duties of citizenship, and make them a part of ourselves? Unless something of this sort is done, while the census returns may show accumulation and enlargement, there can be no increase of living power. If we are to have in the future a healthful growth of the body politic, all these different elements of population must be blended into one harmonious whole. This will be a work of time and patience, I very well know, but we cannot go on indefinitely without some broader and deeper consideration than we have yet given, as a community, to the well-being of those among us from foreign parts.

" The limit of a day's work to three-fourths of the laboring class in this Commonwealth being ten hours, I am not able to see that any great detriment would result if the same limit should be extended to the other fourth. I have no hesitancy in recommending that the experiment be tried, and you may anticipate executive approval if you enact a ten-hour law. I know of no reason why it should not apply as well to male as to female operatives. Much is said about the importance of elevating labor; but it is difficult to see how this can be done, except as we elevate the laboring man and woman. Make better provision for their instruction, assist them in the development of the higher faculties of their natures, encourage them to secure comfortable homes of their own, and you awaken capabilities that have hitherto slumbered, and give them enlarged hopes and brighter aspirations for the future. Every new homestead will inspire its occupant with new energy. It will bring him to a personal interest in the government of which he is a member, and make of him a stronger and worthier citizen in every respect. Indeed, there is very little worth in a man if the ownership of home does not stimulate him in a thousand honorable and ennobling ways. He who has been actively instrumental in lifting one deserving family into this new sphere, has done better service to the laboring class than the noisy, frothy demagogue will do in a lifetime.

" It is a requirement of the constitution that the census of the State shall be taken in 1875. This affords an opportunity that we ought neither to neglect nor misuse. Along with legislation for giving effect to the census requirement, I hope provision will be made for as searching an inquiry by the Labor Bureau as is practicable, into the social condition of our working classes. An honest and thorough investigation, conducted in a manner to command confidence, would enable us to see ourselves as we really are, much more clearly than we now can, and furnish the data on which to

base action for the future prosperity and progress of the old Commonwealth."

The following Resolve had particular relation to the bureau work:—

"Chap. 62, Resolves of 1874.—Resolve concerning the Education of children employed in manufacturing establishments.

"*Resolved*, That the bureau of statistics on the subject of labor is directed to prepare a plan for the education of children employed in manufacturing establishments, and report the same to the next general court with the next annual report of said bureau."

Additional labor legislation is given below. The text of the Act in relation to the census and industrial statistics will be found in its proper section in this volume.

"Chap. 221, Acts of 1874.—An Act establishing the hours of labor at sixty per week for women, and children under eighteen years of age.

"SECT. 1. No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no woman over that age, shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation in any manufacturing establishment in this Commonwealth more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the stoppage or interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery: *provided, however*, that a different apportionment of the hours of labor may be made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work for one day of the week; but in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty per week.

"SECT. 2. Any such person, firm or corporation which wilfully employs any minor or woman, or which wilfully has in its employment any minor or woman contrary to the provisions of this act, and any superintendent, overseer or other agent of any such person, firm or corporation, who wilfully employs any minor or woman in laboring for any such person, firm or corporation, and any parent or guardian of such minor who permits such minor to work or be so employed contrary to the provisions of this act, shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered on complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction, and all prosecutions for offenses under this act shall be begun within one year from the commission thereof. No building or premises used solely for the purposes of a dwelling shall be deemed a manufacturing establishment within the meaning of this act.

"SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon the first day of October next.

"Chap. 279, Acts of 1874.—An Act preventing the appearance of children under fifteen as acrobats, contortionists, etc.

"Chap. 386, Acts of 1874.—An Act to provide for taking the industrial statistics and decennial census of the Commonwealth.

"Chap. 393, Acts of 1874.—An Act regulating deposits in savings banks."

As has been indicated, a ten-hour law for women and children was passed, but only after determined and long-continued opposition. The various drafts of the bill were in turn referred to the judiciary committee, the attorney-general, and to a conference committee. Several remonstrances *against* a ten-hour law were presented. At one stage the president of the Senate, by his casting vote, secured the enactment of the bill. The vote, however, was reconsidered, and but for a rule prohibiting amendments of engrossed bills, would have been amended; as it was, it was recommitted. The final vote in the Senate was 21 to 11. The only yea and nay vote of the House, in the early stages of the bill, was 111 to 19. But for the election of Governor Washburn to the United States Senate, his name would have appeared officially upon the law.

LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1875.

Governor Gaston, in his address, thus referred to labor matters:—

"I earnestly commend to your careful consideration this great subject of skilled labor. It is of vital interest to a manufacturing people, and I trust that your fostering care of it will be apparent in such legislation as may promote the welfare and renown of our Commonwealth and country. The Act of 1867, chapter 285, provides that no child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, and no child between the ages of ten and fifteen years shall be so employed, unless he has attended school for three months in the year next preceding such employment, nor unless he shall attend school at least three months in each year during the continuance of such employment.

"The Act of 1874, chapter 221, provides that no minor under the age of eighteen years, and no woman over that age, shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than ten hours in any one day, or sixty hours in any week.

"These two Acts affect deeply the welfare of the Commonwealth. They both have my cordial approval. To carry out the spirit of such legislation, the education of the operatives in Massachusetts should receive the thoughtful consideration of the legislature. For persons so employed, half-time schools, which have been introduced

with great success into both the manufacturing and agricultural districts of Great Britain, seem to me the best expedient. The problem has already been presented,—whether in a public school, instruction in practical pursuits which may enable, or assist in enabling, the pupil to earn a livelihood in early years, should not be joined with the customary tuition. In manufacturing communities, this form of instruction cannot be properly or safely neglected. The necessities of the pupil and the public interests alike demand that those whose inheritance is that of labor, shall have both the time and opportunity for instruction, and for a kind of instruction which shall give to labor intelligence, and consequently increased value and compensation. Half-time schools have, in some cases, divided the hours of the day between instruction and labor; others have taken entire days for each; while others, again, preserving the alternations, have taken entire periods, consisting of several weeks, for each. The selection between these plans may be influenced by the kind of industry in which persons are engaged. As a general rule, the evidence of experience is in favor of the division of each day. It is shown by those engaged in instruction, that half-time scholars, as a rule, are quite equal in average attainments to those who have full school hours without the alternations of work.

“A Resolve of 1874, chapter 62, directs the Labor Bureau to prepare a plan for the education of the children employed in manufacturing establishments, and report the same to this general court. I commend the whole subject to your thoughtful consideration. That system which shall give to labor the time and opportunity for education and culture, will never injure the moral or material interests of a people, or withdraw from wealth or capital any of its rightful possessions.”

Other legislation relating to labor or the bureau work is hereinafter summarized. The text of the Act and Resolve relating to the census and industrial statistics will be found in the proper section of this volume.

“Chap. 93, Acts of 1875.—An Act respecting the taking of the decennial census in Boston and other cities.

“Chap. 211, Acts of 1875.—An Act to regulate special contracts for labor.

“SECT. 1. Any manufacturing establishment which shall require from an employé a notice of intention to leave the employment of such establishment, under penalty of forfeiture of any part of wages earned, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if they shall discharge an employé without notice, except for incapacity or misconduct: *provided, however,* that this act

shall not apply in case of a general suspension of labor in said establishments.

“SECT. 2. Whoever shall, by intimidation or force, prevent, or seek to prevent, any other person or persons from entering or continuing in the employment of any corporation, company or individual, shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

“SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

“Chap. 37, Resolves of 1875.—Resolve providing compensation for taking the census and industrial statistics.

“Chap. 71, Resolves of 1875.—Resolve appropriating fifty thousand dollars to represent the arts, institutions and industries of the Commonwealth at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.”

The ten-hour agitation had not been quieted entirely by the passage of the law of 1874. Several petitions were presented praying for a modification of the law. Others remonstrated against the repeal of any of its provisions. Both branches granted leave for petitioners to withdraw.

Although the bureau, acting under the law of 1874, had prepared the schedule of inquiries for the census and industrial statistics, had appointed enumerators, and had its special work under full headway, a motion was made to abolish the bureau, and turn its work over to the secretary of the Commonwealth. This ill-advised proposition, if successful, would have necessitated a great waste of time and money, and undoubtedly would have destroyed the comprehensiveness of the work, for the secretary would have either been obliged to follow blindly the plans of others, or arrange his own in a very limited time. The friends of the bureau rallied with petitions and remonstrances; the uselessness of the change was clearly shown at hearings and by the press; the House vote sustaining the bureau was decisive, 134 to 36.

Reference has been made to the reports of General H. K. Oliver, when special state constable, to enforce the school law for children in manufactories. After his appointment to another official position, another constable was detailed, in August, 1869, but he made no report of progress. The police commission of 1871 gave general instructions to constables to enforce the law, but warned them against incurring any expense unless possessing positive information, thus rendering the law a dead-letter, practically. Upon the abolish-

ment of the police commission, a chief constable was appointed, and he, August 8, 1874, detailed George E. McNeill, Esq., of Cambridge, to carry into execution the laws relating to working children.

His report was made to the governor, January 11, 1875 (Senate Document, No. 50). Like the reports of Gen. Oliver, it was devoted to comments upon the weakness of the law, the impossibility of one man performing the work, and personal suggestions of needed legislation. He recommended that the school age be changed from five to fifteen to five to eighteen, although he stated his belief that 60,000 children from five to fifteen were growing up in ignorance, without any schooling whatever. Mr. McNeill also recommended registration of all children of school age, the English factory system in all its minutiae, the English half-time school system, and an inspector with three deputies to enforce the above-named laws when passed. The bureau reported in March, as required by the legislature of 1874, upon the subject of half-time schools, taking strong ground against their establishment in this State. Speaking of the education and employment of young persons, the report says :—

“ Personally, we believe in the extremest legislation in this direction, and could we have the power given us, we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or workshop. If she could be free until she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer.”

The argument against the establishment of half-time schools thus concludes :—

“ In the statements which follow we have summarized our chief points of belief in the whole matter, and our reasons therefor; and the recommendations annexed we believe to be expedient as well as wise; and that they will tend to lay a *permanent* foundation for our future welfare.

“ We believe that, generally speaking, the period of childhood and youth should be a period of free and unrestricted physical growth, that the bodily man and womanhood may be vigorous and vital. We believe that this is peculiarly essential in this country, where life is so intense, and so many accomplishments are crowded into every year of adult life.

“ We believe, also, that the period of childhood and youth should be a period of mental and moral discipline and education, that the adult may not have to contend blindly and at great disadvantage with the forces of nature, and be subject constantly to the depredations of his fellow-men.

“ We believe, in short, that children should have no legal status as workers, but only as pupils ; and, above all, that the poverty of parents should not be allowed to foster the one condition or frustrate the other, inasmuch as it is unwise for the State to permit the future usefulness of its citizens to be jeopardized by causes within its control.

“ We believe that the opportunities for education should be the same for *all* the children in the State ; and that a special and necessarily poorer class of schools should not be established for the children of the poor. We believe this, because it would be a direct blow at the democratic foundations on which our governmental structure rests.

“ And in answer to the Resolve of the legislature, we would recommend that our laws be so revised as to provide compulsorily for the attendance of all children between the ages of five and fifteen (not in attendance upon any private school) in the public schools for as long a time each year as they are kept in operation. And for the general accomplishment of this, that the state or local authorities be required to investigate and relieve, to such extent as is necessary, all cases of absolute and unavoidable individual poverty, which would otherwise prevent compliance with this obligation.”

The report continued,—

“ We present below the outline of a bill which we would offer as our conception of the proper ‘ plan ’ to be adopted.

“ If any consider it impracticable, we have only to say that it does not go as far as the laws of some European countries, and seems to us absolutely necessary, if we expect to bring Massachusetts up to the same plane of nearly universal education which they occupy.

“ SECT. 1. On and after the first day of September next, no child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture or sale of any species of goods whatsoever is carried on ; and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, no child under the age of thirteen years shall be so employed ; and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, no child under the age of fourteen years shall be so employed ; and

after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, no child under the age of fifteen years shall be so employed: *provided*, that children of the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifteen years, may be employed until the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, during such times as the schools of their respective towns or cities are not in operation, or for a certain portion of each year, until the aforesaid first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as permitted in the following section.

“SECT. 2. No child of the age of twelve years, or who has not reached the age of fifteen years, shall be employed in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture or sale of any species of goods whatsoever is carried on, unless, within the twelve months immediately preceding the beginning of such employment, and during each succeeding period of twelve months of such employment, such child shall have attended the public day schools of the town or city wherein his parents or guardians reside, for at least twenty weeks of five days in a week, which time may be divided into two terms, each of ten consecutive weeks, so far as the arrangements of school terms will allow, or for forty weeks of five half-days in a week so divided: *provided*, that attendance for the same number of days or half-days, consecutively, upon any private school approved by the school board, shall be considered an equivalent; and no manufacturer, merchant or other employer shall employ any child unless such child shall have presented a certificate, signed by the superintendent of schools, or by the school board, certifying that such child has complied with the requirements of this act.

“This section shall be construed to render permissible the employment of children of the ages named, only until September first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and shall be null and void on and after that date.

“SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the truant officers, in all cases where poverty apparently prevents the attendance at school of any child, to report the same, within ten days after the beginning of each term, to the overseers of the poor, who shall, within ten days thereafter, if, on investigation, a sufficient degree of poverty be clearly apparent, provide, at the expense of the town or city, relief from such poverty to the extent necessary to secure the attendance of such child at school.

“All truant officers and boards of overseers of the poor who fail to comply with this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than dollars, and not less than dollars, in the case of each child; and every manufacturer, merchant or employer, who employs any child contrary to the provisions of this act, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall be subject to a fine of not more than dollars, and not less than dollars, in the case of each child. Justices of police or district courts, trial justices, trial justices of juvenile offenders and judges of probate shall have jurisdiction within their respective counties of the offences described in this act.

“SECT. 4. All fines collected under this act shall accrue to the benefit of the school fund of the town or city.”

The bureau took ground, also, against the introduction of the ponderous factory system of England into Massachusetts, but suggested the outline of a—

“Factory Act.

“The belting, exposed shafting, gearing and drums of all manufacturing establishments shall be securely guarded.

“No machinery, other than steam-engines, in any such establishment shall be cleaned while running.

“Elevators in all such establishments shall be supplied with well-protected safety-catches and self-closing hatches.

“For every one hundred feet, ends and sides of such establishments, and to each story, there shall be on the outside a fenced platform, each platform to be connected with the one above it by a slanting ladder guarded by rails, and with the interior by windows or doors.

“For every twenty persons employed there shall be one rope, or portable fire-escape. All outside doors shall open outwardly or slide.

“Each story shall be supplied with apparatus for extinguishing fires,—water-buckets, flooding hose or pipes, hydrants, etc.

“All male operatives shall be organized into fire-parties, and trained to the use of the fire apparatus of the establishment.

“No person shall be constantly employed in the attic rooms of such establishments, unless such rooms are thoroughly protected by suitable fire-escapes, as herein provided; ‘story’ shall comprehend ‘attic.’

“It shall be the duty of employers to see that rooms are amply ventilated and kept clean; that water-closets are thoroughly cared for, and that noxious odors are deodorized.

“No married woman shall be employed in any such establishment for at least two months subsequent to the period of confinement; and on returning to work shall, to this end, present a physician’s certificate to her employer.

“Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit for every such offence not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

“For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the council, shall, on the passage of this act, and thereafter, biennially, in January, appoint a suitable person having practical knowledge of sanitary matters and of mechanics as chief inspector of factories; and such chief inspector shall appoint not less than three nor more than seven deputy inspectors. The salary of the chief inspector shall be \$3,000, and that of his deputies \$2,000.

“The duties of the chief inspector shall be to enforce the provisions of this act, and of any acts relating to the employment and

education of children; and he shall report to the governor annually, in January, all proceedings and doings under the same.

“No action at law shall be brought against any manufacturer until after due notice to him of the breach of any of the provisions of this or the employment and education acts; and all actions under any of said acts shall be brought in the district courts, or before trial justices who shall have plenary jurisdiction.”

The legislature took no action upon the half-time or compulsory education questions, and indefinitely postponed the subjects of a factory Act and the appointment of inspectors.

LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1876.

Gov. Rice, in his inaugural, thus referred to the—

“Bureau of Statistics.”

“The sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor (1875) contains in its introduction the following suggestions and recommendations: ‘If it is desirable to continue investigations regarding labor, commerce, the industrial, social, sanitary and educational conditions of life in all respects, then the organic law under which the bureau works should be broadened, and power adequate to its desired usefulness be given to it.’ The great utility of a department of statistics is readily comprehended, and the success of the decennial work of 1875 furnishes new evidence of the need of a thoroughly organized department.

“The difficulty in our method in this State, at present, arises from the existence of so many offices, each seeking statistics of various kinds, and each making investigations of subjects often akin in nature and resulting in twofold work. I am led to believe that if the kindred work of several of these bureaus were consolidated into one general bureau of statistics, and put under one head, it would result in increased efficiency, and considerably diminish the expense as compared with that of separate organization.”

A bill to increase the scope of the bureau’s work in accordance with the governor’s suggestions, was reported in the House by the committee on the bureau, although they had been previously ordered by a vote of the House to consider the expediency of abolishing the bureau, and transferring its work to the Secretary of State. A Resolve to abolish was substituted in the House for the committee’s bill, and by three close votes (the last one 113 to 99) was passed

to be engrossed. The Resolve for abolishment found little favor in the Senate, it being rejected by a vote of 26 to 4.

The secured legislation, to date, is found below:—

[Chap. 52, Acts of 1876.]

“AN ACT relating to the Employment of Children, and regulations respecting them.

“SECT. 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in this Commonwealth, and any parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall for such offence forfeit a sum of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the public schools of the city or town.

“SECT. 2. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be so employed, unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended some public or private day school, under teachers approved by the school committee of the place where such school is kept, at least twenty weeks, which time may be divided into two terms, each of ten consecutive weeks, so far as the arrangements of school terms will allow; nor shall such employment continue, unless such child shall attend school as herein provided, in each and every year; and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate, made by or under the direction of said school committee, of his compliance with the requirements of this act: *provided, however,* that a regular attendance during the continuance of such employment in any school known as a half-time day school, or an attendance in any public or private day school, twenty weeks, as above stated, may be accepted by said school committee as a substitute for the attendance herein required.

“SECT. 3. Every owner, superintendent or overseer in any establishment above named, who employs or permits to be employed, any child in violation of the second section of this act, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall for such offence forfeit a sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for the use of the public schools of such city or town.

“SECT. 4. The truant officers shall, at least once in every school term, and as often as the school committee require, visit the establishments described by this act in their several cities and towns, and inquire into the situation of the children employed therein, ascertain whether the provisions of this act are duly observed, and report all violations to the school committee.

“SECT. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.”

Chapter 142, Acts of 1876, incorporates the Massachusetts Family Bank, upon insurance principles earnestly advocated by Elizur Wright, Esq., and others. Of the pending bills, one regulates the rate of interest in savings banks, while a second provides that the chief of the State detective force shall detail one, but no more than three deputies, to exercise a supervision over manufactories and buildings, and enforce the provisions of the school laws for working children. The bill, however, provides that such duties shall cease January 1, 1877.

VII.—FOREIGN LABOR LEGISLATION.

We do not propose, under the above heading, to give a minute history of labor and labor legislation in England and other European countries; only to show the most salient points of progress. Labor, in the abstract, has no country; it is the life of all countries. Between the English speaking peoples there is, however, more of a unity of interests; a comparative humanity exists, even if not acknowledged. If Massachusetts or America had led in labor reform, England would have watched our progress as intently as we watch hers. We cannot separate the countries upon the labor question any more than we can as regards literature, science or that Saxon endurance which surpasses simple bravery. In the section of this volume which states the results of the seven years' investigations of the bureau, much information concerning the labor legislation of foreign countries is given. The following brief statement of the causes which led to the English Factory Acts is copied from an article by Mr. C. L. Brace in "Harper's Magazine" for August, 1873.

"At length a band of devoted reformers and philanthropists arose, who were determined that this burning shame of their country (uneducated and overworked child labor) should be wiped out; who felt that the wealth and culture of England rested on a hideous foundation, when the labor of oppressed children built up the structure. They began an incessant agitation against the over-labor of factory children. They wrote for the press, printed documents, held public meetings, petitioned parliament, and sought in every way to rouse the public feeling and conscience. . . .

"After incessant discussion, and a long contest, the English 'Fac-

tory Bills' were carried through parliament, were repeatedly amended, improved and enlarged until they form now a ponderous blue-book. These Acts have been rigorously executed, and their effect has been that hundreds of thousands of little 'white slaves' have been redeemed from slavery, saved from premature death and sickness, and that a new class of English laborers is growing up, better educated, healthier, happier, and of more value to their employers. The reform was one of the most glorious and beneficent ever carried out in Great Britain."

Besides Great Britain, other European countries have laws for the protection of children. Prussia, France, Switzerland and Italy provide for the education of working children; Portugal, Russia and Austria are remodelling their school systems; compulsory education is the rule in Belgium, Norway, Sweden and even Turkey.

From 1833 to 1868, a period of thirty-six years, *two hundred and eighteen* special reports upon subjects connected with labor legislation were made by English parliamentary committees, an average of *six* yearly. These reports, valuable as they are, are scattered, and there is no one department of the English government to which application can be made for statistics. In Prussia, France, Saxony, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Bavaria and Russia there are central statistical bureaus, under the charge of competent men, from which official information is easily obtainable. In the section of this volume headed "Opinions of the Public and the Press," the names of the directors of many of these foreign bureaus are given with their addresses. Mr. George Howell, late secretary to the English parliamentary committee on trades-unions, who has given long and valued service in that capacity,—and of whom it is said "his great industry, patience, clear-headedness, and, above all, his moderation and most conciliatory manners, have immensely contributed to the unravelling of many difficulties, and to the promotion of a common understanding between parties opposed (or apparently opposed) to each other,"—makes the following suggestion in an English periodical called "The Beehive," of date February 12, 1876, for the establishment of an—

"ENGLISH BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

"The vast and daily increasing importance of all movements connected with, or having reference to, labor in this country, and especially the legislative tendency of very many of these movements, point conclusively to the necessity of a bureau of statistics of labor where the statesman, philanthropist, author, journalist or citizen can at all times obtain authentic information and reliable statistics, when attempting to deal with some of the many problems connected therewith.

"Political economy is still a progressive science; many of the teachings of its most able exponents have to be narrowly scanned and tested by the light of facts drawn from every-day life. Whenever any subject of especial interest comes up for discussion, requiring broad and comprehensive treatment on the part of the political economist or statesman who attempts to deal with it, he must create the machinery necessary to get the information absolutely required for its elucidation.

"Valuable sources of information and much useful and correct data exist, but these have to be sought out and the facts brought together, assorted and tabulated, before they can be ready for immediate use. This is often done at great cost both by private individuals and by government, but the misfortune is that the valuable collections of facts so obtained by men of extensive experience and general knowledge are often lost because there is no permanent record kept of them, and no office where they could be examined or obtained for future use.

"Such a permanent record could be prepared and maintained at much less expense than is now incurred for merely the special items of passing interest which are sometimes needed by the government or by private members of the House of Commons.

"It seems almost incredible that an old industrial country like Great Britain should be without a bureau of statistics of labor. In America, bureaus are established in Washington, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc., and judging by the valuable information annually issued, these departments give good satisfaction, not only to employers and workmen, but also to the general public, whose interest after all is of the first importance in all questions affecting labor and the condition of workmen.

"There are very many subjects which would naturally come within the scope of such a department, upon which reliable information should be obtained. These inquiries and reports should altogether avoid any controversial treatment of the several matters relegated to the department, its object being to furnish correct data, which

would be valuable to all classes and all parties, and be tabulated for ready and immediate use.

“Recent legislation seems to me to render such a department absolutely essential. The special subjects for inquiry, amongst others, are the following:—

“1. Divisions of labor, primary, secondary and otherwise; general effect of such division of labor upon the special trade, upon prices and upon the open market.

“2. The price paid for labor, variations according to locality or other circumstances, whether it includes partial cost of materials, use of machinery, light, fuel, tools, implements or other matters.

“3. Hours of labor, variations according to locality, overtime and other matters relating thereto.

“4. Terms of labor, whether day-work or piece-work, nature of contracts, terms of engagement, whether by the day, week, month, etc.

“5. General effect of such contracts, relative influence on employers and workmen, and on the labor market.

“6. Labor organizations, their nature and extent, number of members in the several unions, their proportion to non-members, the principles upon which they are conducted, their payments, funds, benefits and management.

“7. General state of the labor market, whether overstocked or a scarcity of hands, cause in either case; whether local or general, and whether there are openings for more workmen, and a necessity for the migration of workers from one locality to another.

“8. Cost of living, proportionate cost compared with wages for any given number of years. Have wages increased in the same proportion as the cost of living? Variations in different localities.

“9. Habitations and rents. Description of houses and tenements, rent paid, nature and extent of accommodation, condition of dwellings, sanitary and otherwise.

“10. Proportion of artisans and other industrial classes generally to other classes, nature of distinctions, relative distinctions amongst the working classes.

“11. Strikes, history of, cause of dispute and how settled. Number of persons engaged in the strike, and their families, cost of the strike, how provided, and the general effects of the strike on the locality.

“12. Arbitration or conciliation, how far accepted by employers and workmen; whether any, and if any, what attempts were made to settle the dispute, and by what means.

“13. Co-operation. What co-operative societies or stores exist in

the several localities, and the nature and number, if any, of co-operative productive societies. State number of members, summaries of business done, and profits.

“14. Benefit societies. Number and nature of, number of members, benefits, contribution, how conducted, whether annual or permanent.

“15. Building societies. Number of members, value of shares, shares issued, interest paid on capital; number of advances made, mode of repayment, amount of interest charged per £100, how conducted.

“16. Savings banks. Deposits therein, or in loan societies, or other similar societies. Interest paid on capital, interest charged on loans, nature of such societies and general management.

“17. General condition and position of the industrial classes in the several counties, or in special districts.

“18. Abstracts of legislative measures affecting these classes, either sought for or obtained, with special reference to statutes previously passed.

“These and similar subjects would come within the scope of such a department, and we believe that a great variety of useful information would be obtained of permanent interest to all classes; carefully prepared tables should be given according to the importance of the subject-matter, and where other government returns supply the necessary information, the needful reference should be given to save the time of the inquirer. It would also be useful to indicate other special sources of information where they exist, or to give abstracts of documents or books, if of sufficient importance.

“It might be objected that we already possess some of the information sought in the report of the board of trade, and of the registrar of friendly societies. This is, to some extent, true, but it is insufficient and dispersed; we want it to be exact, full, complete and compact. Workmen may object that it may furnish too much information for their benefit. We reply, not so, for it is obtainable now, and its inexactitude is a far greater evil than the fullest knowledge can possibly be. Moreover, it is very undesirable that there should be any semblance of secrecy in any organization or movement, and all investigations regarding labor, commerce or trade, and of the whole condition of industrial and social life, as well as its educational, sanitary and political character, should be open to all, and conducted in the light of day.”

A reference to the section of this volume, which gives the results of the bureau investigations, will show the reader that

the work of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor has been nearly identical with that laid out above, and makes manifest that in this one element of labor reform, at least, Massachusetts has led England, and shown to the thinking labor men of that country, that in the universal work of labor reform this bureau is doing no inconsiderable service. The Bureau of Statistics at Berlin, Prussia, is closely allied to this department in its manner of working, and the figures obtained therefrom have been of great comparative value. Reliable statistics must precede efficient legislation, and we trust before many years that statistical bureaus in the various States of the Union and foreign countries will interchange the fruits of their researches, and aid in securing legislation for the good of labor throughout the world.

VIII.—ORGANIZATION AND MANNER OF WORKING.

The Act establishing the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, as has been previously stated, was passed June 22, 1869. The next day it received the governor's approval, and became a law. On the 31st of July, Governor Claflin appointed Hon. Henry K. Oliver of Salem, as chief, who, on the 4th of August, selected George E. McNeill, Esq., of Cambridge, as his deputy. In May, 1871, Governor Claflin, being still in office, re-appointed Mr. Oliver, and he again chose Mr. McNeill as his deputy.

In May, 1873, Governor Washburn commissioned Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Reading, as chief. Mr. Wright was re-commissioned in May, 1875, for a second term of two years, by Governor Gaston. Upon his first appointment, Mr. Wright selected Major George H. Long, of Charlestown, as his deputy, and he retained the position until appointed deputy insurance commissioner of the State in April, 1876. In that month a bill was passed authorizing the chief to appoint a chief clerk in place of a deputy, and under this bill Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, of Boston, was selected for that position. The assistants employed by the bureau have varied in number each year; ranging from the ordinary force of two or three to as great a number as sixty-five, the latter being required for the tabulation and preparing for press of the census and industrial statistics returns.

The office of the bureau was originally located at the state house, but in June, 1873, it was removed to a building leased by the State at 33 Pemberton Square, where it now remains.

The salary of the chief was first placed at \$2,500 per annum; it was increased to \$3,000 in 1873, and reduced to \$2,500 again in 1876. The reduction was made in accordance with a general system of reduction of salaries of state officials instituted by the legislature of 1876. The salary of the deputy has been, uniformly, \$2,000 yearly. The pay of assistants, in whatever capacity, being limited by law to \$4 per day, the highest compensation for clerks and travelling agents has been \$1,200 per year. The chief clerk will receive a yearly salary of \$1,500. The average expense for each year has been \$10,500, one-half for salaries of officers, and one-half for clerk hire, travelling expenses, printing of schedules or blanks, and the usual contingent expenses of such an office. The rent of the rooms occupied is paid by the State out of a general appropriation, and the printing and binding of reports charged to the legislative printing account.

Having shown the personal organization of the bureau, we will proceed to give a brief description of its—

MANNER OF WORKING.

The officers appointed in 1869 found themselves in an untried field. To be sure, certain legislative committees and two commissions on hours of labor had investigated somewhat into questions of labor; but here was a new department, with the double duty imposed upon it of choosing its work and then performing it. It will be seen, one of two courses became necessary; either to gather facts indiscriminately, and upon them, if possible, base conclusions, or to start with the belief that certain things were true, and obtain all the corroborative testimony possible.

One of the first acts of the bureau was to send a letter to Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, then United States minister to England, requesting a catalogue of English public documents relating to the general question of labor. He complied with a list comprehending some eighty-six different works, and aggregating about three hundred volumes. Over one hundred

works upon subjects related to labor and the laboring classes were found in the state library in 1869, and the number has been increased yearly. An annual appropriation is made for the state library, and any book desired by a department is secured, and its use allowed.

Besides these sources, the bureau has received since its organization, the reports of the national and of other state governments upon subjects related to its work. Friends have contributed documents, foreign statistical societies have exchanged reports, and files of English labor papers have been kept up. On the other hand, the bureau reports have been sent free to every citizen of Massachusetts requesting the same, and information supplied to the press and general public in numberless instances. The reports have also been sent to all parts of the country, to Europe, and even to Australia; in addition, inquiries by letter from foreign countries have been answered, and all possible information sent. Englishmen and the English government have shown an especial interest in the bureau work, and, as a rule, all pay for documents sent us has been refused. One labor paper, published at London, Eng., has been received regularly for many years, and the publisher insists upon sending it free.

After this statement of certain workings of the bureau, let us return to the remarks of the officers relative to the preliminary investigations in 1869.

In the first report the officers say, referring to the Resolve creating the bureau:—

“ The immediate impression derived from the mere words of the Resolve was, that the leading duty of the bureau was the gathering of statistics of labor, and of reporting them to the legislature, together with what might be ascertained of their influence upon the health, education, manners of life and industrial habits of those whose daily labor earns their daily bread, but who, it is not to be ignored, are, as a rule, very inconsiderable sharers in the wealth they help to generate.

“ This impression finally enlarged itself, however, into a more comprehensive thought, that it was our duty to inquire into the very important subjects of the hours of labor, the wages, the savings, the manner of life at home and from home, the recreations, the culture, moral and mental, of the laborers, and the influence of the

several kinds of labor upon their health of body and brain, not ignoring the subjects of co-operation, strikes, trades-unions, and the general relations of capital and labor, with such matter relating to the history of labor and labor legislation, here and abroad, as we might be able to gather; so that the actual status, as far as the researches of a few months would permit us to do, of the laboring men, women and children of Massachusetts might be ascertained, and be set forth to the legislature and people of the State."

Certain legal points required consultation with the attorney-general. His replies to various letters of inquiry may be summarized briefly.

1. The bureau has no power, as such, to administer an oath. (This difficulty was overcome by commissioning the chief as justice of the peace.)
2. The bureau has no authority to take depositions. It may send for persons and papers, but has no power to compel attendance.
3. It may examine witness, under oath, but can pay only \$1.25 per day as fees, and four cents per mile to and from the office.

With its powers, or rather want of power, thus defined, the bureau began its work, acknowledging its entire dependence upon the voluntary written or verbal testimony of individuals, and upon the investigations of its agents who, in turn, could not compel the unwilling to testify or supply statistics. In the fourth report the officers remark:—

"We are pleased to say that in only one instance has our summons been refused, though in many cases we have been frankly told that as there was no law compelling answers to our questions, they (the respondents) respectfully decline to comply with our request."

The voluntary circular plan was first instituted. Out of 334 assessors, all but 10 replied to a circular sent them asking for information concerning manufacturing establishments in their respective towns. The manufacturers themselves were not so communicative. Only 217 out of 1,248 replied at all, and the answers were, the report says, "generally curt and unsatisfactory." The schedule contained *eighty-one* inquiries. Neither did the workingmen themselves comply generally with the request for information. Their schedule contained

one hundred and thirty-seven questions, and 114 out of 268 replied wholly or in part. The nature of the work for the seven months ending March 1, 1869, is thus explained, and the contents of the first report shown:—

“A much condensed summary of labor in England, and legislation thereon, up to the emigration and settlement of America, supplied by English authorities, occupied about 48 pages. Of the remaining 375, all but eight are occupied wholly by home matter, excluding all foreign matter and statistics. Four of these eight relate to the sanitary influence of factory life abroad, and four to the homes and home-life of French operatives; leaving 367 devoted to labor matters in Massachusetts.”

As a preliminary to the work upon the report issued in 1871, correspondence was entered into with officials of other state governments, and with the United States Department of the Interior. The results of this system of preparation were a series of ten blanks. Of these schedules of inquiry, principally addressed to employers, 3,958 were sent out, and 2,447 returned, or 62 per cent. Some of the workmen's blanks used in 1869 being on hand, use was also made of them. Two agents were despatched to the western part of the State to gather workingmen's statistics, and a competent lady detailed to investigate woman's work and the condition of working women. Eight “strikes” occurred in the State in 1870,—at Fall River, Lynn, North Adams, Worcester, Marlborough, Weymouth, Randolph and Needham; witnesses were summoned by the bureau, and their testimony phonographically reported. Letters were sent to prominent physicians, and opinions asked concerning certain deleterious branches of labor. A tour of inspection was made of Boston tenement-houses; workingmen were requested to visit the bureau and make statements of their experience; and a copious selection was made from foreign labor laws and English testimony upon the half-time system of schooling.

The material for the report of 1872 was obtained in a similar manner to that of its predecessors. Statistical information was requested by sending out blank circulars, and depending upon the voluntary courtesy of correspondents. Of 5,112 blanks mailed, 2,161 were returned with replies,

being 42+ per cent. In addition, thirty manufacturing establishments were visited by the officers of the bureau. The officers were aware of the "limited amount of completeness" of the returns, ascribing their meagreness to the small amount of money placed at the disposal of the bureau.

The investigations, though not securing completeness on any one point, were directed to a multitude of subjects, which are thus summarized in the report itself:—

"The subjects to which, during the past year, we directed our attention, were the condition of wage laborers, both men and women, their wages, earnings, hours of labor, cost of living, savings, education, moral and physical status, their opportunities for improvement through unions of any variety, co-operative experiments, libraries, reading-rooms, or other intellectual associations, etc., the surroundings of congregated and out-of-door labor, the conveniences or inconveniences of their working places and homes, and the employment and schooling of children in factories, stores, shops, or on the street.

"Attention has also been given to the influence of different occupations upon health and morals; to strikes, their causes and results; to the truck system; to factory life, here and in England; the story of workingmen's lives by themselves, their arguments upon hours of labor, poverty, etc., and to the experiment with Chinese laborers. Upon this latter subject, the reticence of the employer circumscribes the information within very narrow limits. To this has been added a brief history of the purchasing power of wages in England from the year 1300, and in Massachusetts from its settlement, with comments upon the same, recommendations, and an appendix containing a brief description of labor abroad, and the English truck system.

"The following matters relating to the employments and condition of working-women were specially assigned to a female assistant for investigation; viz., the number of occupations in which they are engaged; their hours of labor, home life, regularity of employment, number of weeks of work during a year, comparative intelligence, examination of their boarding-houses, amusements, health of their special occupations, etc.; disabilities of each class of women-workers as compared with men at the same occupation; merit or demerit of institutions for women, such as homes or lodging-houses; free intelligence offices; advertisements for working women; frauds of the same other than those practised upon men,

guerilla merchants, so called ; Jews' shops, sewing-machine frauds, etc.

"From the United States census of 1870, the bureau has prepared a complete index of all the employments in Massachusetts, and has so arranged the details as to give at a glance the number of persons employed, the average wages, yearly earnings, amount of capital invested, and the total product of each branch of industry in the Commonwealth."

In the report for 1873, the officers made a brief allusion to the opposition the bureau had encountered since its existence, and attributed much of it to ignorance of facts. To all attacks, the officers say they never made public reply. Referring to the year's work, the report says :—

"We entered upon the work of the fourth report with the purpose of ascertaining and presenting the facts relating to the actual average annual earnings of all persons employed in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the State, the wages and earnings and condition of unskilled laborers, the cost of living, the distribution of wealth as shown in the ownership of real and personal estates, and in the deposits in our savings banks ; also the effect upon wages and production, of the reduction of the hours of labor from twelve to eleven, the effect of special employments upon the health, morals and prosperity of the people ; co-operation, its successes, failures and dangers ; the condition of tenement-houses, the condition of labor in the early part of the century, etc."

The tables relating to wages, earnings and days employed, were drawn from the United States census. The personal visits made were chiefly to obtain information concerning the non-enforcement of the school laws for working children. The investigation into co-operative experiments, both by circulars and witnesses, was unproductive. The subject of savings banks received the principal attention of the bureau.

The report for 1874 was the work of the new officers, appointed in 1873, six months having been used in its preparation.

In the introduction the officers state that the following letter, received from a distinguished statistician of the United States, formed a guide in conducting their investigations :—

“DEAR SIRS:—I have given much thought to the letter in which you do me the honor to ask me my views as to the work of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor; but as the result, I find little to say beyond expressing my hearty sympathy with the purposes of your office, and my wishes for its success. I feel the strongest confidence that the Commonwealth is prepared for your work, and that the work can be done to the satisfaction of all citizens; and that your office has only to prove itself superior alike to partisan dictation and to the seductions of theory, in order to command the cordial support of the press and of the body of citizens. If any mistake is more likely than others to be committed in such a critical position, it is to undertake to recognize both parties as parties, and to award so much in due turn to each. This course almost inevitably leads to jealousy and dissatisfaction. If an office is strong enough simply to consider the body of citizens, and to refuse to recognize or entertain consideration of parties, success is already in the main assured. Public confidence once given, the choice of agencies, the selection of inquiries to be propounded, are easy and plain. The country is hungry for information; everything of a statistical character, or even of a statistical appearance, is taken up with an eagerness that is almost pathetic; the community have not yet learned to be half skeptical and critical enough in respect to such statements. All this is favorable to such laudable efforts as you are engaged in, for the difficulty of collecting statistics in a new country requires much indulgence; and I have strong hopes that you will so distinctly and decisively disconnect the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor from politics,—from dependence on organizations, whether of workingmen or of employers, and from the support of economical theories, individual views or class interests,—as to command the moral support of the whole body of citizens, and receive the co-operation of all men of all occupations and of all degrees, without reference, however, either to their degrees or their occupations.”

The voluntary schedule plan was deemed worthless in the outset, and was sparingly used. That little use, however, demonstrated clearly the futility of trying to obtain full and credible statistics by such a means. Of the 342 school boards addressed, 206 replied, but of the answers very few were definite in their statements. A schedule of simple, easily answered inquiries was sent to 1,530 clergymen, who were deemed for many reasons “better qualified to answer official inquiries than men in almost any other position in life,” and yet

only 544, or 35+ per cent, answered. Some so far forgot the courtesies of letter-writing as to anonymously assert that the information desired was none of the bureau's business. Nine cities and towns were visited, and the sanitary condition of workingmen's homes looked into. Agents of the bureau visited 233 textile manufactories in the State, and made sworn returns as regarded means of escape in case of fire, protection of shafting, guarding of machinery, care of elevators, cleaning of machinery when running, ventilation and average air-space supplied for operatives. From information obtained personally by Hon. Edward Young, chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, while in Europe, very full tables of rates of wages, hours of labor, prices of provisions, clothing, rent, etc., were prepared. The figures for Massachusetts were gathered by the bureau's agents. From the comparisons instituted, the relative purchase-power of money in Europe and Massachusetts was deduced and illustrated by tables. The savings banks were called upon to keep special books for the information of the bureau, and 115 out of 169 complied. Considerable matter of minor importance was secured by visits of agents, and a few extracts from foreign documents were made for purposes of illustration or comparison.

The report for 1875 was mainly the result of personal investigation by the agents of the bureau. They visited the half-time schools, and reported their condition and prospects. Certain branches of employment were personally inquired into, and their special effects upon female health demonstrated. Immediately after the disaster at Granite Mills, an agent of the bureau visited Fall River, and elicited important facts from nineteen individuals and families. From the sworn returns obtained in the year previous, tables were prepared showing the means of egress, in more than two hundred mills, from upper stories in case of fire or panic. The statements made were lately put on trial in a court of law, and several mill agents and superintendents testified that, as far as their knowledge extended, the descriptions given by the bureau were entirely correct and trustworthy.

The condition of 397 workingmen's families was ascertained by the investigations of agents. The mode of procedure in this work is thus described in the report:—

“ The agent, upon arriving in a place selected for investigation, and, knowing its prominent or peculiar industries, visited the mill, workshop, wharf, public works or foundry, as the case might be. Accosting the first workman at hand, a statement of what was desired was made; in case of compliance, a time was fixed, convenient to the workingman, at which to supply the desired figures and information; in case of inability or want of inclination, application was made to one and another of the workmen, and at other establishments, until the desired number was secured. Visits by day were made in order that the locality and the immediate surroundings of the houses could be examined, and visits in the evening were required, for then the workmen could refer to their account-books and bills, and find the items of expenditure of their cost of living. As a matter of fact, our returns would have been materially smaller in number, or wanting in completeness, but for these evening visits made after work was done. The rooms were inspected, and their pleasant or unpleasant features noted. The children were at home, and the physical appearance and dress of the family were observed.”

Attempts to secure information concerning co-operation, by circulars, proving, as usual, a comparative failure, the efforts of agents supplemented the work, and secured all available data. The report contained much selected information, obtained by the personal investigations of Hon. Edward Young, Hon. C. C. Andrews, United States minister to Sweden and Norway, and from documents secured by the chief of the bureau while in Europe.

The manner of working, as regards the state census and industrial statistics, will be fully explained in its appropriate section.

The report for 1876 is wholly the result of personal investigation, the blanks used forming part of the census system. They were left with individuals by the enumerators, information given when necessary, and when collected were examined to supply deficiencies and correct errors. The number of available schedules received was 71,339, of which 55,515 were filled by males and 15,824 by females. The information gained is presented with regard to sex, to wage and salary receivers, and by families, cities, towns, counties and important occupations. The points of inquiry were as follows:—

Persons dependent.
Hours employed daily.
Days employed yearly.
Daily wages.
Yearly wages.
Other earnings.
Wife's earnings.
Children's earnings.
Unable to work from sickness.
Persons owning houses.
Mortgages on houses.
Rate of interest on mortgages.
Rents.
Number of rooms hired.
Value of garden crops.
Cost of living.
Volumes in private library (over 100).

This report, being the seventh in the series, will be sent on application, and prepayment of postage, until the number provided for distribution is exhausted. By law of the State, all public documents are furnished free of expense to parties desiring them.

IX.—DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS.—OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.

During the seven years of the bureau's existence, about fifty thousand copies of its reports have been published by order of the legislature. As is usual with public documents, the members of the Senate and House have received liberal quotas for distribution among their constituents; but at least one-half of the number published has been placed at the disposal of the bureau. No rigid rules have been applied in their distribution, but any person desirous of reading a report has been accommodated. The demands have come, of course, primarily, from the citizens of Massachusetts; but persons in every State of the Union, the newspaper press, public and social libraries, other state governments, institutions of learning, and scientific and literary associations have been supplied. The foreign circulation has also been large, and divided among classes similar to those given above.

It would be useless to print a representative home list of a hundred names from the alphabetical records of thousands which are kept by the bureau; but any person desiring to study statistics, or wishing to investigate labor subjects, can obtain great aid from the correspondence-roll of the bureau, which is freely placed at his disposal. In order to accommodate such parties, however, we present below a selected list from our foreign records. It will serve a double purpose, by giving an idea of the circulation of the bureau reports in Europe, and by furnishing the names and addresses of the prominent statisticians of Europe.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUREAU REPORTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Edinburgh Workingmen's Club, Robt. McLaren, Secretary, Scotland.

Joseph White, Southgate Mills, Bradford, Eng.

Friedrich Krupp, Essen, Prussia.

Alexander Redgrave, Factory Inspector's Office, London, Eng.

Robert Baker, Factory Inspector's Office, London, Eng.

Samuel Stepney, Factory Inspector's Office, London, Eng.

Freiburg University, Baden.

Foreign Office, Imperial Government, Vienna, Austria.

Geo. Potter, London, Publisher of "The Bee-Hive."

Alsager Hay Hill, London, Publisher of "Labour News."

"Co-operative News," Manchester, Eng.

A. J. Mundella, M. P., Elvaston Sq., London, Eng.

Geo. B. Emerson, London (care Baring Bros.).

R. Applegarth, London, Eng.

Wm. Allan, London, Eng.

John Kane, Darlington, Eng.

A. A. Self, London, Eng.

W. H. Blatchley, London, Eng.

T. Dunning, London, Eng.

C. Bradlaugh, London, Eng.

Prof. Beesley, London, Eng., London University.

Sir Chas. Dilke, House of Commons, London.

J. Geo. Eccarius, London, Eng.

Thomas Hughes, London, Eng.

Geo. J. Holyoake, London, Eng.

John Leigh, Manchester, Eng.

Institute Technology, Manchester, Eng.

Miss Emily Faithfull, London, Eng., Victoria Press.

Geo. Howell, London, Eng.

Felix Heikel, Helsingfors, Finland.
Paul Liptay, Hungary.
London Statistical Society, London, Eng.
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Rome, Italy.
General Registry Office, London, Eng.
Dr. William Farr, British Museum, London, Eng.
Frederick Purdy, Poor Law Commission, London, Eng.
Henry Longley, Local Gov't Board, London, Eng.
G. W. Hastings, Social Science Association, London, Eng.
William Tallock, Howard Prison Association, London, Eng.
F. Cowell Stepney, London, Eng.
J. R. Whitehead, M. P., Leeds, Eng.
Mr. Foster, M. P., Leeds, Eng.
Edwin Hill, London, Eng.
M. D. Hill, Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol, Eng.
University Library, Cambridge, Eng.
"Westminster Review," London, Eng.
Mrs. Charlotte A. Joy, Isle of Wight, Eng.
Sir James Cox, Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.
Registrar-General, Edinburgh.
"Edinburgh Review," Edinburgh.
Glasgow College, Glasgow.
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin.
Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.
Registrar-General, Dublin.
Chief Secretary of Government, South Adelaide, Australia.
Dr. F. Norton Manning, Sydney, New South Wales.
Minister of Justice, Paris.
M. le Garde des Sceaux, Paris.
M. Bonneville de Marsagny, Paris.
M. Galzard, Statistical Society, Paris.
M. A. Legoyt, Gen. Statistical Bureau, Paris.
M. Roux, Statistical Society, Marseilles.
Dr. B. A. Morel, Rouen.
Government of Holland, The Hague. By U. S. Minister.
Dr. Von Baumhauer, Statistical Bureau, The Hague.
Government of Belgium, Brussels. By U. S. Minister.
Emile de Laveleye, Liege, Belgium.
Prof. Le Roy, Royal University, Liege, Belgium.
M. A. Visschers, Central Statistical Commission, Brussels, Belgium.
M. A. Quetelet, President Central Stat. Com., Brussels, Belgium.
M. Stevens, Inspector Gen. of Prisons, Brussels, Belgium.
Sig. Beltram Scaliar, Inspector Gen. of Prisons, Rome, Italy,
Sig. Dr. Maestri, Royal Bureau of Statistics, Rome, Italy.

Dr. G. Neumann, Berlin, Prussia.
Dr. Ernst Engel, Bureau of Statistics, Berlin, Prussia.
Dr. F. Von Holtzendorf, Prison Commission, Berlin, Prussia.
Dr. Hach, Lubec.
Dr. Charles Dippe, Mecklenburg-Schwerein.
Dr. C. W. Ascher, Hamburg.
Dr. Von Holtz, Heidelberg, Baden.
Dr. Geo. Varrentrapp, Geographical and Statis. Society, Frank-
fort.
Dr. Von Sewelof, Statistical Bureau, Hanover.
Dr. F. B. Von Hermann, Statistical Bureau, Munich, Bavaria.
Dr. Weinlig, Statistical Bureau, Dresden, Saxony.
Prof. Ed. Wappaus, Gottingen University.
Joseph Bernal, Bureau of Statistics, Prague, Bohemia.
J. Ritter Von Engelhardt, Gov't Stat. Bureau, Vienna, Austria.
Baron de Goering, Vienna, Austria.
National Museum, Pesth, Hungary.
Dr. Goss, Geneva, Switzerland.
Dr. H. C. Lombard, Geneva, Switzerland.
Prof. E. Decor, Neufchâtel, Switzerland.
M. Max Wirth, Central Bureau of Statistics, Berne, Switzerland.
Polish Historical Museum. Sent to Le Comte Le Plata, Zurich,
Switzerland.
Francisco G. Martini, Director of Education, Madrid, Spain.
Dr. Fred. Theodore Berg, Central Bureau of Statistics, Stock-
holm, Sweden.
Christiania University, Norway.
M. Pierre Semenou, Director Central Statistical Committee, St.
Petersburg, Russia.
H. Fawcett, M. P., London, Eng.
Lloyd Jones, London, Eng.
John Stuart Mill, London, Eng.
London Society for Suppression of Mendicity.
John Ruskin, London, Eng.
“London Times.”
“London Telegraph.”
Gen. Archibald, British Consulate, New York.
Harris Gastrell, British Legation, Washington, D. C.
G. A. Schmitt, Austrian Consul, Boston.
M. Marshall, Cambridge, England.

IX.—OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.

From the wide circle of readers of the reports, the letters
of commendation and of criticism have been numerous. It

is beyond the desired compass of this volume to give even brief extracts from the communications received, and a few selections might seem invidious or partial. The manner in which the friends of labor reform, whatever their particular ideas on the subject might be, have rallied to the support of the bureau when its continued existence has been in doubt, shows plainly that the need of the bureau is felt, and a belief in its usefulness is widely extended.

The officers said, in 1873, "We have continued assurances from laboring men, from labor newspapers, from labor organizations, and from leading labor reformers, that they will sustain the bureau in its investigations." We have no doubt that such is the general feeling at the present time.

It must not be supposed that the manufacturers of Massachusetts are leagued in opposition to the bureau and its work. As a general rule, they have given every desired facility to the bureau's agents, and have manifested, in many instances, a deep interest in the bureau's work. Of course, there have been many exceptions found. Many consider the investigations inquisitorial, insulting, etc. ; and many, knowing they were violating the law, have shown great opposition to the proximity of its officers.

The statisticians of the country have complimented the bureau's work, and, in many cases, offered valuable suggestions, which have been followed.

The newspapers have shown a general desire to lay abstracts of the reports before their readers, and many have devoted editorial space to the serious consideration of facts presented. Considering the impersonality of newspaper articles, we shall venture to give a few extracts from editorial remarks.

The second report of the bureau is thus referred to by "The Nation," of New York, dated June 1, 1871 :—

"THE LABOR QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"It is difficult to exaggerate the value of such labor as is so intelligently performed by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, whose second annual report has been recently presented to the legislature of that State.

"The report itself is a model for clearness, system and practical arrangement, and especially for a thorough recognition of the nature of the facts required by a body of legislators, though it is much to

be feared that they will be the last to be benefited thereby. It does not need a very close scrutiny to recognize that General Oliver, the chief of the bureau, is in warm sympathy with the workmen, and, from conviction, inclined to their views. But, after a careful study of the volume, we acquit the authors of every suspicion of partiality in what was, after all, the main work, the collection of the facts themselves ; and these are of the utmost importance.

“ That the reading of such reports as General Oliver’s will convince many persons of the gravity of the evil, and reconcile them to the freest and most exhaustive discussion of the remedies, is the chief, as it will be the most immediate, result of the establishment of the bureau itself.

“ It is unfortunately true, that the prejudice against anything savoring of so-called labor reform, for the moment, almost bars its intelligent discussion, and it is to be regretted that the extreme bulk of this volume will prevent many from examining it, who might otherwise contribute to make its contents known. But the mere existence of a permanent bureau, authorized to take testimony on the subject, and capable of exercising that authority with fairness and intelligence, is a long step towards a correct understanding of this great problem.”

The “ Springfield Republican,” April 26, 1872, contains the following concerning—

“ THE LABOR BUREAU’S REPORT.

“ Each successive year increases, perhaps we may say, doubles, the value of the annual reports sent out from the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. General Oliver, the chief, and Mr. McNeill, the deputy of the bureau, who unite in writing the reports, come every year somewhat nearer to comprehensive acquaintance with the myriad facts that make up the industrial problem of Massachusetts ; moreover, they acquire a better method of setting them forth.

“ But it will still be some years before the statistics thus presented will have the weight that belongs to carefully collected and accurately analyzed results ; for it is not yet possible, in any branch of the inquiry, to allow for all the facts that ought to be known and considered.”

The “ American Artisan,” of May 29, 1872, says :—

“ The institution and maintenance by the State of such a bureau, cannot be too highly commended, and the gentlemen whose inde-

fatigable and judicious labors have produced the work before us, are entitled, not only to the thanks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but of the country at large."

The Boston "Commonwealth" spoke thus strongly of attempts to abolish the bureau in 1872:—

"So the effort now is to abolish the Bureau of Labor. The struggle between capital and labor is growing bitter,—bitter, now, even on the side of capital. It objects to investigation of its methods.

"Let us find, rather, the true 'state pride,' that shall dare seek out its own evils for correction. There is no shame in any quotation of our difficulties made from *our own* investigation and confession in reports.

"Abolish the bureau in a scare, lest we find something wrong, and in time somebody else will be trumpeting our difficulties and also our degradation. Then, indeed, may we blush and dread exposure. Only in the continuance of the Labor Bureau is there honor and integrity. Its abolition would be simply cowardice."

An issue of the New York "Weekly Tribune" (March 11, 1874) thus examines into—

"THE FACTS ABOUT THE WORKING CLASSES.

"A knowledge of the elements of the labor problem is essential to all progress in dealing with it. The proverb, that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives, is nowhere so true as in respect to those who do and those who do not earn their living by manual toil. More light is thrown upon this subject by the facts gathered in such reports as that of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, which we present elsewhere, than all the fine-spun theories of doctrinaires or the rant of labor demagogues would furnish in a century.

"Previous to the organization of that bureau, it was generally believed that Massachusetts was a model Commonwealth, far superior to the rest of the world in respect to the education of her masses. The training of her common schools was her glory and her pride; and however necessary compulsory education might be under effete governments, here, at least, was a State where the children of the poorest citizen were proficient in the three r's. Unhappily, the statistics of the Labor Bureau tell a very different tale. The children of working people in Massachusetts are, in great part, as sadly neglected in respect to education, as if they were born in the middle of Africa. There are 25,000 of them, between the ages

of 5 and 15, thrust into the workshop instead of the school-room. The report says that they do not receive the slightest education, either in public or in private schools. What sort of citizens will they make, when, under our equal laws, the ballot is placed in their hands? Of what avail will books or newspapers, or any other means of enlightenment, be to this army of heathens who cannot read?

“How do they live, these working people,—these people whom we only hear of when they rise in a strike; or begging for work, come to the soup-kitchens? The report photographs their life with painful fidelity. While they have work, their hours are long,—especially those of women and young girls. They occupy vile tenements as homes, where they are packed closely, without regard to decency or health; where sight and smell are offended at every step, and vice and drunkenness offer the only variety of their monotonous lives. Doubtless, this is not true of all; but of how terribly large a proportion it is true we are told in the report. They save something against a rainy day? Yes, more than was at one time supposed; and of the depositors dependent upon day wages, the savings banks hold an average to each name of \$121. But a large proportion save nothing; and there is a strange feature in this matter of saving—those save most who earn least; the workmen who can earn large wages are very rarely frugal.

“There are excellent recommendations at the close of the report, to which the only objection is, that they are too general in their character. The best of laws, the wisest management on the part of the State, cannot wholly meet the exigency. Philanthropy and capital must go hand in hand, and, having sought out these evils and ascertained their origin, must find the true solution of the labor problem in the elevation of the workingman.”

The New York “Graphic,” in a series of four articles, considered the bureau report for 1874. The issue for March 13, 1874, contained the following editorial upon the—

“HOMES OF THE POOR.

“Some of the facts brought to light by visitors among our poor people are heart-harrowing enough. A large number of young women, moved by a spirit of commendable charity, have gone among the homes of the poor of the city this winter, to carry relief and comfort to their wretched inmates. The pictures of destitution, squalor, and nauseating filthiness they paint, are enough to make the strongest soul sick. In some instances the visitors have

been so affected by the odors and infections of the stived tenements, where scores of human beings are huddled together, as to be incapacitated for further work. It is doubtless true, that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives. But after listening to and reading some of the accounts of these voluntary visitors among the poor, it is a wonder that a large class of our fellow-beings live at all.

• The same state of things is exhibited, in an equally striking way, by the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. The commissioners devote special attention to the dwellings of the poor in that State. They found a large proportion of them dingy, unventilated, unwholesome, and thoroughly demoralizing in every respect. We give some of the facts in another column. They tell their own story. And here is one of their instances: 'In a single building, in the town of W., thirty-two feet long, twenty feet wide, three stories high, with attics, there habitually *exist* thirty-nine people of all ages. For their use there is one pump and one privy, within twenty feet of each other, with the several sink-spouts discharging upon the ground near by. The windows are without weights, and the upper sashes are immovable. No other provision is made for fresh air. Scores of similar overcrowded and uncleanly tenements exist and could be cited.'

• The effect of such habitations on health and morals must be incalculably bad. It is not surprising that people who are compelled to live in tenements unfit for horses, or even swine, resort to the dramshop when the work of the day is over, and try to hide their wretchedness from themselves in the convivialities of a well-lighted saloon and the delirium of intoxication. Nor is it surprising that the inmates and progeny of such homes are sickly, thriftless, ignorant, often vile, and sometimes violent. These miserable rookeries, rented at extortionate rates by rich capitalists, are the prolific nests of crime. If anything is to be done to save society from the depredations of criminals, to check pauperism, intemperance and vice, the work must begin at the beginning. It is the springs that make the river. Edward Everett remarked that many of the children in a dark and filthy court at the North End of Boston were blind from their birth. Soup-kitchens and labor demonstrations may be well in their way: but before any permanent amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes can take place, they must be better housed and conditioned. Health and morals require something more than soup and sentiment. Relief must give way to a reform that goes back to the sources of the difficulty. Dr. Holmes has said, 'There are people who think that everything may be done, if the doer, be he educator or physician, be only called "in

season." No doubt; but *in season* would often be a hundred or two years before the child was born, and people never send so early as that.' We must prepare for a better state of things in the next generation, by laying the foundations in this. A true civilization thinks more of characters than commodities, and will not consent to use up human beings for the sake of cheapening cloth a cent in the yard. The test of a civilization is the estimate in which it holds human beings. It is not how the rich ride, nor what they wear, but how the people live and what sort of houses they live in, that determine the character of a commonwealth."

The Brooklyn "Daily Argus," of March 17, 1875, devotes much space to the consideration of the bureau's work. It says:—

"Intelligence and system characterize many features of Massachusetts legislation, especially those that relate to labor and education. Our own Empire State ought to do for its imperial population what Massachusetts does for her children. Call it 'Yankee inquisitiveness,' or what you will, the old Bay State *does* inquire and investigate and reform. Her officials penetrate below the surface of life, and question all the needs of her people. No State in the Union has more complete returns to illustrate the sociology of its population, to ameliorate their condition, and to protect interests—sanitary, educational and moral—which go to frame the organization of a well-ordered commonwealth.

"Brooklyn is so largely made up of that New England element, which has the Massachusetts character for its dominant type, that her social condition is reflected in that of the ancient Puritan Commonwealth. The latest report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor,' which has been made with most painstaking care, furnishes a multitude of facts and suggestions which are of application here, and which will interest a Brooklyn audience.

"The most interesting and practical part of the report is that which relates to the condition of the families of workingmen, such as day laborers, tradesmen and others who are obliged to depend for support on the work of their hands.

"One general fact appears,—that, while the wage system enables a minority of the workingmen to maintain themselves and families comfortably by their individual exertions, in a majority of cases they must have aid from wife or children to accomplish this result. The result shows that co-operation in the purchase of supplies is an economy of earnings, and that such a system is of great value to the laborer and the artisan.

"It would be interesting to have returns like these in Brooklyn; but the Massachusetts statistics are of universal application, and may be applied, with only slight variance, to the condition of affairs here.

"The general conclusions of the report come home to every laborer and artisan wherever he may live. They impress the necessity of steady employment, of economy, and of co-operation.

"They furnish little justification for 'strikes.' We commend them to all who are dependent upon manual labor or small salaries."

The "Chicago Tribune," of March 19, 1875, says, editorially:—

"The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued its sixth annual report. We regret to learn, from the abstract that has reached us, that there is danger of the abolition of the bureau. Its reports have been of the greatest value to the student of social science. They are quoted from Maine to Oregon, and are in demand throughout Europe. There is no other organization in the country which does a like work, for the Pennsylvania Bureau of Labor has as yet shown no reason for its existence. The six Massachusetts reports contain a mass of information which is obtainable nowhere else, and the subject is far from being exhausted. It is to be hoped that the good work may go on. These statistics show a better state of things, on the whole, than was expected. The decrease in wages, due to the panic, has deprived the Massachusetts workingman of his luxuries. Otherwise, he seems to be getting along well enough, so far as the present is concerned. He has slight chances for the future, however. 'In only a few cases,' says the report, 'is there evidence of the possibility of acquiring a competence.' As long as this is true, so long is labor wronged,—but it is usually wronged by itself. The husband and father 'has given hostages to fortune.' Where labor is too plenty, labor is too cheap, and a life of toil often ends in a pauper's grave. The bureau hopes great things from co-operation in the way of bettering the condition of the working classes, and in this it is right. In England and Germany, there are millions of workingmen living in comfort who, without co-operation, would be in squalid misery."

X.—RESULTS OF SEVEN YEARS' INVESTIGATIONS.

It would be impossible to consolidate in a few pages the arguments, testimony, narrative, statistical tables, conclusions and recommendations contained in the *four thousand* pages of

the seven reports already issued. With the design of giving, as far as possible, the results of the seven years' investigations, we first present a complete digest of the work of the bureau, arranged by important subjects, and having the report, volume and page given, in order to aid those desirous of reading up on any particular point, or in finding the details of each subject considered.

DIGEST OF THE BUREAU'S WORK.

[The Roman numerals indicate the volume of the Report. Vol. I. was issued in 1870; vol. VII. in 1876.]

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Testimony of Employers and Employés. I.—Verbal hearings before the bureau, pp. 111-127 ; general remarks by employés, 237-255 ; written testimony sent in by wage laborers, 317-359. II.—Statistics and experiences of workingmen, 440-452, 570-621. III.—Workingmen's statistics, 258-269. IV.—Communications from laboring men, 313-322.

From the testimony, narrative, statistics and arguments comprehended by the preceding digest, the officers of the bureau felt warranted in drawing certain conclusions, and thereupon making various recommendations to the legislature of Massachusetts. These conclusions and recommendations embody the *practical results* of the seven years' investigations. The most important of these conclusions we give hereinafter, accompanied, in some cases, by a statement showing the weight of proof sustaining them, and secured legislation relating thereto. The arrangement of subjects adopted in the digest is retained, as far as practicable, in the following presentation. It should be borne in mind, that the officers in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 were Messrs. Oliver and McNeill ; in 1874, 1875 and 1876, Messrs. Wright and Long.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The report for 1870 contained the following conclusion and recommendation :—

“ That the hours of labor are too long, and that the preliminary step to remedy the evil, is the enactment of a law restricting labor

in all manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the State to ten hours per day, or to sixty hours per week."

The report of 1871 again recommended—

"The establishment of ten hours as the limit of a day's work in all manufacturing and mechanical or other establishments in the State wherein men or women, or both, are employed."

The report for 1872 more specifically repeats the recommendations of the two preceding years:—

"We therefore recommend that the Commonwealth, in its employing capacity, adopt the example set by the United States, and by some of the individual States, of abridging the labor day for all manual laborers in her employ, either by contract or otherwise, so that the experiment may be tried, at public expense, whether a reduction of hours is, or is not, an increase of wages. We further recommend that a law be enacted, similar to the Factory Law of Great Britain, limiting the hours of labor in all manufacturing, mechanical or other establishments in the State, to ten (10) hours in any one day, or sixty hours in any week; and that no child, under thirteen years of age, shall be employed in any such establishment; nor at any age, unless such child has received the elements of a common school education, and shall be physically qualified for such labor, —age, education and physical condition to be matters of due certificate provided for by law; and further, that all children between thirteen and fifteen years of age, so employed, shall not be employed more than five hours in any one day,—said hours to be between six o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon,—and that they shall attend school, vacations excepted, three hours on each and every day; the same law to compel protection against accidents by unguarded belting, machinery, elevators or hoist-ways; this law to be enforced by specially appointed inspectors, who shall have power to enter the premises of any establishment when in operation, to make research and to enforce the law."

The report for 1873 repeated the above recommendation. That for 1874 contained much statistical information bearing upon the matter, which will be referred to again. The report for 1875 says upon the subject:—

"The legislature, by Act of 1874, has virtually established the day's work at ten hours, and a further reduction should not be attempted till other matters have been dealt with; and, in fact, we

believe, that, when the other matters have received the attention they deserve, the hours of labor will take care of themselves.

"The law of last year was passed under similar circumstances which attended and followed the passage of the English ten-hour law. The latter went into effect almost immediately, not so much from the desire of manufacturers, as from the effect of the financial crisis which existed.

"Working-time was reduced on account of the times, by and for the manufacturers themselves, and when the crisis had passed, it was not found easy to return to the old hours, and so the ten-hour law came into operation with facility. And it is or will be the same in this State; and although a few mills have sought to evade its provisions, we anticipate a general and easy acquiescence in its provisions, and as time advances, the wisdom, or the want of wisdom, of the legislature will be proven. At present, the only serious wrong which exists, so far as working-time is concerned, affects married women and young children."

The text of the ten-hour law referred to above will be found on page 37. The arguments used against its adoption were the same as those relied upon in England, when the passage of a similar law was under consideration.

The discussion of the hours of labor question brought out many points of interest and value. The fact that going and coming from work forms a material addition to the labor day was demonstrated,—low wages compelling a workman to seek cheap tenements far from the centres of industry and population. The Fall River mills began running, voluntarily, January 1, 1869, on the ten-hour plan, and continued for *twenty-one months*, when they were obliged, by competition and other causes, to return to eleven hours. The statistics given in the report for 1874 bore directly upon the subject. In twenty-seven leading occupations compared with England, three required fewer hours in Massachusetts than in England; eight required the same hours in both countries; sixteen industries (including boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods) required more hours in this State than in England. The following table, showing the time run by Massachusetts mills prior to the passage of the ten-hour law, is from the report for 1874:—

"In 233 textile manufactories in the State of Massachusetts, the hours of labor per week are as follows:—

19 mills run	60	hours per week.
48 "	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
5 "	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "
36 "	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
111 "	66	" "
14 "	66 to 70	" "

"Estimating the average of the 14 last named as 68 hours, the average of the 233 mills is very nearly 64 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours per week."

The figures gained by the State census of 1875, and used in the preparation of the report for 1876, are well-nigh incontrovertible. Counting in all kinds of labor, 53,304 males reported the time employed daily as $10\frac{21}{100}$ hours, and 13,507 females, $10\frac{49}{100}$ hours. The males worked $241\frac{65}{100}$ days in the year, and the females, $258\frac{96}{100}$. If they could have been employed *regularly* on the 308 working days of the year, they could have obtained their yearly earnings by an average day's labor of *eight hours* for males and *eight hours fifty minutes* for females.

We have said the above figures are well-nigh incontrovertible. The industrial statistics for 1875 obtained the hours employed daily, the daily wage, and the days employed yearly for 300,000 workingmen and women in this State; when the final figures are arrived at, as far as statistics are concerned, the questions of hours of labor and earnings will be settled, for a decade at least. The industrial statistics of Massachusetts, soon to be published, will contain the results referred to, with special reference to sex, particular occupation, piece or day work and age.

KIND OF LABOR.

The United States census of 1870 has supplied the only reliable information that the bureau has had as to the number of persons engaged in the various industries of the State, but the classification was not sufficiently minute to be of great value. The State census for 1875, when published, will give the occupation of every person in the State *by its exact name*, and with a classification as to age. As a basis for correct thought and proper legislation, the resulting

figures will be invaluable. The ratio of the producing and non-producing classes will then be definitely established.

CONDITION OF WORKING PEOPLE IN THEIR HOMES AND EMPLOYMENTS.

The report of 1870 recommended,—

“That the whole subject of tenement-houses, their evils, and the remedies therefor, and the enforcement of all laws relating thereto, be committed to the State Board of Health.”

It also declared the belief of the officers,—

“That there is peril to life and limb from unguarded machinery, and peril to health from lack of ventilation, and insufficiency of means of escape in case of fire, in many establishments, and that these evils can only be prevented by detailed enactments.

“That there will be great difficulty in carrying any remedies into effective force, excepting by establishment under law of a system of inspection, as in England.”

The report for 1871 took the same ground as that of 1870, in relation to tenement-houses and a system of factory inspection.

The report for 1872, thus refers to tenement-houses :—

“Our exposure of tenement-houses has excited a deep and effective interest in the real condition of the homes of low-paid laborers, and led the way to means of relief, and, perhaps, of remedy.”

The report for 1874 considers that—

“To produce the better *status* of the working classes there should be,—

“1. An effort in his own behalf on the part of the workingman to remove from himself the evil influences, physical and moral, that too greatly surround his home.

“2. An organized effort on the part of philanthropy and capital conjoined, to aid him in this work, by the creation of cheap, healthful and comfortable homes.

“3. A co-operative effort on the part of employer and employed to secure for the benefit of both the most favorable hygienic conditions of employ.

“4. A care that certain requirements of existing law, statute and physical, should receive full recognition in the employment of labor as affecting females in particular.

“5. A union of capital and labor to forward the vital interests of both, in home and factory, in the securing of the supplies of life, the care of the sick, and their kindred interests. ‘Not fearful lest we do too much, but lest we do not enough.’”

The same volume says, concerning the homes of working-men :—

“The great want of Fall River is better homes for the operatives. There are hundreds of tenements that are really unfit to live in, entirely without the comforts, and with very few of the absolute necessary conveniences of a home. But a change is taking place; and great credit is due the following corporations for their enterprise in building tenements for the use of their operatives: Mechanics, Davol, Sagamore, Weetamoe, Flint, Wampanoag, King Philip, Border City, Chace and Slade. The tenements are commodious, comfortable, well arranged, in healthy locations, and very far in advance of anything of the kind in Fall River.”

The report for 1875 arrives at the following conclusions, in relation to the employment of women :—

“We believe: That the employment at labor of any girl under fifteen years of age should not be allowed.

“That the employment of girls of other ages—and women generally—at employments unsuited to their sex, should not be suffered (such employments being determined by a council of salubrity, in France, composed of those most eminently fit for their high commission).

“That in such employments as women should be admitted to, they should be permitted a ‘periodical absence,’ without pecuniary loss for such time, as might be just and necessary.

“That in employments where women should be admitted, and which require high degrees of mental concentration, with physical energy, additional vacations of sufficient extent should be the right of the employé.

“That in all employments it should be obligatory upon the employer to conduct the processes of the occupation under the most advantageous conditions to health, and to secure all improvements in this regard that may become approved.

“That in all larger manufactories (of over certain numbers of employés) there should be special sanitary supervision, at the expense of the proprietors.

“That there should be a well-established examination and certifi-

cation of all employés, male and female, proposing to engage in any deleterious or burdensome employ,—only those being certified who are found in the possession of health not to be unduly impaired thereby, and only such to be employed as are certified."

The same report says, in relation to the Granite Mills disaster at Fall River :—

" A repetition of this disaster should be made practically impossible. No love of gain should be allowed to put human life at risk. The number of manufacturers who *knowingly* endanger the lives of their operatives is probably very small in this State ; but there are undoubtedly some, and these should be restrained by law. There are many more who take every means that they consider necessary to insure the safety of their operatives. These need law for enlightenment. Here and there can be found manufacturers who foresee and provide against every conceivable accident ; but these men are exceptional, and always will be. Other men, whose love of gain may be no stronger, and whose hearts may be as tender, continue to endanger the health and lives of their employés through sheer ignorance or thoughtlessness."

In a general consideration of the subject of the condition of working people in their employments, the report for 1875 says :—

" To remedy what we have referred to, requires, it seems to us, a simple, comprehensive factory Act, which shall clearly define the duties of mill-owners, as to the protection of machinery, ventilation, etc., of rooms, fire-escapes and the employment of children, and, if possible, of married women, and the regulation of their hours of labor ; and which should also clearly define the duties of parents ; the law should provide fines for both owners and parents for violation of its provisions ; a suitable number of inspectors should be provided, to see that all the provisions of the law are fully carried out, and also to see that the laws relating to the education of children of operatives are enforced."

A factory Act, of which an outline is given on page 300, was suggested as a means of carrying out the above provisions.

As the results of an investigation into the manner of living of about four hundred families of workingmen, the following conclusions were arrived at :—

“ *First.* That, among the families visited, those containing the greatest number of child workers occupy the most crowded rooms and the inferior class of tenements.

“ *Second.* That about three-quarters of the workingmen’s homes which we visited are in good condition as regards locality and needful sanitary provisions; but,—

“ *Third.* That nearly one-half of the unskilled laborers live in the inferior tenements.

“ *Fourth.* That the working classes of Massachusetts, judging from our investigations, are well fed.

“ *Fifth.* That their food, in variety and quality, is above the average of that consumed in foreign countries, and that, as regards quantity of animal food used, their ‘higher level’ is unquestionable.

“ *Sixth.* That, as far as our investigations extended, our workingmen are, on the average, well and comfortably clothed.

“ *Seventh.* That their manner of dress is, at least, capable of most favorable comparison with that in foreign countries.

“ *Eighth.* That a large proportion of the skilled workingmen visited have sewing and other labor-saving machines in use in their families.

“ *Ninth.* That, as evidences of material prosperity to a certain extent, significant numbers of the families (the aid of child labor being fully allowed) own pianos or cabinet-organs, have carpeted rooms, and maintain pews in church.”

WAGES, EARNINGS, COST OF LIVING, SAVINGS.

Previous to 1875 many investigations had been made by the bureau into the wages, earnings, cost of living and savings of workingmen, but the small number of cases examined into invalidated, to a certain extent, the conclusions derived therefrom. In 1875 the investigations covered about four hundred families, and each family made *complete returns on all points* considered. The conclusions arrived at were, as regards *earnings*,—

“ *First.* That, in the majority of cases, workingmen in this Commonwealth do not support their families by their individual earnings alone.

“ *Second.* That the amount of earnings contributed by wives, generally speaking, is so small, that they would save more by staying at home than they gain by outside labor.

“ *Third.* That fathers rely, or are forced to depend, upon their

children for from *one-quarter* to *one-third* of the entire family earnings.

“*Fourth.* That children under fifteen years of age supply, by their labor, from *one-eighth* to *one-sixth* of the total family earnings.”

As regards expenses,—

“*First.* That, judging from the proportionate outlay for dress, as regards entire expenses, there is no evidence that the workingmen we visited, in obedience to fashion, indulged in an excessive or disproportionate expenditure.

“*Second.* That, from our investigations, we find no evidence, or indication, that workingmen spend large sums of money extravagantly or for bad habits.

“*Third.* That, as regards subsistence, rents and fuel, the workingmen’s families which we visited paid therefor larger percentages of their income than do workingmen’s families, with like incomes, in Prussia and other European countries.

“*Fourth.* That, as regards clothing and sundry expenses, our workingmen’s families paid therefor smaller percentages of their income than do workingmen’s families, with like incomes, in the countries mentioned above.”

And, finally, as regards *savings*,—

“*First.* That more than *one-half* of the *families* visited save money; less than one-tenth are in debt, and the remainder make both ends meet.

“*Second.* That, without children’s assistance, other things remaining equal, the majority of these families would be in poverty or debt.

“*Third.* That savings, by families and fathers alone, are made in every branch of occupation investigated; but that in only a few cases is there evidence of the possibility of acquiring a competence, and, in those cases, it would be the result of assisted or family labor.

“*Fourth.* That the higher the income; generally speaking, the greater the saving, actually and proportionately.

“*Fifth.* That the average saving is about *three per cent* of the earnings.

“*Sixth.* That while the houses of the workingmen visited compare most favorably with those in foreign countries and other States in the Union, yet, in certain of the United States, workingmen have better opportunities for acquiring homes of their own.”

The report of 1872 remarked, in relation to deposits in savings banks,—

“That the increase of the deposits in savings banks is not an evidence of the increased means of the working classes, but that, on the contrary, the instances into which we have been able to examine, prove that the greatest *amount* of deposits is not the deposits of wage laborers.”

From returns three times as numerous as those obtained the year previous, the report for 1873 draws these conclusions :—

“*First.* That notwithstanding the commonly received opinion, the fact is that all the money on deposit in our savings banks is *not* the savings of wage labor, distinctively so called.

“*Second.* That from what is known to be the average annual earnings of wage laborers, and the average annual cost of supporting the average sized family of such laborers, a wage laborer cannot in any one single year, as a rule, save out of his earnings a sum of money equal to the average deposit of \$573.33, that being the average for the year 1870, of parties depositing in sums of and over \$300 at one time.

“*Third.* That beyond question, the depositors in our savings banks are, *in large excess*, as we have said, members of the wage-earning class; the deposits under \$300, for the year 1870, being on the average \$55.20 at one time.

“*Fourth.* That equally true it is that the safety, regularity and good management, financially, of these banks have allured deposits from the great middling class of the community, and that this class of depositors is increasing, although the theory of savings banks declares that they were intended for the poorer classes, they being believed to be less able to manage money affairs than the middle or trading class, or than professional persons.”

The report for 1874, with returns from 115 banks out of 169, showed the following results: Average deposit of day-wage laborers, \$121.72; the average for all depositors was \$152.91. The day-wage class deposited 44.8 per cent of the whole amount placed in the savings banks; it represented 57.7 per cent of the whole number of depositors. Of the deposits under \$300 at one time, the wage laborers deposited 58 per cent of the amount; of those above \$300 at one time,

36.4 per cent of the amount. The salaried, professional and so-called capitalist classes made up the remaining percentages. It will be seen that the conclusions of the bureau officers in 1872 and 1873 were substantially corroborated by the returns of 1874.

The introduction of the bill in 1876, relating to deposits and rate of interest in savings-banks, was, undoubtedly, owing, in some extent, to the facts obtained by the bureau.

The report for 1876 contains returns from more than 70,000 workingmen and women, relating to wages, earnings, cost of living, and savings.

About fifty thousand workingmen reported an average annual income derived from usual daily wages, other earnings, earnings of wife and children and garden crops, of \$534.99. The average annual cost of living was \$488.96. This leaves a possible saving of \$46.03 yearly, or 8+ per cent. The returns for 1875 were entirely from married men having families dependent upon them, while the returns of 1876 are, in a great many instances, from single men. This fact may account, in part, for the increase in *percentage* of possible surplus or saving.

About fifteen thousand working women reported an average annual income, derived from the sources above-named, excepting, of course, wife's earnings, of \$203.59. The average annual cost of living was \$182.86. This indicates a possible saving of \$20.73 yearly, or 10+ per cent. The averages for *both* workingmen and women combined, from all the sources given above, were,—earnings, \$459.93; cost of living, \$439.09; possible saving, \$20.82. The possible average saving, in 1875, was nearly the same, being \$24.72.

RESULTS OF THE WAGE SYSTEM

The report for 1870 expressed the opinion,—

“That the wage system (though better than the villenage which it succeeded), which has been to the present day the accepted method of distribution of the proceeds of labor, has proved to be adverse in its influence to the general good, and that it should yield to the system of co-operation,—the vital question being, how to educate the people up to the adoption thereof.”

The report for 1872 gave expression to the following conclusions :—

“ We think that the history of wage labor and wage laborers, which we have presented, proves that the great body of working people,—from the date of the organization of wage labor,—has only kept along on a general level with their earnings,—they, however, barely paying their way, and being oftener in debt than out of debt ;

“ That those who perform the severest labor, and work the greatest number of hours, are the lowest paid,—always have been, and, under existing systems, must so continue to be,—they embodying that class which, from the necessity of inadequate wage, must commence labor at so early a period of life as to be deprived of a fair degree of education, and must, therefore, be perpetuated as the ignorant class, from which springs the ‘dangerous class’ in every nation, and which, spite of our educational advantages, already exists here, especially in our large municipalities ;

“ That poverty—by which we mean inability to subsist for any considerable period of time beyond the discontinuance, for any cause, of regular wage labor—always has been, and is, the normal condition of wage laborers, and that, therefore, the historic method of wage labor, or that system by which, in all time heretofore, the most work has been obtained for the least wage—is radically erroneous, and should be changed for one more just and more equitable in its distribution of the wealth produced by labor ;

“ That a reduction of wages has not followed a reduction of time, but, on the contrary, wages have increased with reduced hours ; nor has a proportionate reduction of product followed a reduction of time.”

The report for 1875 made the assertion that—

“ It seems natural and just that a man’s labor should be worth, and that his wages should be as much as, with economy and prudence, will comfortably maintain himself and family, enable him to educate his children, and also to lay by enough for his decent support when his laboring powers have failed.”

The report continues :—

“ This is what the wage system should do. What does it do that seems ‘natural and just’? What does it fail to do? and What does it do that is weak and criminal?

“1st. What does it do? It enables the workingman, in a minority of cases, to comfortably maintain himself and family by his individual earnings; again, it enables the workingman, in the majority of cases, by the aid of the labor of his wife and children, to do the same. In both instances given above, it enables the father or family to keep some of the children at school.

“2d. What does it fail to do? It fails to pay the father so much for his labor that he can in all cases support his family on his own earnings, educate all his children up to a proper age, buy a suitable home from his savings, or lay by enough for his decent support when his laboring powers have failed.

“3d. What does it do that is weak and criminal? It uses men and women when they are strong, and leaves them to shift for themselves when they are sick, infirm or without employment. This it does by paying no more for labor than the bare cost of existence of the body. It usurps to its benefit the future productive power of the state, by employing children who should be in school or at play, setting at defiance the organic law of production by paying to 44 per cent of the individuals but 24 per cent in wage. It pays to 10 per cent of the workers such small wages that they are in debt and poverty, and it holds out to such unfortunates no promise or prospect of a bettering of condition, but allows them to become objects of commiseration, and to attribute their sufferings to the prevailing system of labor.”

After considering the provisions of the National Bankrupt Law and its workings, the report inquires:—

“Why, in justice, should the broken merchant receive the benefit of the bankrupt law, when unable from loss or poor management to pay his bills, and the broken laborer, no more criminal or lacking in good intentions than the merchant, have only the poor debtor’s oath to relieve him (and then only from arrest, the debt remaining), with its attendant stultification of his feelings of manhood?

“Why should not the insolvent laborer be discharged from all debts, under the provisions of a general insolvent law (in which the legal fees established should not be so large as to be prohibitory in his case), by the payment of fifty per cent, as well as the bankrupt merchant?

“Firms and corporations, when threatened with loss, reduce expenses, stop manufacturing, and, if necessary, pay half the amount of their bills and begin afresh. The workingman suffers by the suspension of work, cannot reduce his expenses materially, gets in debt,

has no royal way of beginning again, but must keep on with his load of debt still hanging to him. Either one thing or the other, it is plain, should be done. Either every competent adult laborer should receive enough as wages (the minimum sum, and as much more as he can command) to enable him to get along without debt, or he should have the same recourse to a relieving law that merchants, corporations or other employers possess."

The consideration of the subject is thus concluded:—

"Much can be rightfully and truly said, as we have shown, against the prevailing wage system, but the iconoclasm that strives to break it down, unless at the same time it shows the superstructure of a more equitable and easily managed one, will be devoid of fruitful results or permanent benefit."

EDUCATION AND KINDRED TOPICS.

No subject has received more attention from the bureau officers than that of education—with particular reference to working children. Their cause was warmly espoused at the outset, and each year has brought facts, figures and earnest argument bearing upon the question of the schooling of such children. Messrs. Oliver and McNeill have each held the position of special constable for the execution of the school laws, and have done everything possible, by word and act, under existing laws, to secure the right of education to the child-workers of the Commonwealth.

The report for 1870 declared,—

"That the present law in relation to the employment of children in manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the State is a dead-letter, and that to remedy this evil an enactment should prohibit the employment of any child under thirteen years of age, nor at that age, unless such child has received the elements of a common school education,—age and education to be matters of due certificate provided for by law,—and no children under fifteen years to be employed in such establishments more than eight hours a day, and those to be between seven o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, or within a period of five hours before, and of five hours after mid-day."

The provisions recommended in the report of 1871 were still more stringent, requiring—

“The prohibition by law, with appropriate means of enforcement, that no child under thirteen years of age shall be employed in any such establishment, nor at that age, unless such child has received the elements of a common school education,—age and education to be matters of due certificate provided for by law; and, further, that all children between thirteen and fifteen years of age, so employed, shall not be employed more than six hours any one day, said hours to be between six o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, and shall attend school, vacations excepted, three hours on each and every day.”

To secure the carrying out of the above recommendations, the same report advocated,—

“The establishment of a system of half-time schools for children between thirteen and fifteen years of age, employed in such establishments, and for other children whose avocations deprive them of the benefits of the ordinary full-time schools.”

The report for 1872, speaking of the education of working children, says,—

“Attention has been drawn to the fact that large numbers of children in the State are unschooled, and a general demand has arisen for an effective compulsory law and its enforcement. In addition to this, half-time schools are becoming better understood and appreciated.”

The same report again advocated the establishment of half-time schools, as did the report issued in 1873. The report for 1874 expresses its convictions as follows:—

“From what we have been able to learn, the law in relation to the employment of children neither is, nor can be, enforced. Should the managers of mills co-operate heartily with the officers of the cities and towns, or of the State, the law could not well be enforced. The testimony of the school boards in some of the manufacturing places is, that often as much difficulty arises from parents as from mill-owners and managers.

“The interest of parents, and, alas, too frequently the necessity of the case, compels the father or mother, or both, to register a falsehood, in order to keep the wolf from the door; but so long as children of tender age, more fit for the hospital than the mill, are allowed to have a place in our factories, their employment will be tolerated, and the cheapness of their labor materially affects the wages of older persons.

“With compulsory education, in fact, as well as in theory, will come a remedy of this evil, and a positive benefit be received for the operatives; but behind, and superior to all compulsion by law, there should exist that most powerful of all incentives to action,—strong, healthy and unmistakable public sentiment.

“There should be, and probably there is, some way to enforce the principle which Massachusetts believes to be her system of education—schooling for all classes; but, as yet, so far as mill-children are concerned, not only our law but our system, in a large degree, is a dead-letter.”

After examining the statistics of the state board of education, the report continues,—

“It is safe, therefore, to say that, at least 25,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen do not receive the slightest education either in our public or private schools. From all we can learn, a very large proportion of this number would come under the provisions of the sole factory-law of the Commonwealth, if the law was broad enough and provided sufficient means for enforcing it.”

The succeeding signs of progress are from the same report:—

“To educate the mill-children, and carry along the school with their work, a few cities and towns have established half-time, or evening schools. Four towns and cities,—viz., Pittsfield, Taunton, Salem and Springfield,—have half-time schools, and thirteen towns and cities,—viz., Chelsea, Fall River, Hinsdale, Lawrence, Marlborough, Medford, Pittsfield, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Westfield, Ware and Worcester,—have evening schools for such purpose.

“Generally these schools are in a flourishing condition, and are accomplishing a good work.

“It is deserving special mention that the Merchants Mills of Dedham have a school of their own, employing the teachers, etc.; the average attendance is 120, three nights a week. That the

Hopewell Cotton Mills of Taunton support at their own expense a day school during three months of the year. Also that the Whitten-ton Mills of Taunton sustain two churches, two Sabbath schools and libraries for the benefit of their operatives. The Pacific Mills at Lawrence have a large library for operatives, the expense of which is sustained partially by the corporation.

"The whole number of towns and cities having evening schools of all kinds is thirty-seven."

The summing up of evidence collected led to the following conclusion and recommendation:—

"Upon this subject of the education of mill-children, there seems to be but one opinion: that the matter is not attended to, either by the state or local authorities: that legislation is desired to compel attendance, to punish illegal employment of children, and to provide proper schools for instruction of operatives, along with work."

The report for 1875, as will be seen by reference to page 297 *et seq.*, took strong ground against the establishment of half-time schools, and as strong ground in favor of compulsory education. The *number* of unschooled children has always been a matter of doubt, despite the returns of the board of education. The census for 1875 will show the number of persons of the school age in the State. The number of children attending school, for at least three months in the year, was also ascertained by an inquiry on the family schedule, and those both at school and at work are specially designated. It is hoped that the results when presented will supply a solution of the question as to the number of uneducated children growing up among us, and indicate where the remedy must be applied. If the law passed in 1876, and given on page 302, is properly enforced, the evils of child labor will be thoroughly known, then mitigated, and finally removed.

CO-OPERATION.

The consideration of the subject of co-operation has not been carried to a great length in the reports. The English successes and failures have been noted and commented on, but the system has failed to take strong root in our laboring

communities, and there has been but little of home progress to record.

The report for 1870, referring to associations of labor and capital, remarks,—

“That legislation having hitherto favored capital, almost exclusively, the remedy for this partiality is the extension of its protection to labor, so that associations of labor shall be as favorably recognized as associations of capital.”

The report of 1873, in its consideration of the progress of labor legislation, says:—

“The time of legislatures, national and state, is occupied almost exclusively with the consideration of questions how to increase the facilities by which capital may be accumulated, while very little time or thought is given to the question how the laborer can, by lessened work-time and increased means, achieve that education which shall elevate him to a truer manhood. With this added leisure, and these increased means, and this better education, he will be able to think out and to work out the methods by which co-operation may safely take the place of wage-labor. For to this he looks as the end of the solution of the absorbing questions at issue between capital and labor.”

The report for 1874 thus refers to co-operation in the city of Fall River:—

“There is one co-operative store, for the sale of groceries, provisions, meat, and boots and shoes, doing a cash business of \$60,000 per year. They have paid to members as profits, during six years, \$29,760.84. They now own their stores and are in a very flourishing condition. In addition to this, there are twenty-one dividing stores, dividing \$30,000 worth per month, at a cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and a profit of 20 per cent on purchases: a saving of \$72,000 a year to the families engaged in them. Quite a large amount of stock of corporations is owned by operatives, and several hundred thousand dollars stand to their credit in savings banks, besides a larger amount in real estate.”

The report for 1875 devotes fifty pages to the subject of distributive co-operation, and gives returns from nearly all the distributive co-operative societies in the State. The information contained in the article is exhaustive, and forms

the most complete presentation ever given, in this State, of co-operative principles and their extension among the classes likely to be benefited by their introduction. The advantages of co-operation are thus explained :—

“Distributive co-operation will help that man and others who avail themselves of it. If one purchases a barrel of flour at a co-operative store for a dollar less than one of the same quality can be bought elsewhere, he has saved the earnings of a third or half a day’s work. If, as experience appears to indicate, about ten per cent can be stated as an average return to the purchaser of money paid in, on a trade of \$250 per annum, \$25 is saved. This is not all, however: being a member with others, he knows that the articles he is receiving came in unbroken packages from the producer or wholesale dealer, and that they are free from adulteration by deleterious or other ingredients; hence they will go farther. He knows, too, that he obtains full weight; consequently his purchase will last him longer, so that he receives a substantial gain from three sources.”

XI.—THE CENSUS AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF 1875.

The first officers of the bureau, Messrs. Oliver and McNeill, saw at the outset of their work that the limited appropriation allowed the bureau, and its want of power, would prevent the investigations having that force that comes from numbers. An average based upon fifty returns may be as true as one founded on fifty thousand; but the argument to prove it can never be made as effective as the fifty thousand returns themselves. The officers above named, in the report for 1871, recommended—

“The authorization by law, with methods of carrying it into effect, of a thorough and exhaustive system of statistics, to be gathered by the parties employed in taking the next state census, in 1875, covering the subjects of the wages, earnings and savings, time employed and lost, of all classes of working people, the number of persons (men, women, young persons and children) employed in the several industrial occupations in the Commonwealth, and of other matters connected with the subject of labor in the State.”

The same officers repeated the recommendation in the report for 1872, and reiterated it in that for 1873. In the latter report they also said :—

“ We would recommend that the assessors of each city and town, the agents or superintendents of all manufacturing and mechanical establishments, the treasurers of all chartered corporations, manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, transportation, and savings banks, etc., be required to report to this bureau, on or before the first day of September of each year, answers to such questions relating to ownership of property, wages, earnings, hours of labor, savings, etc., pertaining to the question of labor, as comprised in the Resolve establishing the bureau.”

A bill similar to the above in general import was introduced in the House in 1876, with the idea of carrying into effect the recommendations of Governor Rice. The disposal of the bill is recorded on page 301.

Messrs. Wright and Long, in their report for 1874, sustained the recommendations of the former officers, and June 30, 1874, the following Act was approved :—

[Chap. 386, Acts of 1874.]

AN ACT to provide for taking the Industrial Statistics and Decennial Census of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 1. The industrial statistics of the Commonwealth for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five shall be gathered under the direction of the bureau of statistics of labor by such of the assessors of the several cities and towns as said bureau shall appoint.

SECT. 2. The decennial census of the Commonwealth, required by articles twenty-one and twenty-two of the amendments to the constitution, shall be taken by the same persons as are appointed to gather the industrial statistics as provided in the preceding section, and the returns thereof shall be returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 3. The secretary of the board of education, the secretary of the board of agriculture, and the insurance commissioner, shall revise the schedule of heads of information set forth in chapter one hundred and forty-six of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and suggest to said bureau such alterations therein, and additions thereto relating to the subjects within their several departments, as they may respectively deem advisable; and the officers of said bureau shall revise the schedule, with the alterations and suggestions thus proposed, and lay the same, so revised, before the governor and council for their approval, on or before the first day of December next; and the said schedule, when approved by the governor and council, shall take the place of and be substituted for the schedule

contained in said chapter one hundred and forty-six of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SECT. 4. So far as the returns of the industrial statistics from the several cities and towns relate to the amount, description and value of stock, and fuel consumed, and of articles manufactured; to the produce of land, quarries, kilns, coal-beds, ore-beds, and fisheries; to wool, wood, bark, charcoal, farm products, live stock, ice and products of like character; to vessels and boats built and buildings erected,—they shall embrace the year ending on the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and in all other particulars shall state the facts as they shall exist in the respective cities and towns on said first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, agreeably to such general directions as may be seasonably prescribed by the bureau of statistics of labor.

SECT. 5. The said bureau, after it shall have gathered the facts as called for by this act, shall cause to be prepared and printed true abstracts of the same for the use of the legislature.

SECT. 6. If any party authorized by said bureau to collect statistics under this act shall wilfully neglect to make true returns of his doings, as may be called for, he shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any person shall refuse to give information required by this act, to a person duly authorized to receive the same, he shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 7. All fines arising under this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, by information or complaint of the attorney-general, and shall accrue wholly to the Commonwealth.

SECT. 8. So much of section three of chapter sixty-nine of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

SECT. 9. Chapter one hundred and forty-six of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five is hereby amended so as to conform to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Immediately upon the passage of the above Act, the bureau began its preliminary work. From the Industrial Statistics of the State for 1865, the United States Census of 1870, the censuses of New York and the British Empire, from documents supplied by Dr. Edward Jarvis, Gen. Francis A. Walker, and other statisticians, all possible information was obtained. Circulars were sent to the assessors of each town, requesting the names of new industries, and subdivisions of

old ones, started within their towns during the preceding ten years. Every available work containing the names of industries or their subdivisions was examined. Labor reformers were requested to submit forms of questions to elicit the information desired on the subject of labor. Correspondence was had with the board of education, board of agriculture, and the insurance commissioner, in relation to the provisions of section three. December 12, 1874, the Industrial Statistics Schedule was presented in manuscript to the governor and council. December 22, the committee of the council to whom it was referred reported that they had "examined the same, and take great pleasure in recommending its approval by the governor and council." The report was accepted the same day, and the schedule became part of the law.

A brief description only of the Industrial Statistics Schedule can be given here. It has been printed, and, with copies of all forms and schedules used in the carrying out of the law of 1874, forms a volume entitled "THE CENSUS SYSTEM OF MASSACHUSETTS." Copies will be sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, heads of state departments, prominent statisticians in this country and Europe, and wherever its circulation may be deemed of advantage. We give a synopsis of its contents:—

Div. I.—*Manufactures*.—This division contains fifty subdivisions, mentioning by name, and denoting the specific questions applying, ten hundred and seventy-six industries and subdivisions of industries. The general questions were from six to eight in number; the special inquiries numbered thirty-four.

Div. II.—*Occupations*.—Three subdivisions, containing the names of eighty-six occupations. Three to ten general questions, and forty-two special.

Div. III.—*Products*.—Two subdivisions, containing the names of one hundred and twenty-five products. From one to eight general questions.

Div. IV.—*Property*.—Three subdivisions, containing the names or description of fifty kinds of property.

Div. V.—*Special Inquiries*.—Four subdivisions, containing twenty-six special inquiries relating to *employers* and their *establishments*, twenty-four relating to *individuals* (workingmen, women and children), eighteen submitted by the secretary of the board of education, and three proposed by the insurance commissioner.

The Indexes cover the divisions above mentioned, sixty-four subdivisions, and thirteen hundred and thirty-seven schedule heads upon which information was desired and provided for. The Appendix contains all laws pertaining to the subject, and copies of all schedules and forms used in the prosecution of the work.

Chap. 37, Resolves of 1875, provided compensation for taking the Census and Industrial Statistics, fixing the hours for enumerators at ten daily, and the pay at three dollars. One enumerator was allowed for each 1,500 polls.

Chap. 93, Acts of 1875, provided that the enumerators in the city of Boston should be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, and that a special enumeration of the legal voters residing in each street, avenue or square should be made. The privileges of this special enumeration of legal voters was also extended to the other cities of the Commonwealth.

The sum of \$70,000 was appropriated on the 19th of April, 1874, to begin the work, and the work was commenced that day. Circular letters were sent to mayors and selectmen for the nominations of enumerators. Upon the receipt of names an explanatory letter as to duties, etc., and a commission, were sent to each; also a form of oath to perform duties as required by law. Upon receipt of the latter, schedules and instructions were forwarded, and on May 25th enumerators were engaged in the work, every town being provided for. Additional instructions were sent as necessity required, and a large correspondence was carried on daily to meet special points of inquiry. Each enumerator was required to keep a detailed time account, and make oath to the same. The names of parties refusing to answer inquiries were sent to the office upon "penalty notices." Correspondence was then entered into with the delinquent parties, and, in the whole State, less than a score of manufacturers have failed to comply with the requirements of the law. The enumerator made oath, also, as to the number of schedules collected, and gave, upon a form provided, his personal opinion of the accuracy of the work, showing, especially, points of failure, and items in his experience as a collector of facts. Census returns were soon received from the smaller towns, and the work of tabulation began immediately. Within a week after the arrival of the

last census returns a printed recapitulation of fourteen points upon the family schedule was presented to the secretary of state. The tabulation of the industrial statistics was commenced as soon as a suitable number of returns had been received.

In 1876, the sum of \$46,000 was appropriated to meet the deficiency for 1875, and a further sum of \$21,500 to complete the tabulations and preparation for the press. The whole cost, not including printing and binding, was \$137,500. The number of men employed as enumerators was five hundred and twenty-nine. Average time of each man employed, fifty-one days. The whole number of properly filled schedules returned to the office was 506,702. The answers on the same are closely estimated at *thirteen millions*.

SCHEDULE FORMS AND MANNER OF TABULATION.

The schedule forms used were six in number, and designated by the following names: Family, Individual, Manufactures, Occupation, Products and Property, and Special. A special instruction sheet was sent out with the Family schedule; the instructions were attached to the others. Every inquiry contained in the Industrial Statistics schedule found a place on one or the other of the specified forms. The following presentation will give an idea of the schedule arrangement as regards subjects:—

Family Schedule.—Name, Relation to Head of Family, Sex and Age, Color and Race, Conjugal Condition, Children, Place of Birth, Profession, Trade or Occupation, School Attendance, Private Libraries, Illiteracy, Diseased Conditions, Pauperism, Crime, Polls, Voters and Aliens, and the general points, Number of Families, and number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling houses.

Individual Schedule.—Occupation chiefly depended on for a living, whether at work, number dependent, hours employed daily, days employed yearly, daily wage, yearly earnings, other earnings, wife's earnings, minor children's earnings, chronic sickness and disability, number owning houses, mortgages, rate of interest on same, number of rooms hired, yearly rent, value of garden crops, cost of living, amount in savings bank and volumes in private library.

Manufactures Schedule.—General inquiries, Persons employed, Time employed, Wages, Work furnished Women at Home, "Team" work, Relief Funds and Libraries, Accidents, Motive Power, Size of

Establishment, Persons in each Story and Means of Escape in case of Fire, Gas Companies, Paper, Grist, Flouring and Lumber Mills, Tanneries, Cheese Factories, Machinery in Cotton, Woollen and Worsted Mills, Ship Yards, Book and Pamphlet Publishing, Newspapers and other Periodicals.

Occupation Schedule.—Occupations related to Manufactures, Persons employed, Time employed, Wages, Work furnished Women at Home, Relief Funds and Libraries, Motive Power, Accidents, Size of Establishment, Persons in each Story and Means of Escape in case of Fire, Cod and Mackerel Fishing, Wages, Profits and Investments of Persons employed in Cod and Mackerel Fishing, Shell-fishing, Whale Fishery, Fish taken for Oil or other Products, Fish taken for Food, Coastwise and Ocean Commerce.

Products and Property Schedule.—Domestic Manufactures, Hay, Agricultural Products, Number, Acreage and Value of Farms, Number, Description and Value of Buildings on Farms, Persons Employed in Agriculture, Wages in Agriculture, Value of Agricultural Implements in Use, Cultivated Land, Uncultivated Land, Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, Mines, Quarries, Pits, Domestic Animals.

Special Schedule.—Libraries, Public Schools, Incorporated and Unincorporated Private Schools, Reservoirs.

Of the half million schedules returned properly filled to the office, 359,000 were Family schedules, with twenty-one inquiries each; Individual schedule, 80,893, with twenty inquiries; Manufactures schedule, 10,730, with one hundred and five inquiries; Occupation schedule, 11,641, with eighty-nine inquiries; Products and Property schedule, 42,207, with forty-three inquiries; Special schedule, 2,231, with twenty-one inquiries,—a total of two hundred and ninety-nine distinct inquiries.

The tabulations were conducted on newly devised plans, which demonstrated their efficiency by most satisfactory results. Each tabulation was subjected to the test of proof, and every omission or error brought to knowledge, corrected in detail.

The legislature of 1876 provided for the stereotyping of the census and industrial statistics abstracts, and for the printing, binding and distribution of six thousand copies of the same.

XII.—CONCLUSION.

Beyond the point we have reached, the work of the bureau is not history, and the outline of future work is too ill-defined to indulge in prophecy or promise. The publishing of the census and industrial statistics is the immediate work of the bureau. The three volumes contemplated are—I. The Census, Schools and Libraries ; II. Manufactures and Occupations ; III. Agriculture. They will aggregate from 1,200 to 1,500 pages in public document, octavo.

We do not think the history of the bureau can be effectively summarized in a concluding section, nor do we believe it is needed. Whatever point is considered we think there will be found the gratifying sign of progress. In labor legislation, in the broadening of the scope of the bureau's work, in the results from the additional powers conferred, even if not reaching its highest aims, the bureau has reason for satisfaction. The officers can say "we have endeavored well," and the hope of the present historian is, that if, in the future, a similar work is performed, and the results of other years of bureau work are converted into history, that the facts presented will show an advanced belief in the dignity of labor, an advanced condition in every respect in the status of workingmen and women, an increase in their happiness, a mitigation of their burdens, their fuller participation in the results of their toil,—all tending to guarantee the perpetuity and solid glory of our honored Commonwealth.

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